

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the 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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NOTES ON GENEALOGY IN THE ISLAND OF HARRIS IN THE PERIOD 1750-1900

Harris is both less than an island, and more than an island:—geographically it is less than an island, being part of the same physical island as Lewis, from which it is separated by a mountain barrier, and a feeling of mutual antipathy similar to that separating Glasgow and Edinburgh. Historically, it is more than an island, since it can be split into three fairly distinct sections, distinct in appearance, in history and in genealogy.

My own interest is not primarily in genealogy, but in the history of the island, but this can, I believe, be traced in detail only by tracing the movement of the families of the island by way of their individual family histories, in which genealogy becomes an important clue.

First then of the divisions of Harris comes the machair, the sandy coastal plains of the Atlantic coast and the adjacent islands, incredibly beautiful on a fine day, but rather windswept in winter, with their Atlantic exposure. This area was the original area of settlement in Harris, as is shown from the evidence of its standing stones and ruins of ancient villages.

In utter contrast to this are the Bays of the east coast, barren gaunt rocky wastes interspersed with lochans and sea fiords, an area originally used only for summer grazings to relieve the pressure on the machair lands, until the coming of the kelp industry made the indented shore-line's wealth of seaweed a valuable asset.

Different again are the mountains of the north, spectacular hills rising from sea-level, and appearing far higher than their average of 2,200 feet. As far back as records go, this area was Deer forest. Thus Martin Martin in 1716—“There are abundance of Deer in the Hills and Mountains here commonly call'd the Forest, and there is none permitted to hunt there without a licence from the Steward to the Forester”.

Let us start, however, where history starts, on the machair, with a population of agricultural tenants. The population, according to Webster's enumeration in 1755 was 1969 persons, which he calculated as appropriate to 393 fighting men. In 1753, Captain Barlow, reporting on the disarming of the Islands after the '45, states that in Harris there are about 150 or 160 families, and able to bear arms about 300 men. Such estimates are necessarily only approximate, but do appear to be sufficiently similar to form some basis for our purpose. Heron, writing in 1794, states that the population in 1780 was 1805, and, allowing for the emigration from the Macleod lands in the 1770's, this appears to correspond fairly well.

Who were these, say, 200 families? They were all subjects of Macleod of Dunvegan and Harris, who owned Harris from the time they defeated the original Morrison owners, until financial straits compelled the sale of the island to Captain Macleod of Bernera in 1779. From our point of view it is very lucky that the island did belong to Dunvegan, for the Dunvegan papers provide what is really the only written source of information on these people, since no Parish Registers exist until 1823, and even these deal only with the baptisms, at whatever age, of the children of the tacksmen etc., and a marriage register appears only in 1838. Even the Census of 1841 is by no means reliable in Harris, with

whole villages omitted. So information has to be gleaned from other sources, particularly "Sloinneadh" the traditional tracing of generations, which is still much practiced in Harris.

I am most grateful to Dame Flora MacLeod for allowing me access to these Dunvegan papers, since these are of very great help in confirming and extending the traditional sloinneadh, and also in giving an overall picture of the historical development of the area. From 1688 to 1704 the Papers include partial rental rolls, with the names of the tenants in the old Gaelic patronymic forms. This system, still in use in the islands, refers to a person, not by surname, but by reference to his parentage, as Uilleam Alasdair Sheumais — William son of Alexander, son of James — or by reference to a physical characteristic, as Uilleam Alasdair Ruaidh — William son of Red Alexander — or by reference to a trade etc., as Uilleam a' Ciobaire — William son of the shepherd.

So in 1688 one finds such names as John Due mac Ean Bain i.e. John Dubh mac Eoin Bhain — Black John the son of Fair John — the Widdoe nean keard, i.e. Nighean a' Ceaird — daughter of the smith; and even the rather daunting Eanmacrurachiricreirikir, i.e. Eoin mac Mhurchaidh 'ic Fhearchair — John son of Murdo, son of Farquhar. Obviously, there is inevitably an element of possible error in the transcription and translation of such names.

Such patronymic rent rolls continue until 1708, then there is a gap until 1724, when very full records of rentals become available as a result of a legal tussle between a young Macleod of Dunvegan, and his former Tutor, or guardian in minority. However the emphasis of the rolls is on the total rents, and full details are not given where a number of joint tenants shared a farm. The next full list appears in 1754, the year before Webster's enumeration, and it gives the names of all tenants paying directly to Macleod. There is a further list in 1773, and then the detailed records cease on the sale of the island in 1779. I have been unable to trace any detailed lists for the period of ownership by Macleod of Bernera, whose records were probably lost in the fire in the factor's office in Obbe, though copies of a few isolated rentals do exist.

My method of approach has then been to take the census of 1851 as my datum line, and to attempt to correlate all the entries in the Registers and Census with the 800 or so households of 1851. This gives a series of family trees from 1851 to date for those families remaining in the island, and, by use of the registers of deaths, certain names in the generation before 1851. I then gather information on the sloinneadh and relationships on the families from their present representatives, and use this to link and extend back my families of 1851. Then I have to hunt through all the available information from rent-rolls, old books, traditional songs and stories to try to extend the sloinneadh, often making use of the predilection of certain families for certain christian names, and the almost invariable rule in this period that the first son was called after the father's father, and the next after the mother's father. This can have difficulties in itself, as witness one family presently in Harris, whose names are John, Johnny, John Norman, John and John, all called after different relatives!

To give an example, the Morrisons presently in Ardvee of Finsbay are descended from a Donald Morrison, who was in Finsbay in 1851. According to his death certificate he was Domhnuill mac Eoin — Donald son of John, and traditionally he was Domhnuill mac Eoin 'ic Neill. The name Neil is particularly com-

mon in this family, and indeed the present head of the family is Dohmnuill mac Neill 'ic Dhomhnuill 'ic Neill 'ic Dhomhnuill 'ic Eoin 'ic Neill, which would seem to bear out the tradition, which also claims that the family were evicted from Borge on the machair. Now an 1818 rental of Borge gives two of the nine joint tenants as Morrisons, John and Neil. John will be Eoin mac Neill of the patronymic, who would be about 60 years of age at the time, allowing an average of thirty years to a generation, and Neil could possibly be his father, since longevity is still a feature of the islands, or possibly a nephew, called after his grandfather. 1770 and 1754 are unhelpful, as the rent of Borge was at this period given to the minister of Harris to augment his stipend, and therefore only his name appears in the rent roll, but the Judicial Rental of 1724 gives a Neill Morrison in Mid Borge. Now the Finsbay Morrisons claim a relationship to Neil Morrison, the shepherd-bard of the island of Pabbay in the Sound of Harris, who was born in 1817, and whose patronymic was Neil mac Choinnich 'ic Neill (Neil son of Kenneth son of Neil). This suggests that the relationship between the Pabbay Bard and Donald Morrison Ardvee was that of first cousins, with a common grandfather in the Neil Morrison of 1724. The 1701 rental has a Kenneth Morrison in Borge, and since Neil (1724) had a son Kenneth, it is fairly likely that Kenneth (1701) would be the father of Neil (1724). In 1688, the patronymics of two of the tenants in Borge are Kenneth mac Finlay and Donald mac Neil. Kenneth mac Finlay could be Kenneth (1701) but if so, it is surprising that the name Finlay does not recur in the family, and it seems to me to be more probable that he was Coinneach mac Neill, and that Donald mac Neil would be his brother.

So Donald Morrison presently in Ardvee becomes Domhnuill mac Neill 'ic Dhomhnuill 'ic Neill 'ic Dhomhnuill 'ic Eoin (by the Registers) 'ic Neil (by tradition) 'ic Choinnich (by inference) 'ic Neill (by mere hunch!) I think that this illustrates the dangers and difficulties of genealogical work in an area without Old Parish Registers.

But, to return to the machair land—

Harris as most of Scotland, had been subdivided for tax purposes into penny lands, and the west coast of Harris contained eleven units each of approximately three penny lands. Of these, the most northerly, Luskentyre, Seilibost and Horgabost were amalgamated at a fairly early stage into a farm tenanted by one of the MacLeods of Bernera. No doubt he would in turn sub-let areas of the tack, and he would also have sgallags, i.e. servants working, not for pay, but for a piece of land. John Lane Buchanan, in his *Travels in the Western Islands*, 1793, tells of vicious oppression of these sgallags by the tacksmen, but his denunciation must be read along with the knowledge that he had just been dismissed from his post of missionary at the instigation of these tacksmen, on the grounds of his immoral behaviour, so he is not the most unbiased of writers. He singles out MacLeod of Luskentyre for particular censure, yet there are many still in Harris who bear the name Panny, a shortened form of Bannatyne, the title of one of these MacLeods when he became a member of the Court of Session. If he had been so thoroughly detested as Buchanan claims, it seems at least odd that so many of his tenants should give the name to their sons, and indeed it is one of the most useful genealogical clues of Harris that any family with the name Panny will be found to have originated on the tack of Luskentyre.

Luskentyre remained in this family's possession until about 1810, when the then owner of Harris fell under the influence of Donald Stewart from Atholl, a former shepherd, who had made a reputation for himself as a clearing factor in the Pairc area of Lewis. Stewart is said to have been a descendant of the Wolf of Badenoch, and certainly his effect on Harris matched the depredations of his ancestor on the mainland. In about 1810, Luskentyre was let to Stewart as a sheep farm, despite the offer of a higher rent from a combine of the existing sub-tenants, backed by the minister, who offered his glebe and stipend as security. Stewart then cleared Luskentyre of all its sub-tenants and sgallags, and he soon convinced MacLeod that there were great prospects of high rents from all the machair farms if they were cleared of crofters and let to Border sheep-farmers. MacLeod was at this time on the verge of bankruptcy due to the decline of the kelp industry, and looked to Stewart for his economic salvation. However, by the end of the 1830's MacLeod had to sell Harris to the Earl of Dunmore in a last attempt to stave off Bankruptcy. Stewart was more fortunate, as by this time he had managed to acquire the leases of three of the best farms in Harris at advantageous terms. However, the reign of the sheep did not last long on the machair, where the thin soil is unsuitable for large scale sheep grazing, and all of the farms were subsequently acquired by the Department of Agriculture, and recrofted during the period 1902-1936.

The next township is the Borves, Borge Mhor, Borge Meadhonach and Borge Beag, which differed from Luskentyre mainly in that they were let to groups of joint tenants. Although the interest of the minister was interposed between the tenants and the landlord when the Borves became his glebe, the total rental figures are clear. In 1754 the total rent was £333 Scots, or £27:15:6. which was increased in 1760 to £45, although £10 of this was allowed to the minister in token of glebe. In 1771, the rent was reduced to £39, and in 1774 to £33. The reasons for the reductions is stated in the Dunvegan papers as being in order to lessen emigration, but it appears that the reductions were too small or too late, and several of the tenants in Harris did emigrate to Carolina, and there is an increase in the number of small joint tenancies after this date. Borge, however, remained as the Glebe until the days of Donald Stewart, when it was cleared in 1839. Lord Dunmore, when he purchased Harris, decided to relet the villages as crofts in 1850, but the scheme was unsuccessful, due to bad prices and the ill-will of the factor, and Borge was recleared in 1854. Thereafter it was a farm, then a shooting lodge, until it too was recrofted in 1934.

The next township is Scarista, which shares much the same history as the Borves, except that a part of it, Stangigearraidh, was the portion of the hereditary Smiths of Harris, a family I shall return to later.

Next comes the Northton area. Northton, being in Harris, is at the south end of the Machair, but the name is not so inappropriate as it sounds, since the present village covers the site of the farm of that name, which in turn occupied the site of the four Druimaphuind, Uidh, and the North and South Towns of Chaipabhal.

Beyond this again is the township of Rodel, lying on the south east point of Harris, but situated on an outcrop of limestone, so that it shares the same type of land as the machair, except that the soil is less thin and exposed to sand drift. MacLeod's own house was in Rodel near the fifteenth century Church of St

Clement, and here also lived the factor, the teacher, the brewer, the fiddler and the ferryman. It was the only real township in Harris. In 1817 the then owner, young MacLeod of Bernera, came to Rodel with his new wife, and the women of Rodel welcomed them with a reel. However, within a year, all the tenants were evicted, and Rodel became the home-farm, first of MacLeod, then of the factor.

This then will give some idea of the development and eventual desolation of the machair, from which it has not yet fully recovered, since, although the area has been recrofted, the heart has been taken out of the land by a century of overgrazing by sheep; and extensive re-seeding schemes are now being carried out to try to restore the land to its former state.

The case of the Bays is in many ways the opposite of the machair. Here the agricultural land is non-existent, and it appears from the rentals, and from the history of those families presently in the Bays, that, despite the statements of John Lane Buchanan, there were very few, if any, permanent settlements in the area, which was mainly summer grazings or airidhean, for the machair people, until the fishing and kelp industries began to flourish in the 1770s. Then, with the encouragement of Macleod of Bernera, a chain of fishing stations and kelp stations was set up along the Bays, tenanted largely by incomers such as the Cunninghams in Cnoc Esgan, the Mackays in Geocrab and Grosebay, the Martins in Scadabay and Urgha, etc. While kelp prices were high, these places prospered, but a warning note was already being sounded, e.g. by a poor law inspector in 1837: "The kelp manufacture was, during the war, so profitable to the landlords that they encouraged the people to remain on their estates, being well aware that the quantity manufactured depended upon the number of people engaged; and that however high the rents became they would still be paid, though in the meantime the proper cultivation of the lands might be neglected. Since 1822, the kelp manufacture has been unprofitable to the landlords. The price of kelp bounded downwards, though the employment enabled the labourer to pay his rent. That rent, however, came generally to be paid in work, or in the draft of fish, and not in money, and in cases the society is gradually going backwards into a state of barter".

In Harris, according to Heron, the population increased from 1805 in 1780 to 2536 in 1794, and the bulk of that increase appears to have come from immigration. The position in the Bays was not too bad to start with, as the lots of land were fairly large, and with the introduction of the potato could support the population in most years. However, when the machair settlements were cleared, although a certain number of those dispossessed managed to obtain crofts in Lewis, or in South Uist, where a Protestant proprietor of a Roman Catholic island welcomed them as Protestants, the bulk of the people fled to the Bays, in cases to places hitherto uninhabited, but more often in among the existing kelp settlers. Thus in Finsbay the land that had supported two kelp worker families became the home of 17 families. The estate, to accommodate these extra people subdivided the existing crofts into 17, but charged the same rent for each as was paid for the original two. Where the crofters did manage to improve the land, this was of no benefit to them, but rather the opposite, as the improved land caught the attention of the factor, and was in turn cleared, either, as in Lingerbay, for addition to the

farm of Rodel, or as in Cuidinish, for the creation of a new small farm, or as in Drinnishader, for reletting to an increased number of tenants, in that case from 6 to 9. Many people emigrated, especially after the potato blight years of 1854 and 1855, and others, like the people of Cuidinish, were forced to Australia. The poorer people, however could not afford to emigrate, and had to remain in ever greater poverty until the formation of the Crofters' Commission in 1883, which protected the tenancies of the crofters, and, by writing off the accumulated arrears, made emigration possible for many. A large proportion of these arrears did not arise from rent, but from meal supplied by the landlord in famine years, and charged to arrears of rent. Since the meal supply was in lieu of the normal poor-law relief, to which the landlord would otherwise have had to contribute, the crofter ended up paying for his own poor relief. I do not wish to dwell overmuch on these social consequences at the moment, but they had two very important effects; a flood of emigration, especially to Canada in the 1880's, and a feeling of exceptionally close-knit community, bound by ties of hardship, in those families which remained in the barren land of the Bays.

The third division of Harris, the Mountains of the North, is one on which there is much less evidence, since much of it was in the possession of MacLeods of Bernera under a wadset, and is therefore not given in detail in the Dunvegan papers, but the general picture is of communities settled in the sheltered valleys, and encouraged in the time of the kelp, but cleared out in the days of the sheep, and finally for deer-forest. Many of the people went to the Pairc of Lewis; then, when that area was cleared by Stewart, were scattered through the rest of Lewis, so that their descendants are very difficult to trace. However, in the east part of the forest, there were some communities so remote that they were left relatively undisturbed, until their very isolation became a cause of emigration. Also, in the Tarbert area, there were two good harbours, which became the nucleus of a village, which is now a township of some 300 people.

As well as these three mainland divisions, there are also some off-shore islands that should be mentioned.

Of these, the first is Scalpay, which was originally the nucleus of a farm which included most of north-east Harris, and which belonged for generations to the Campbells of Scalpay, the hereditary foresters of Harris, one of whom gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward in 1746. The rent in 1724 was £133 Scots (£11 + Stg), but by 1754 this had increased to £272 Scots (£22:13:4). By 1769 it was £62, reduced in 1771 to £52, and further reduced in 1774 to £40. Since the higher rents were the result of the kelp boom, they could not be maintained, and the Campbells emigrated to Carolina. Various tenants then tried to make a success of Scalpay until 1842, when it was finally recognised that its only asset was its shores and harbour and it was divided up into a fishing community of 20 crofts; though perhaps the word croft is inappropriate, since the land allocated was only sufficient for a cow and some few potatoes, and the only possible source of income was from the sea. Scalpay was fairly prosperous for a few years, but success, as always in Harris, brought its own retribution, and the island was further subdivided by the factor into 40 crofts. The original settlers had been mainly from the Bays, but these latest settlers were mainly from the Island of Pabbay, and had no knowledge of the sea or of fishing. Not unnaturally, they failed to make a

success of it, and a few generations passed before Scalpay settled down to a period of relative prosperity which, alone, in Harris, it still enjoys.

Pabbay, in the Sound of Harris, was the granary of Harris, according to Dean Munro in 1564, but it had been badly affected by sand-drift, and the population had increased from 170 in 1780 to 300 in 1840, part of the increase being the immigration of families evicted from the machair. In 1846, the factor decided that Pabbay would be a suitable sheep-farm for himself, and cleared the whole population off it, some to Scalpay, some to Uist, some to the Bays, some to Stornaway in Lewis, but mainly to America. Pabbay still remains empty today, apart from occasional shepherds.

Off the Atlantic coast is the beautiful island of Taransay. From the earliest records, it consisted of three farms, Uidh, Paible and Raah, each let to joint tenants. That it was good agricultural land is demonstrated by the rents payable, which in 1754 amounted to £303 Scots, 28 bolls of Barley and Meal, 28 stones of butter and cheese, 30 wedders and 2 cows. However, about 1810, all the villages were cleared for farms, and although the tenants of Raah were for some years given lands on the moor to the north of the island, even this was taken in 1842, and the only people left in the island were the farmer and farm workers. Even they have gradually left, and the population now consists of one family. Population figures are, in 1796, 140; in 1841, 88; in 1891, 56; in 1972, 3.

Much the same history also applied to the island of Scarp, off the western shore of the Forest. Originally it formed a small farm with mainland grazings, but in 1802 it was broken up into 8 crofts for the farm workers on the mainland farm of Hushinish. However, the mainland grazings were taken away for the Deer forest, and Scarp had to rely wholly on fishing and the tiny strip of arable land at one end of the island. The 8 crofts were split into 16, and as the mainland settlements were cleared, more and more people lived on Scarp, which also became more and more isolated. Since 1885, when the then proprietor of North Harris encouraged a limited resettlement on the mainland, for ghillies and estate workers, the people have been forsaking Scarp, particularly because of the dangerous nature of the crossing, and it is now completely emptied of its native population. Population figures are, in 1796, 50, in 1823, 100, in 1841, 135, in 1881, 224, in 1891, 165, in 1971, 7.

Within this background of clearance and resettlement, let us look at one or two specific families, to see how their genealogy reflects the social changes.

McLennans of Cuidinish etc.

The starting point here was my friend, Donald-John MacLennan in Cuidinish, Domhnall-Eoin Raonail 'ic Dhomhnuill 'ic Raonail 'ic Eoin 'ic Uisdean (Donald-John, son of Ranald, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Hugh), who claims a close relationship to MacLennans in Grosebay and in Scalpay. In Scalpay now is Aonais Dhomhnuill Chaluim 'ic Dhomhnuill (Angus, son of Donald, son of Malcolm, son of Donald), and in Grosebay Aonais Eoghan Eoin 'K Uisdein (Angus, son of Ewen, Son of John, son of Hugh).

Now Ranald is an unusual name in Harris, and apart from these MacLennans, appears only in the MacDonald of Taransay, and in the Fergusons of Ardvee, who are connected with Taransay, so this tends to reinforce the tradition that the MacLennans also were of Taransay origin. Calum MacLennan of Scalpay is

stated in the 1871 census to have been born in Taransay. Uisdean in Grosebay is according to his Death Certificate Uisdean mac Eoin. Checking on ages, it appears that Raonaill in Cuidinish and Uisdean in Grosebay were brothers, sons of Eoin mac Uisdean, while Donald in Scalpay will be their uncle, Domhnuill mac Uisdean. The rent-roll of Raah in Taransay in 1818 includes a John MacLennan, who will be Eoin mac Uisdean. In 1754, Raah is divided, $\frac{1}{2}$ to John Morrison, and $\frac{1}{4}$ each to Ranald and Evan mac Uisdean, probably brothers sharing their father's previous half. Evan could be Ewen, or it is sometimes found for Hugh, and certainly the brothers would be related to Eoin mac Uisdean who succeeded them, and would be either a nephew or a son. In 1724, Raah is tenanted only by Morrisons, and indeed the only MacLennans mentioned in Harris at all is a John MacLennan in Scarista on the machair. No MacLennans are shown in either 1701 or 1688, unless they should be disguised by a patronymic, which is unlikely since the family were incomers to Harris. So it would appear that the trail ends in 1754.

Not quite so; there are also MacLennans in Scarp, who claim a far relationship with those in Cuidinish, and who claim descent from a shepherd who came to the Husinish farm from Scarista. The present representative of the family in Bedersaig is Tormod Alasdair Fhionnlaidh 'ic Eoin Bhain 'ic Fhionnlaidh 'ic Dhomhnuill Oig (Norman, son of Alexander, son of Einlay, son of Fair John, son of Finlay, son of Young Donald). This Domhnuill Og appears to have been a contemporary of Eoin mac Uisdean, and it is known that his sons were married to women from the machair, confirming the traditional descent. The normal explanation of the name Domhnuill Og would be that his father was Donald also. If the claim of relationship is correct, then the nearest link would be that Domhnuill Og and Eoin mac Uisdean could be first cousins, grandsons of the original John MacLennan of Scarista; and, if, as I think, that John was the first of the family to be in Harris, the relationship can hardly be any further out.

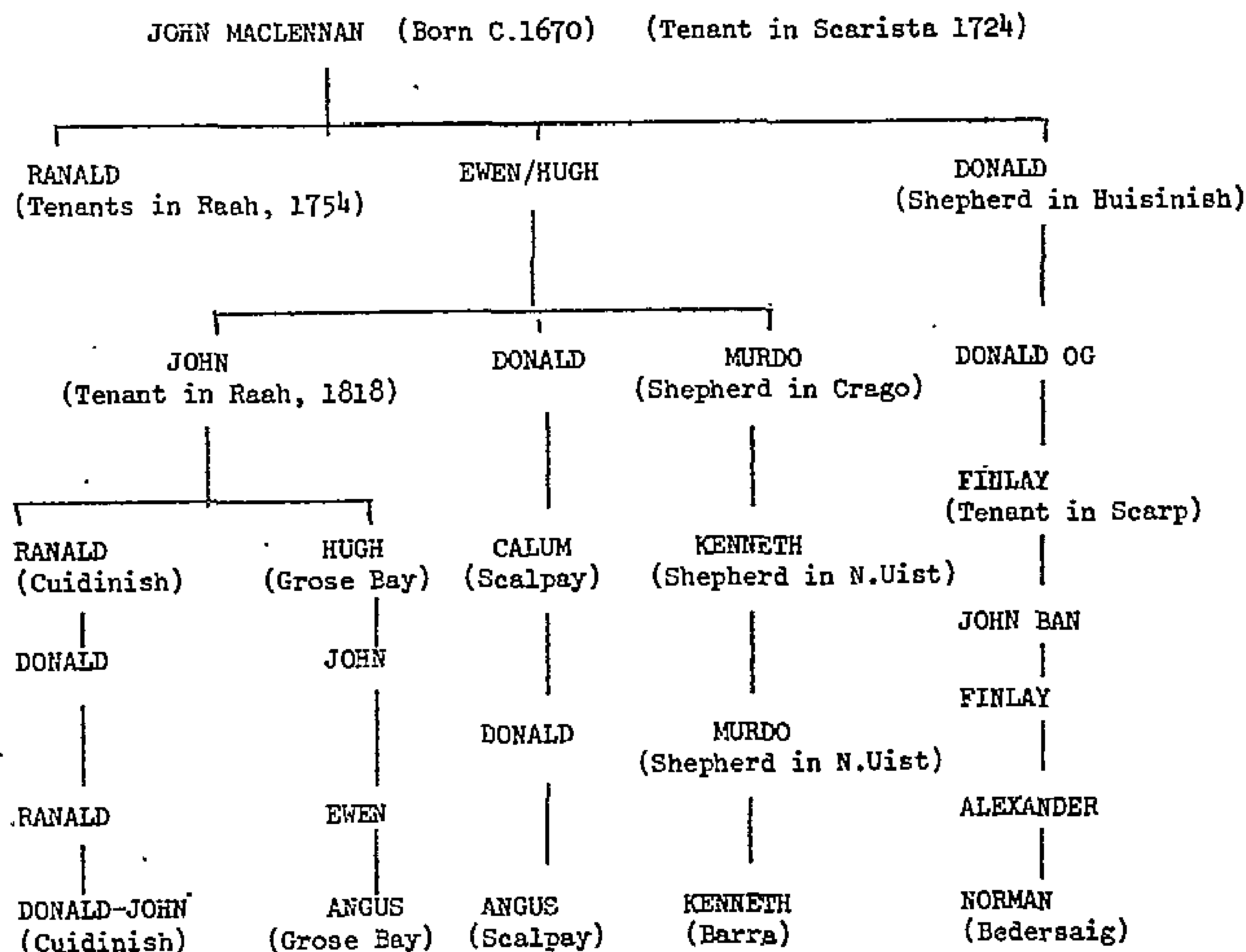
Having reached this farthest point back, I have then to go into reverse, and start tracing all the descendants of these MacLennans, and all families using the name Ranald. The tacksmen of Uidh in Taransay were descended on the maternal side from a Donnachadh mac Dhomhnuill 'ic Raonaill, and this also was the name of a tacksmen of Habost, Lochs, Lewis, so I am presently attempting to trace a link between these families. Most of the information for this must come from the registers where these exist, but the major difficulty is the great scattering of the people of Harris, in the days of the Clearances. I am restricting my interests to the Outer Islands, and trying gradually to correlate every entry in the returns and registers in an attempt to trace all the dispersed descendants of the Harris people.

It is, as can be imagined, a slow job, especially as it is being carried out on a leisure time basis, but so far I have completed Harris, and Lochs, Uig and Stornoway in Lewis up to 1900, and laid the foundation for the Uists and Barra. When, if ever, this is completed, it should be possible to trace any person who has been in the Outer Islands since 1850 until and unless the family leaves the islands altogether. This tracing should be possible both as to ancestors and collaterals, and in both paternal and maternal lines, and, if the person had Harris connections or belonged to one of the other families in which I have a special interest, it should be possible to correlate the existing rental information etc., and indeed

from my own knowledge of the old housing sites of the island, to specify the particular houses in which the family has stayed since about 1800. However, it can be understood that in a place like Stornoway where almost an eighth of the male population is called Donald MacLeod it will never be easy to allocate a person to a particular family without a fair amount of background information.

However, short-cuts do become available at times, of which I can give an example from the Macleennans. I happened to be staying with friends in Loch Maddy in North Uist, when they had a business call from a Macleennan in Barra. I was interested because the name Macleennan is almost unknown in Uist and Barra, being replaced by Maclellan, and I enquired about the origins of the family to be told that they were shepherds in North Uist. I checked the North Uist records, and found that the first of the family here was a Kenneth Macleennan, who was born in Harris, and whose father was called Murdo. In the Harris census of 1841 I found a Murdo Macleennan with a son Kenneth as a shepherd in Crago, on the Luskentyre farm, which is getting pretty close, geographically, to Taransay. However, no further link could be found, until I was talking to an old crofter in Crago, asking about the people on the land before the Clearances. One ruin on the croft was, so far as he knew, a shepherd's house, and was called Tobhta Mhurchaidh 'ic Uisdean (Ruins of Murdo, son of Uisdean). There was my link with the Uisdeans in Taransay.

The outline family tree for these Macleennans is then like this:—



It can be noted that there appears a disparity in the number of generations in the different branches of the family, but this is not uncommon in Harris, where the prevalence of large families made for wide divergences in age even within the same generation. A striking example of this can be found in Finsbay, where there are two branches of a family of MacCuishes, descended from two brothers. The elder brother's great-great grandson is slightly older than the younger brother's grandson, who lives beside him.

MacKenzies

Another group of families on which I have been working is the MacKenzies of Harris, who fall into four distinct groups, each apparently unrelated to the others.

The Mackenzies of Tarbert are now extinct in the male line in Harris, as the last of the family went as a hotel-keeper to Castlebay in Barra, but there are female descendants traceable back to a William MacKenzie in Tarbert in 1851 as a fishcurer. In the 1818 roll we find William and his father Alexander, who was the Ground Officer, responsible for the allocation of the run-rig system of land lotting. No further information has been found about this Alexander, and probably he was an incomer, possibly from Lewis.

The MacKenzies of Scarista have connections with Taransay, but there are no MacKenzies in the Taransay rent rolls, which accords with the family tradition that they were not crofters, but came to Taransay as grieves from Perthshire. When the farm and crofts of Raah were finally cleared in the 1840's, most of the MacKenzies went to Airidhbhruthaich in Lochs, Lewis, but one, Finlay, (Fionnladh mac Eoin 'ic Fhionnlaidh) was a shepherd in Scarista, where his descendants still are.

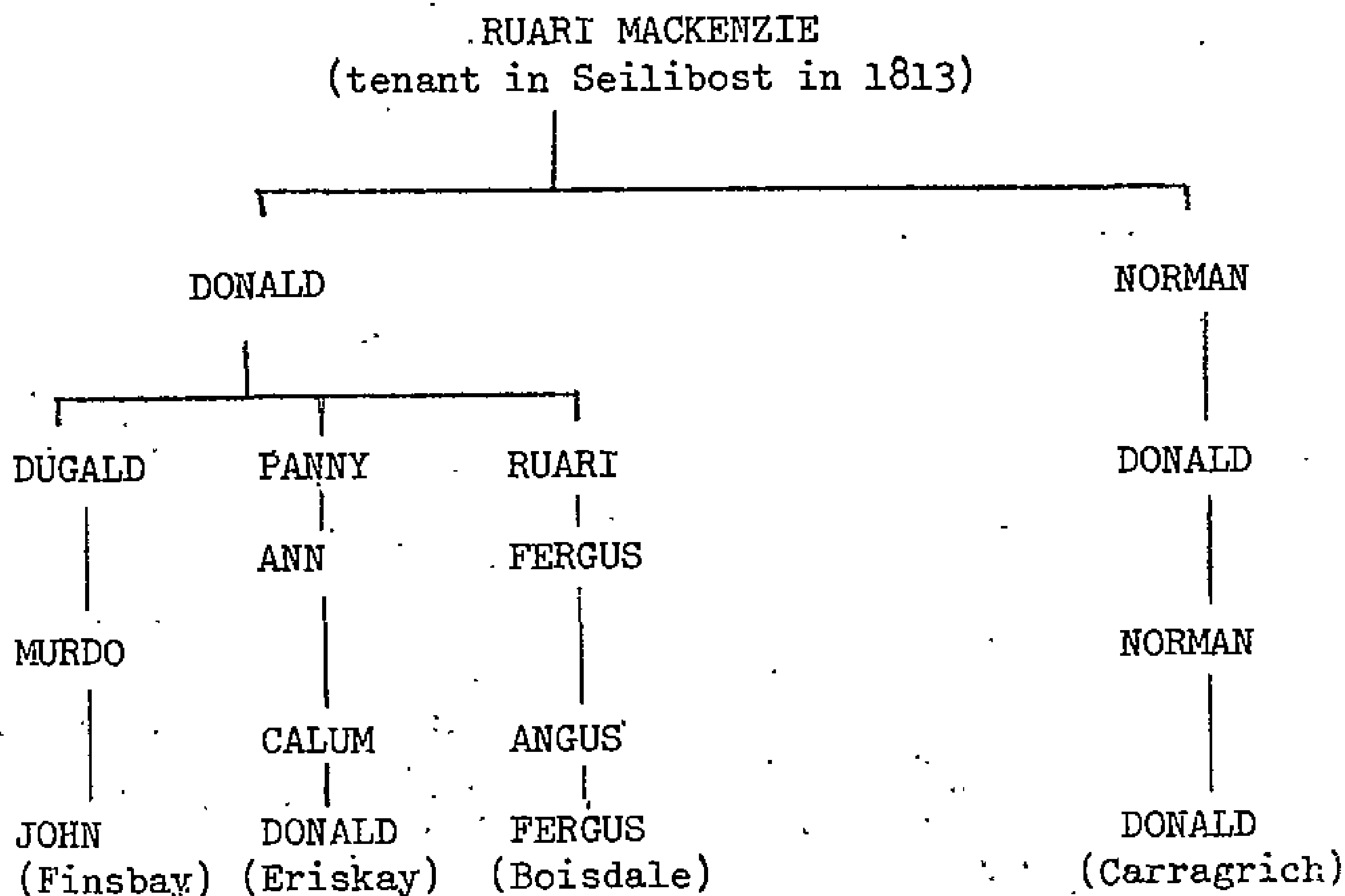
The MacKenzies of Strond are also incomers to Harris, being descended from a John MacKenzie who came to Harris as a miller from Skye in the 1780's, in the days of MacLeod of Bernera. His descendants, never very numerous in Harris, are now to be found in Strond and Urgha, and include the poet James MacKenzie, (Seumas Shomhairlie Neill 'ic Eoin a' Mhuilleir), (James, son of Sorley, son Neil, son of John the miller).

The most numerous MacKenzies in Harris are those of Finsbay. The 1851 census shows a Dugald MacKenzie in Finsbay, and his death certificate gives his father as Donald. Traditionally, he was Dughall mac Dhomhnuill 'ic Ruari. A relationship is claimed with the MacKenzies of Glen Tharmasaig at Carragrich, descended from Norman MacKenzie, Tormod mac Ruari, or Tormod a' Ghlinne (Norman of the Glen), who in 1841 appears in Ardhasig. This is about the sum total of the evidence available from the registers, and perhaps I can explain how I set about expanding and correlation this.

A descendant of Dughall on the female side was one of the people who took up crofts in Crago, when it was re-crofted in 1934, and his reason for wanting the particular croft was that it included the ruins of the house from which Dughall was cleared, and he had often had pointed out to him the rock on which the milk-pails were emptied by the military who were called in to assist with the evictions. This fairly certainly settled Dughall mac Dhomhnuill 'ic Ruari as being from Crago. One of the daughters of Tormod a' Ghlinne married in Skye, and on the marriage certificate, her place of birth is given as Seilibost, the next village to Crago. It would appear certain that Tormod mac Ruari and Domhnuill

mac Ruari were brothers, especially as they were the only MacKenzies in the area. The 1818 rental gives Roderic, Donald and Kenneth MacKenzies in Seilibost, which is presumably Ruari and two sons. The 1813 list gives Ruari only. The 1754 list gives only one MacKenzie in Harris, a Murdo MacKenzie in Scarista, who acted as Ground Officer, and occasionally as a factor for MacLeod. It is probable that he was an incomer to Harris, but any link between him and the family in Seilibost remains conjectural. So this appears to be as far back as the MacKenzies can be traced in Harris.

But another question then arose: what happened to the others of the family besides Dughall, who is the only one to appear in the Harris registers? A grandson of Dughall, John MacKenzie of Finsbay, was able to tell me that there relations of his in South Uist, whom he had visited on his way south to the Boer war—this was three years ago!—so I started to search through the South Uist records, and found a Donald MacKenzie from Harris in Garrynamonie, who was, from his death certificate, Domhnuill mac Ruari. Here then was Dughall's father, who must have come to Boisdale's estates when cleared from Crago, with all the family except Dughall, who went to his wife's people at Finsbay. These MacKenzies are still in the Loch Boisdale area. I also found another brother of Dughall, Panny, who went to Eriskay. This, bearing in mind the derivation of the name Panny, further established the link with Seilibost. A further point of interest was that in the Eriskay side of the family, the original derivation of the name Panny had been lost sight of, and the name now appears in the registers there as Benjamin.



Morrison Smiths

One of the most famous families of Harris is that of the Morrison smiths of Harris. Traditionally they are descended from a Peter Morrison, one of the Morrisons of Pabbay before the MacLeods acquired Harris. The first reference within the period that interests me is in 1688, when the Smith is given as the tenant of Borve-Beg on the machair. In an estate account of 1708, the smith is named as John Morrison. He is known in Harris tradition as the Gobha Mor Stangigearraidh (the big smith of Stangigarry — a portion of Scarista). His patronymic is usually given as Eoin mac Dhomhnuill, and it is fairly clear that it is Eoin Mor and his father who are referred to in 1707 as tenants—the old smith and his son. By 1735, the tenant is Donald Morrison, who will be a son of Eoin Mor, and he is still tenant in 1754. In about 1790 the family split, one son going to Rodil, to the farm of MacLeod of Bernera, and the other remaining in Scarista. Of John, who went to Rodil, little is known, other than that he had two sons, known as Aonais Gobha and Eoghan Gobha, both of whom settled in Strond, near Rodil.

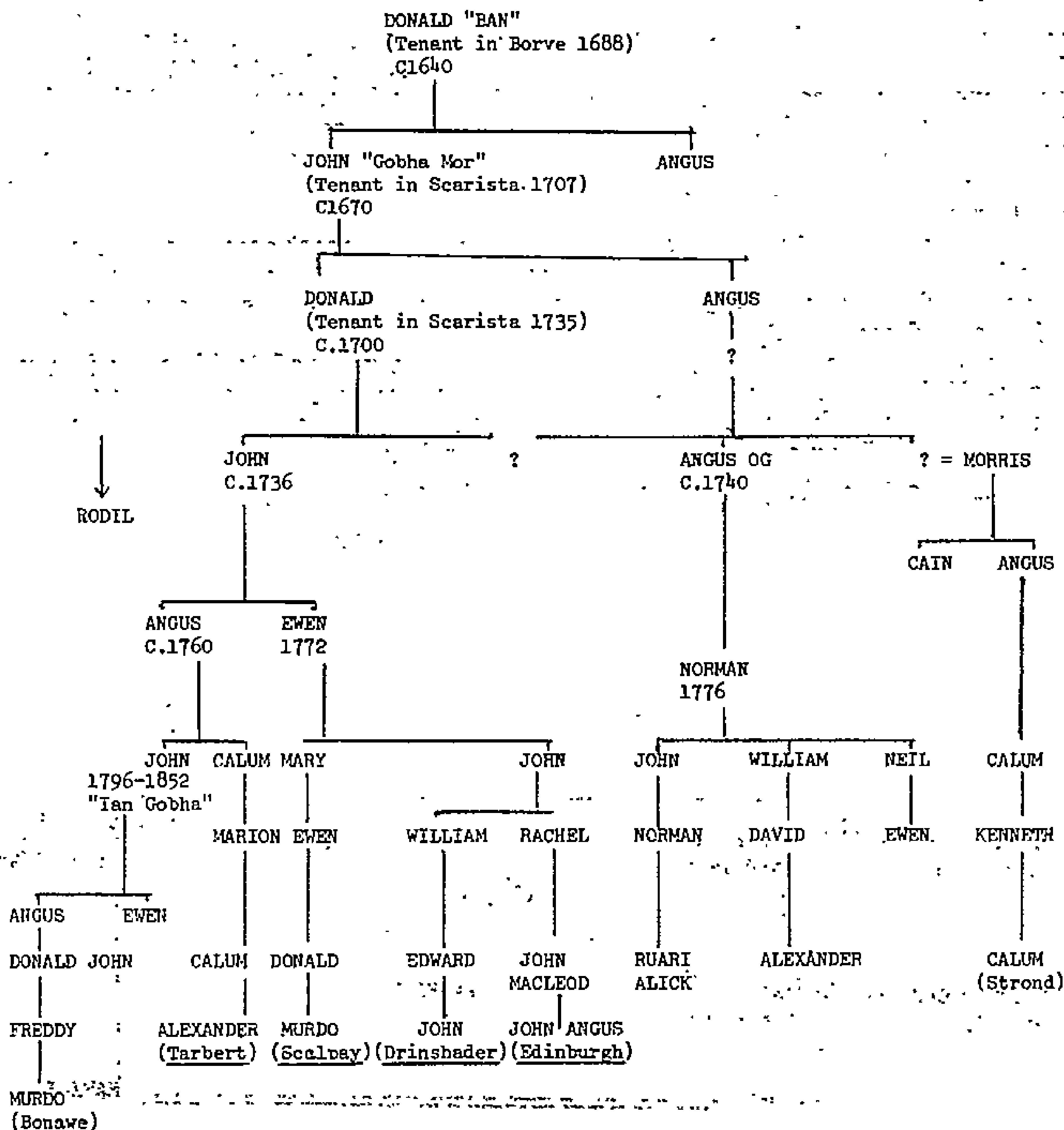
Aonais Gobha had two sons, John and Calum, and several daughters. John stayed for a while in Strond, where he became a leading figure in the evangelical revival which accompanied the Disruption in Harris, and he was the famous "song-smith" of Harris. He was three times married, but of his twelve children; only two settled in Harris, and it is only recently that the last of their descendants, in the male line, left Harris. John's second son, Ewen, went to Stornoway, and although his father urged him strongly, in a series of letters preserved in the published volumes of the smith's poems, to take one of the ill-fated crofts in the short-lived resettlement of Borve on the machair, he went instead to Raasay, then returned in his later years to Tarbert, Harris. One of the daughters of John was married in Lackalee, where she is credited with the building of the Tigh Geal, or white, as opposed to black, house, though I think myself that it is more accurate to say that her house was converted to a white house by the Ladies' Society of Edinburgh when they took it for the first schoolmaster they sent to Harris. By his second marriage, John Morrison had a son Donald Munro Morrison; named after the Skye catechist, and he went to Edinburgh. John then married a third time, but by now he had fallen out with the factor on Church matters, and was removed from his stance in Strond, and went to his daughter in Lackalee, where the ruin of his forge is still shown. John Morrison died in 1852, and three years later, after two bad years of potato harvests, his wife and remaining children emigrated to Canada.

Aonais Gobha's other son Calum had left Strond in about 1820, to go to the new fishing settlement of Tarbert, where his family prospered. His son Peter died young, and the family property descended to a grandson, whose family are still to be found in the Tarbert area.

Eoghan Gobha seems to have fallen foul of the factor before his nephew, for in 1841 we find him in the clearance settlement of Borsam near Finsboy. Eoghan had a daughter Mary, who married John Morrison of Pabbay, who became the ground officer of the island of Scalpay, where their descendants are still numerous. Of their eight children, four married brothers and sisters of the Cunningham family of Scalpay, and two more married brothers of the Martin family, so the family relationships of this branch of the family are somewhat complex.

Eoghan Gobha had two sons, Kenneth who emigrated in the 1840's, and John who left Borsam to take up one of the subdivided crofts in Drinshader when it was cleared and re-allocated in the 1860's. His great-children are there still, and a great grandson, living now in Edinburgh, is John-Angus MacLeod, the Bard of last year's Mod.

Of the branch of the family that remained in Scarista in the 1790's less is known for sure. Eoghan Gobha had a cousin there called Tormod Aonais Oig. Now Aonais Og would suggest that there should somewhere be an Aonais Mor, but it is not necessarily the case that he should be the father, but merely that he

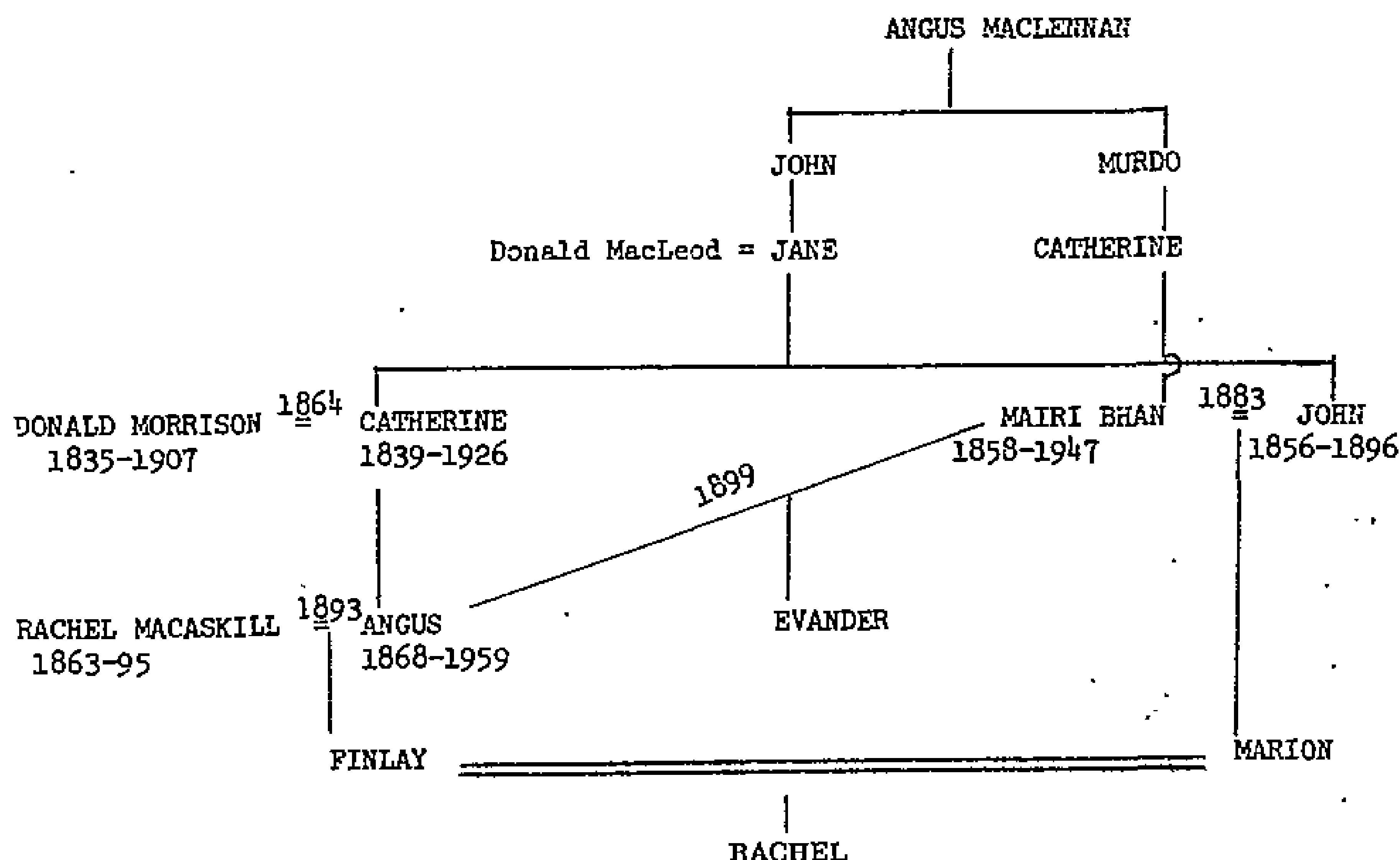


was the head of the household, and it appears to me that on this occasion Aonais Og was so-called because he lived with his uncle Aonais Mor. However this may be, certainly Aonais Og remained in Scarista after the rest of the family went to Rodil, and his son Norman was still there when Scarista was cleared in the 1820's. Norman and two of his sons went to Scalpay, where their descendants are numerous, but another son Neil went to Brenish in Uig, Lewis. His descendants are still in Brenish, but the interesting thing from my point of view is that the croft Neil went to in Brenish belonged to a Cain Morrison, originally from Taransay in Harris. Cain's father was Gillemoire, or Morris Morrison, and neither of these names appears in the clann-a-Gobha Morrisons, which suggests that the link, which traditionally exists, is on the female side. Cain had a brother Angus, and it was to his croft in Lackalee that John Morrison and his daughter came in the 1840's, which further reinforces the link. If one adds to that that the only other occurrence of the name Cain in Uig is in the MacKinnons, and that these MacKinnons and the Smiths of Uig are traditionally the same people as the Harris Morrisons, it can be seen that these Morrisons form one of the most interesting families, and one of the most rewarding, but most intricate, to trace, in the whole of Harris.

Purely as a postscript, may I refer to one of the most complex family inter-relationships that I have ever come across. It occurs in the village of Bo Ghlas in Harris, and has results that are complicated even by the usual standards of a fairly closed community.

It commences with a John MacLeod, who was married to his second cousin Mary—Mairi Bhan. When John died, Mairi Bhan married his nephew Angus, who was a widower with a young family. Eventually, Angus's son by his first marriage married Mairi Bhan's daughter by her first marriage.

I have set out the position in chart form thus:—



You will see from this that Finlay's step-mother is also his mother-in-law, and his great-aunt, and his grandmother's second cousin; his grandmother is his wife's aunt, and his father and his wife are first cousins. Evander's position is even odder—his brother and his sister are married to each other, while young Rachel has only one set of grandparents!

With that type of family complication in mind, is it any wonder that I refuse to commit myself further than to say that I am engaged, in my spare time, in an inquiry into the history of Harris, traced through the history of its families?

WILLIAM M. LAWSON

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE EAST LOTHIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

The Scottish Genealogy Society's Library has recently acquired, under an exchange arrangement, a number of the publications of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society. These comprise Parts I and II of that Society's *Transactions*; Volume III, and Volumes V to XII, both inclusive; and *East Lothian Biographies*. These are most welcome as they contain a great deal of useful genealogical information.

The Society was founded in 1924 and Part I of Volume I of the *Transactions* was published in the following year. There were five Parts in this Volume and three in Volume II. For each of these Volumes and each of the later Volumes a detailed index is provided.

Articles which contain information which might be of assistance to a genealogist are summarised below. An asterisk indicates that the Volume or Part is not among those recently acquired by the Library.

*Volume I (1924-29) contains an article on the Incorporation of Baxters of Haddington, with a list of members from the 16th century onwards.

Volume II (1929-33) has articles on Lethington (Lennoxlove) and its owners with details of the Maitland family; the Incorporation of Hammermen of Haddington, with (in *Part III) a list of members from the early 17th century; and (also in *Part III) Saltcoats Castle, with information about the Livingston family (the name, it is noted, "is variously spelt in old records — Livingtoun, Levingtoun, Levingstoun, etc."). Extracts from the records of the Barony Court of Colstoun also appear in this Volume.

Volume III (1934-38) describes Redhouse and its owners, Fast Castle and Whittinghame and the families connected with them, and gives a detailed account of "The Falls of Dunbar—A Notable Scots Family". One authority referred to the Falls as "the greatest Scottish merchants of the 18th century".

*Volume IV (1948) has "Colstoun—Story of a Scots Barony", with details of the Brouns who have had possession of the lands of Colstoun "since time immemorial"; an article of the Johnstones of Elphinstone from the 15th to the 17th century; and a detailed summary of Haddington documents in the Register House, ranging from 1438 to 1756.

Volume V (1952) contains articles on the Cistercian Nunnery of St Mary, Haddington, with details of feu charters, etc.; the Forests of Gimmers Mills and their Charter Chest; a further list of Haddington documents in the Register House; and a XVth Century Boundary Perambulation, made over grazing grounds

to the south of Gifford to settle a long-standing dispute between the Prioresses of the Haddington Nunnery and the Lords of Yester.

Volume VI has "Notes on Haddington Municipal Records" and further extracts from the records of the Barony Court of Colstoun.

Volume VII (1958) gives a list of the Municipal Records of Dunbar deposited in the Register House and transcripts of accounts in the "Books of the Common Good" in Haddington in the 16th century. It also has an article on "The Boorlaw Book of Yester and Gifford", which provides a useful list of residents at Gifford in 1784 under the title "List of Cows grazed in the Common of Gifford".

Volume VIII (1960) has "Day Book of James Cokburn, Treasurer, of the Burgh of Haddington, 1574-75". This transcript gives a complete picture of the Burgh Treasurer's disbursements during the year and the names of a number of the residents are mentioned.

Volume IX (1963) has an Inventory of the Records of the Crafts of Haddington, with Extracts from the Minute Book for 1707-61 of the Cordiner Craft, and also an article on the Records of Lord Belhaven's Servants' Wages at Biel from 1753 to 1766. Each of these articles provides a large number of names.

Further names appear in "The Begbie Farm Account Book, 1729-70", and in an article on Pre-Reformation Altarages in the Parish Church of Haddington, both in Volume X (1966).

Volume XI (1968) is particularly useful for anyone interested in Dunbar. "Account of Losses of the Burgh of Dunbar, 1651" is based on a document among the Dunbar Burgh papers in the Scottish Record Office and gives long lists of individuals who submitted details of their losses following the battle of Dunbar and the Cromwellian occupation. "Customhouse Letters to the Officers at Dunbar, 1765" gives a few names which might be useful.

Volume XII (1970) has a short article on Newhouse, Dunbar, and the family of Sawers.

Finally, there is *East Lothian Biographies*, published in 1941 as part of Volume IV of the *Transactions* and containing some three hundred biographies of persons connected with the country, from the earliest times to the date of publication.

B. A. STENHOUSE

CATHOLIC RECORDS

The following additions may be made to the list of Catholic records of baptisms, marriages and deaths ("BMD"), etc., of which the Scottish Record Office has photo-copies—repertory RH 21. The previous list appeared in "The Scottish Genealogist" vol. xvii, no. 4, page 93 (December 1971).

Blairgowrie, B 1850-83, M 1849-82;

Crieff, B 1852-1939, M 1853-1939;

Murthly Castle, B 1843-61;

Perth, B 1831-56, M 1833-56, and confirmations;

Dundee, St Andrew's, B 1795-1872, M 1806-62, D 1804-16;

Dundee, Lochee, B 1847-65; M 1850-64;

Dundee, St Mary's, B 1854-67, M 1854-66.

It is understood that the records of the remaining dioceses will be copied by instalments.

J. F. MITCHELL

MACLEANS IN THE FORMER DUTCH EAST INDIES IN THE PERIOD 1819-1849

By Dr. J. MAC LEAN

The following material has been collected from the records of the Department of Colonies (Ministerie van Koloniën) in the Record-Office (Rijksarchief) at 's-Gravenhage in the period from 1819 to 1849. I hope these facts will be interesting to the readers of the Scottish Genealogist.

I. Alexander Maclaine, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 years, allowed to be a temporary inhabitant of Batavia (no. 2683, 2nd June, 1846, no. 1).

Alexander Maclaine, permitted to visit the residencies of Kediri and Pasoeroewan, and to travel then from Soerabaija to Batavia, the former act being mentioned (no. 2687, 18th October, 1846, no. 10).

II. Angus Maclaine, brother and heir of Gillian Maclaine, the latter having left Batavia, March, 1840, and gone missing since, travelled to Java to take up his inheritance, with recommendations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Edward Desbroue. Angus Maclaine's request is mentioned; he is living in Scotland, but has no profession. Before returning to Scotland he wanted to make a journey through Java and to visit the "Vorstenlanden" (Djocjacarta and Souracarta). He was at that time in Batavia (no. 2686, 25th September, 1846, no. 6). In no. 1702, 28th April, 1846, no. 10, there is a "Statement of the case of Angus Maclaine", four pages, signed by Sir Edward Disbroue, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, of 27th April, 1846. The estate is c. £30,000. The partners in the firm, Maclaine Watson & C. at Batavia, are getting into difficulties.

II. Anjus (sic) Maclaine, landproprietor, living at Adeloede (Adelaide) in South-Australia, now at Batavia, permitted to make a journey through Java, and to visit Djocjocarta and Soeracarta; leasing of land not allowed (no. 2633, 27th May, 1842, no. 1).

IV. Coline Mac Lean was during five years in the service of the merchants, Deans & Co., as captain-mariner of the ship "Kambang Jattie", during which period he sailed in the Dutch East Indies. When this ship was sold, he proposed to buy a ship at Calcutta and asked permission to bring it to Java under a Dutch flag. The Resident of Chinsurah in India, being Dutch at that time, is mentioned (no. 2779, 15th July, 1823, no. 45).

Colin Maclean, having bought the "Marquis of Hastings", a ship with three masts, receives a sea-letter (no. 2476, 20th May, 1824, no. 7).

V. Gillean Maclaine requested permission for his cousin Donald Maclaine to travel through a part of the interior of Java. Can he go over land to Samarang and from there to the residence of Soerakarta? Allowed, provided he travels along the large postway to Samarang (no. 2594, 7th May, 1839, no. 3). The great-grandfather of Gillean: John 17th of Lochbuie, who died 1785, was a cousin-german of Donald's grandfather: Murdoch 1730-1804 (my note).

D. Maclaine, temporary inhabitant of Batavia, at Samarang now, permitted to travel over land to Batavia (no. 2607, 29th June, 1840, no. 9).

Donald Maclaine's request to be permitted to live in the Dutch East Indies, merchant at Batavia, will be sent to the Netherlands (no. 2654, 9th February, 1844, no. 14).

Donald Maclaine, permanent stay permitted (no. 2665, 18th January, 1845).

See the Scottish Genealogist of March 1970, p. 13.

VI. The records of the Department of Colonies at 's-Gravenhage contain a very great number of facts dealing with Gillean Maclaine. As it is impossible to mention all the facts, I only take the more important ones.

Louis & Maclaine, tenants of the land "Malambong" in Sourakarta (no. 2775, 30th October, 1821, no. 15). Sea-letter granted to G. Maclain, merchant, having bought the Dutch ship "Soerabaija" and having changed its name to "Caledonia" (no. 2487, 10th September, 1825, no. 14). G. Maclaine, one of the proprietors of the estate of Koeripan in Buitenzorg (no. 2791, 15th November 1825, no. 13). G. Maclaine's refusal to become a marksman at Batavia, not accepted by the Government (no. 2793, 2nd May, 1826, no. 59 and no. 2798, 19th January, 1827, no. 16). Medair Joseph Louis and Gillean Mac Lean ask permission to rent, from the Pangerang Ario Boeminotto, the land Melambang in Soerakarta for the production of rice, coffee and wine. (no. 2495, 3rd August, 1826, no. 1).

G. Maclaine's firm owes f 19574, for the cost of repairing the English ship "Celia" (no. 2498, 8th November, 1826, no. 9). G. Maclaine, who rented the lands of Dedekan, Semboong, Sampettan and Djenaran from the Sultan of Djocjocarta, has no right to depose the chiefs of these lands. (no. 2800, 6th April, 1827, no. 4 and no. 2503, 22nd April, 1827, no. 11 and no. 2505, 8th June, 1827, no. 8 and 27th June, 1827, no. 16 and no. 2508, 6th September, 1827, no. 12). Maclaine Watson & Co., Agents of the Calcutta Assurance Society (no. 2832, 22nd December, 1829, no. 30). Sea-letter for Maclaine, Watson & Co., for the "Catharina Cornelia" (christian names of G.'s wife, my note), being built at Rembang, Captain William Dudman (no. 2553, 10th January, 1834, no. 7). Idem for the "Amelia" built at Rembang for Maclaine Watson & Co., and F. S. Perry, Captain W. J. F. Dudman (no. 2556, 31st October, 1834, no. 1). Idem for the "van Speyk", the name being changed into "Courier", Captain Thomas Deighton (no. 2567, 20th February, 1837, no. 22). Idem for the "Mary", Captain Thomas Mac Neight (no. 2567, 28th February, 1937, no. 45). Idem for the "Amelia", Captain Julius Christensen (no. 2568, 13th March, 1837, no. 3). Idem for the "Indramaijo", bought by Baine Stracker & Co. and Maclaine Watson & Co., Captain William Borgen (no. 2570, 31st May 1837, no. 18). Gillian Maclaine at Batavia, partner in the firm Macneil & Co., at Samarang requests permission for John Humphreys to stay for a year on Java. Not granted (no. 2572, 28th July, 1837, no. 17). Sea-letter for the "Justina" (no. 2578, 20th January, 1838, no. 4). *Archibald Maclaine*, (G.'s uncle, my note), Major-General in the English Service wrote to 's-Gravenhage. Now the stay of Humphreys is permitted (no. 2585, 21st August, 1838, no. 13). Sea-letter for the "Indramaijo", Captain William Borgen (no. 2593, 17th April, 1839, no. 22). G. Maclaine, partner in the future "Javasche Stoombootmaatschappij" (Steamer-Society) (no. 2598, 24th September, 1839, no. 1). Together with Daendels, McL. W. & Co., want to build steamers (no. 2600, 4th November, 1839, no. 6). Maclaine & Co., and Daendels & Co., proprietors of the steamer "Koningin der Nederlanden", not yet on sea (no. 2604, 2nd March,

1840, no. 9). Gillian Maclaine wants to travel to Europe (no. 2604, 26th March, 1840, no. 13). J. L. Bonhote, partner in Macl. W. & Co., (no. 2607, 3rd June, 1840, no. 11). Sea-letter for the "Koningin der Nedrelanden" (no. 2608, 13th July, 1840, no. 15). G. Maclaine sold a house at Batavia, 7th March, 1839 (no. 2644, 1st April, 1843, no. 11). The Java Courant of 1829 (sic) no. 144, mentions G. Maclaine's departure from Java. He was in Europe 1830-1831.

VII. Robert Mac Lean, born at Glasgow, Scotland, age 32, who recently arrived at Batavia with the ship "Rotterdam", engineer, is allowed to travel to the sugar-factory "de Maas" in the residence of Besoeki, where he has the task of mounting European steam-engines and of looking after them. He is in the service of the firm "Reijnst en Vinju" at Batavia. The factory belong to the firm "A. van Hoboken en Zoon" in the Netherlands (no. 2718, 14th May, 1849, no. 9).

VIII. William Maclean, born Fife in Scotland, permitted to stay for one year at Batavia (no. 2478, 11th September, 1824, no. 9).

William Maclean, born in Scotland, asked permission to live at Soerabaya (no. 2483, 2nd May, 1825, no. 2, the former act being mentioned). In the collection of letters "G. K. van Hogendrop" (Record Office, The Hague) there is a letter in English from Maclean, Guard House at Samabuya (Soerabaija?) complaining about bad treatment during a prison-period, 30th September, 1825. Perhaps he is no VIII.

's-Gravenhage, van Neckstrat, 102.

GENEALOGICAL NEWS NOTES

The National Archives and Records Service has recently established two time-saving ordering procedures. Researchers requesting reproductions of genealogical records from the National Archives will be billed after the documents are mailed rather than pay in advance.

The National Archives handles a large number of mail orders each day, many of which come from genealogists seeking copies of old military service files or Federal census schedules. During fiscal 1971 the Central Reference Division received over 120,000 mail requests, mostly for copies of veterans records or census records, and the volume is expected to increase to 150,000 during fiscal 1972.

The new billing procedure avoids routing incoming mail through a financial office and eliminates refunds necessitated by the high percentage of negative searches. It minimizes handling and paperwork and in turn saves several days' processing time.

Only those requests submitted on the proper forms will be processed. Studies have revealed that much time was lost in reading the hundreds of long, detailed letters received weekly from genealogists. These letters will now be scanned and if the request is genealogical in nature, the inquirer will be sent a genealogical information kit containing descriptions and ordering forms for genealogical records in the National Archives. The kits and forms for requesting military service and census records are also available from the Central Reference Division (NNC), National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

FURTHER NOTES ON FRASERS AND CAMERONS

By JAMES N. M. MACLEAN, Yr. of Glensanda, B.Litt., Ph.D.

Since publishing my articles on the Frasers and the Camerons in this journal, I have acquired additional material on both families. I have also discovered some typographical and other errors in those articles which call for correction. In this article I give both the new material and the necessary revisions. The page numbers correspond to those in the original articles.

THE FRASERS OF KILTARLITY (*The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, June 1969, pp. 21-38).

- p. 24 *Rev. LACHLAN FRASER*¹. He was admitted as Minister of Kilmallie before 1669. At "Drumaraban" (i.e. Druimarbin, near Fort William) on 10 December 1671 he gave his receipt and discharge to John Maclean of Ardgour, and Ewen his eldest son, for the stipend they owed him out of the lands of Ardgour for the years 1666-1672 as Minister of Kilmallie. At Ardgour, on 3 August 1680, he gave his receipt and discharge to the same men for all the teinds due to him "excepting only the Bishop's quarter", and on the same day accepted their bond for 300 merks. He certainly had one son (not noted in the original article):
- (1) *ALEXANDER FRASER*². In 1682 he was described as "lawful son to Mr Lauchlan Fraser, minister of Kilmally" when, on behalf of his father, he gave John Maclean of Ardgour, and his eldest son Ewen, two receipts for money due in 1682 out of their 3-merk lands of Blaich.
- p. 24 *Dr. JAMES FRASER* (1645-1731). His coat-of-arms is 9th (reading in order from the tower) of the 11 coats carved in granite on the south face of the Chapel of Kings' College, Aberdeen³.
- p. 27 *HECTOR FRASER*. At Duart in Mull, on 1 February 1667, he described himself as "Collector for the Division of Mull" when he gave his receipt to John Maclean of Ardgour for 36 merks, for excise due for the year 1666-67⁴.
- p. 27 *Rev. JOHN FRASER* (1647-1702). At Fiunary in Morvern, on 4 March 1673, he gave (on behalf of his brother Hector, above) his receipt to John Maclean of Ardgour for 140 merks, for excise and cess due up to 1 May 1672 for lands held by Ardgour in Morvern belonging to Sir Allan Maclean of Duart⁵. At Breachacha, on 13 January 1694, he was a witness to a discharge given by Donald Maclean of Coll to John Maclean of Ardgour for the Bishop's teinds due out of the 6-merk lands held by Ardgour on Coll's property in the Isle of Coll; in conformity with Coll's commission from Patrick Campbell of Inverinan, transferred to him by Andrew Campbell of Barcaldine, to whom it was originally granted by the Lords of Treasury⁶.
- p. 28 *Lt. Col. ANDREW FRASER* (1721-1792). The Christian name of his mother-in-law was Mary, and not Sarah. Mrs Mary Desmaretz died at Rochester, Kent, on 18 November 1789, leaving her "considerable fortune" to Andrew's wife Charlotte⁷.

- p. 30 *Colonel SIMON FRASER* (1769-c. 1819). He died at the East River of Pictou after 1819 and before 2 June 1821, when his widow Margaret Maclean, and his friends James Skinner, John Douglass and Thomas Lowden, were granted administration of his estate⁸. A full account of his treatment of emigrants who were shipped from Scotland to Pictou in Nova Scotia in his boats is given in the newspaper, *The Colonial Patriot*, of 24 December 1878⁹.
- p. 31 *DAVID FRASER* (1752-c.1801)¹⁰. According to his brother-in-law Dr. Donald Maclean, of Achentinny, formerly Captain, 4th Fencibles, he had served in the army. His wife Mary Maclean was the sister of Lt. Alexander Maclean, Argyllshire Volunteers, sometime Tacksman of Kingharair in Mull, whose wife Christina (daughter of John Maclean, Tacksman of Langamull in Mull) was the sister of Margaret Maclean (who married Colonel Simon Fraser, also sometime Tacksman of Kingharair, above). In addition to an illegitimate son William Fraser (noted in original article) David had by his wife Mary (who died before 1799) one lawful son:
- 1a. *Captain SIMON FRASER*¹¹. Born c. 1789. Brought up by his uncle Dr. Donald Maclean of Achentinny. Commissioned (aged 21) as Ensign, 8th West India Regt. 7 March 1810; Lt. 17 July 1816; on $\frac{1}{2}$ pay 25 June 1816; Lt. 4th West India Regt. 19 Dec. 1816; transferred as Lt. on $\frac{1}{2}$ -pay to 16th Regt. 1 January 1818; Lt. 80th (later South Staffordshire) Regt. 28 August 1838; promoted Captain in that Regt. after 17 September 1842. Spent part of his service in Ireland; later served in Australia; and finally went to India, where he fought in the first Sikh War. On the Sutlej River during the Battle of Ferozeshah, on 24 December 1845, his leg was shattered at the knee by a cannon shot. The limb was amputated but the wound proved to be fatal. He married, on 1 December 1817 (at Kilninian in Mull) his first cousin, Margaret Smith Maclean, daughter of Lt. Alexander Maclean, of Kingharair; and he died at Ferozeshah as a result of his wound on 25 December 1845, having had issue:
 - 1b. *ANNA MARIE FRASER*. Born 5 October 1818. Married, as his 2nd wife, Edward Robson, son of Captain George Robson, late 56th Regt. (who went to Tasmania in 1825 to join the Van Dieman's Land Company), and had issue:
 - 1c. *THOMAS KENTISH ROBSON*, of Launceston, Tasmania, who married his first cousin, once removed, Mary Fredrika Walters MacLeod (see below) and had issue.
 - 2b. *MARY MACLEAN FRASER*. Born 2 February 1820. Married firstly, Captain Hollingsworth, 80th Regt. Married secondly, Dr P. Gammie, Surgeon of 31st Regt. (attached to 80th Regt. at Battle of Ferozeshah in 1845, when his father-in-law was mortally wounded). He is said to be the surgeon whose name gave rise to the slang term for a crippled limb; e.g. "gammie" leg.
 - 3b. *FLORA CHRISTINA FRASER*. Born 21 July 1821. Died 11 September 1821.

4b. *ALEXANDRINA FLORA FRASER*. Born 13 February 1823. Married, 17 September 1842 (in St. Philip's Church, Sydney, in the presence of her father) Colin MacLeod, of the Glenelg and Glen Colin Sheep Station, son of Major-General William MacLeod, H.E.I.C.S., and had with other issue, a son:

1c. *DONALD ALEXANDER MACLEAN MACLEOD*. Born 15 October 1848. Married, 7 February 1873, Jessie Carmichael, and had with other issue:

1d. *DONALD ALEXANDER MACLEOD*. Born 26 April 1877. The father of Colonel Colin Sherwin MacLeod of Glendale, O.B.E., T.D.

2d. *MARY FREDRIKA WALTERS MACLEOD*. Born 1875. Married her first cousin, once removed, Thomas Kentish Robson (see above) and died in 1960 leaving issue.

5b. *ALEXANDER MACLEAN FRASER*. Born 30 May 1825. Said to have been given, with his two younger brothers, a commission as a Captain on death of his father by Queen Victoria, who also awarded pensions to his mother and sisters, as long as they did not marry or re-marry.

6b. *JOHN HUGH FRASER*. Born 18 January 1827.

7b. *DONALD MACLEAN FRASER*. Born 25 September 1828. Bapt. 8 October 1828 at Kinharhair, Mull.

8b. *ELIZABETH HARRIET MACQUARIE FRASER*. Bapt. 22 September 1832 at Alloa. Married firstly (not confirmed) Lt. Boyd Warren, 80th Regt. Married secondly (confirmed), as his 2nd wife, Captain George Robson, late the 56th Regt., which made her the step-mother of her sister Anna Maria (see above), and the step-grand-mother of Robert Robson, husband of her sister Christina Margaret (see next).

9b. *CHRISTINA MARGARET FRASER*. Bapt. 18 August 1834 at Oban. Married firstly, Lt. Home, 10th Regt. Married secondly, Robert Robson, the son of Captain George Robson, 56th Regt., by his first marriage; and elder half brother of her nephew Thomas Kentish Robson (see above).

10b. *JESSIE FRASER*. Bapt. 18 September 1837 in Londonderry. Died unmarried.

The name of Captain Simon Fraser is on a memorial to the men of the 80th or South Staffordshire Regt. in Lichfield Cathedral.

p. 32 *Rev. ALEXANDER FRASER* (1728-1812). The post-nuptial contract for his marriage to Katherine, daughter of Hugh Fraser, younger of Foyers, by his wife Christian Cameron of Dungallon (see later under Cameron notes) is dated 1 June 1787¹².

p. 33 *ROBERT FRASER* (fl. 1760-1812). Writer of Fort William, had (in addition to a first son, Judge JOHN FARQUHAR FRASER, died February 1865) at least one younger son:

(2) *ARTHUR FRASER*¹³. Born -----. Living in Edinburgh, 1851-57, and in Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, 1872-76. Married -----, and died after 1876, having had issue:

- 1a. *ARTHUR MATHESON FRASER*. Born 3 March 1852 in Edinburgh. Educ. University Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge (B.A. 1875, LL.B. 1876, M.A. 1878). Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, called 17 November 1876. An Equity Drafter and Conveyancer. Living in Sherbrooke Street, Westmount, Montreal, Canada, in 1939.
 - 2a. *ALASTAIR GILLEAN FRASER*. Born 19 June 1853 in Edinburgh. Educ. University Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll. Cambridge (matric. 1872). Died on 14 August 1924.
 - 3a. *DUNCAN DAVIDSON FRASER*. Born 6 February 1857 in Edinburgh. Educ. Haileybury, and Trinity Coll. Cambridge (matric. 1876). In business as a merchant with Maclaine Watson & Co. in Batavia and Java, 1878-1906. British Vice-Consul at Samarang, and Acting British Consul at Batavia; later, 1902-1906, he was British Consul for Java. Retired to The Beeches, Faygate, Sussex. Died at Les Fleurettes, Territet, Switzerland, on 21 March 1933.
- p 33 *Rev. ALEXANDER FRASER* (1758-1828). His first wife, by whom he had no issue, was not given in the original article. He married 1stly, 1783 (in Mull), Elizabeth (died 1784), daughter of Lt. Gillean Maclean, 74th Regt of Invalids, of Edinburgh the half-brother of Lt. Colonel Sir Allan Maclean of Duart, 6th Bart. of Morvaren, 4th Laird of Brolas¹⁴.
- p. 34 *HECTOR MACLEAN FRASER* (1821-1904). He was baptised in St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia¹⁵.
- p. 34 *ARCHIBALD MACDONALD FRASER* (1835-1869). His second name was omitted in the original article¹⁶.
- p. 35 *Lt. General ALEXANDER MACLEAN FRASER* (1787-1867). He was promoted from Major to Lt. Colonel in Royal African Corps, 1837; on ¹/₂-pay 1838; Colonel 1850; Major General 1856; Lt. General 1863. Died at Pisa, Italy, on 20 March 1867¹⁷.
- p. 36 The second line of endnote 19 should be the last line of endnote 18. The lines have been transposed.
- p. 37 The word "Montreal" in italics after the name of George Patterson's book should be in roman type, as it was the place of publication and not part of the title of the book.

THE CAMERONS OF GLENDESSARY AND DUNGALLON (*The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. XVIII, No. 4, December 1971, pp. 74-91).

- p.74 *DONALD CAMERON, 1st of Glendessary*. His nickname has been recorded as Cuak, Cuik, Cuark, and Curok in books since the mid-19th century. The first known reference to it occurs in a letter written in 1751 by John Mac-laine of Lochbuie to Allan Maclean of Corrie in Kingairloch, where he is called "Donell Chuic". This must be a phonetic rendering of *Donuill Chuach*, meaning "Donald the Cuckoo"¹⁸.
- p. 74 *ALLAN CAMERON*¹⁹, a son of Donald Cameron, 1st of Glendessary. He was omitted in the original article. His dates are not known, but he was younger than his brothers John; 2nd of Glendessary, and Donald, Tacksman of Cronaig, whose order of birth is certain. He lived at Glenhurich in the northern part of the Barony of Sunart, and was probably still alive in 1712,

when a stirk was stolen from his lands. This was later discovered among Allan Maclean of Ardgour's cattle in Glenscaddle in the Barony of Ardgour. His widow, Anna Fraser, successfully sued Maclean of Ardgour, and on 30 June 1719, while she was living in Conaglen in Ardgour, she was awarded £40 Scots in damages, but this was not paid by Maclean of Ardgour until 19 July 1728. One of the reasons for this delayed payment was her refusal to give up the lands of Davidach in Glenscaddle, which she held from Maclean of Ardgour on one-year's lease from Whitsunday 1719. On 21 May 1720, with the aid of two of her younger sons, John and Donald, she "did most masterfully and illegally refuse to remove or quit her possession,"²⁰ and she refused to pay her dues. She was opposed by her eldest son, Ewen, who helped Maclean of Ardgour settle the quarrel, and she was moved to a small pendicle adjoining Davidach. Allan Cameron married Anna Fraser (who may have been related to Rev. John Fraser, Minister of Coll), and had issue:

- (1) *EWEN CAMERON*. Living in Conaglen with his mother in 1719. Living by himself at Tighnacomaire in Glenscaddle in 1723²¹.
- (2) *JOHN CAMERON*. Living at Davidach with his mother on Whitsunday 1720²².
- (3) *DUNCAN CAMERON*. Tacksman of Ariundle in Sunart on 20 January 1720, when he was sued by Allan Maclean of Ardgour for the theft of two cows, whose hides had been discovered on his lands at Ariundle²³.
- (4) *DONALD CAMERON*. Described as youngest son of Anna Fraser or Cameron, on 19th July 1728 when, at Inversanda, he discharged Allan Maclean of Ardgour for £40 Scots owed to his mother²⁴.
- (5) *MARGARET CAMERON*. Married her first cousin Allan Cameron, younger of Erracht, the son of John Cameron of Erracht by his wife Finovola, daughter of Donald Cameron, 1st of Glendessary. Her husband was Tacksman and Wadsetter of Inversanda in the Barony of Ardgour from before 1714 until 1732, when the Wadset and Tack were transferred to Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle, half-brother of John Cameron of Lochiel; and full brother of Christian Cameron, wife of 1stly, Allan Cameron 3rd of Glendessary, and 2ndly, Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch; and full brother of Isabella Cameron, wife of Archibald Cameron, 1st of Dungallon. On 7 December 1714, Allan Cameron, younger of Erracht, was sued by his superior Allan Maclean of Ardgour for stealing a black cow from Ardgour's herd in Glengour in July or August 1714. After lengthy litigation he was forced to pay damages and costs to Maclean of Ardgour on 29 December 1716. On Whitsunday 1720, Allan Cameron, younger of Erracht, was granted a 3-year tack of the lands of Davidach, but he could not gain access to this property until his mother-in-law, Anna Fraser, was evicted by Maclean of Ardgour²⁵.

p. 75 *ALLAN CAMERON*, Tacksman of Conich, and Bailie of Morvern. At Acharn in Morvern, on 6 November 1697, he granted a discharge and receipt to Donald Maclean of Kingairloch for 430 merks,²⁶ being Kingairloch's share in a joint bond granted by several Macleans to Lady Susanna Campbell (see later). A full and revised list of all Allan's children is as follows:

- 1a. *DONALD CAMERON*, in Strontian²⁷. On 20 May 1732 he was made Tacksman of the whole estate of Ardgour for a term of 18 years, but he resided either in Strontian in Sunart or at Pennygown in Mull, although in the same year he was made Factor to Maclean of Ardgour. By this arrangement he virtually controlled the whole Barony of Ardgour, and he leased the lands back again to Allan Maclean of Ardgour and his eldest son John in a manner that nearly left them bankrupt. On 3 August 1733 he discharged Maclean of Ardgour for cess due by him for two terms on lands at Stronchreggan and Trislaig. On 24 December 1735 he gave his receipt to the new Trustees for Maclean of Ardgour for a wadset, on the lands of Blaich, of 3000 merks. In late 1737 he tried to make a direct transaction with Maclean of Ardgour, whereby his tack of Ardgour was extended for 18 years from 18 February 1738 on condition that he paid Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle 10,000 merks, which Allan Maclean and his eldest son John owed Torcastle as debts. On 18 February 1738 Torcastle renounced these debts by accepting (i) a joint bond for 10,000 merks from Donald Cameron, in Strontian, his son Allan, his brothers Malcolm, John, Duncan, Archibald, Allan, Dugald, and James, and his uncle John Cameron of Inverscaddie (who died in late 1737 while the transaction was being discussed); and (ii) an 18-year sub-tack from Donald Cameron in Strontian of the two Sallachans, Cuil, Glengour, and the two Keils, all in the Barony of Ardgour. The Ardgour Trustees heard of this transaction, and managed to nullify it on the grounds of ineptitude on the part of Allan Maclean of Ardgour, and trickery on the part of Donald Cameron in Strontian as Factor of Ardgour, and he was dismissed from that post in mid-1738. He fled first to Edinburgh, and then to the Continent. He was back in Strontian by 1749, when he was described as Factor to his 2nd cousin, Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, and in 1753 he was Tacksman of Carnoch in Sunart. He married ———, and had at least one son:
 - 1b. *ALLAN CAMERON*. Named in his father's transaction in 1738 as one of the joint bondsmen to Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle²⁸.
- 2a. *MALCOLM CAMERON*. For his details see original article.
- 3a. *JOHN CAMERON*. Alive in 1738.
- 4a. *DUNCAN CAMERON*. Alive in 1738.
- 5a. *ARCHIBALD CAMERON*. A joint bondsman with his brother Donald in 1738. On 22 Aug. 1739 he was living in Strontian. On that day he wrote to James Campbell, jr., writer in Inveraray, about an edict relating to the lands of Narrachan in Ardgour. This edict was dated 19 August 1739 and witnessed by Alexander Cameron in Keil, and Alexander Cameron in Savary in Morvern, whose identities are not known²⁹.
- 6a. *ALLAN CAMERON*. Alive in 1738.
- 7a. *DUGALD CAMERON*. Alive in 1738.
- 8a. *JAMES CAMERON*. Alive in 1738.
- 9a. *CATHERINE CAMERON*.
- 10a. *RACHEL CAMERON*.

- p. 75 *EWEN CAMERON*, Bailie of Morvern. He succeeded his elder brother, Allan Cameron, Tacksman of Conich, in the post of Bailie of Morvern before 17 October 1705, when under that style he witnessed a declaration made by Lachlan Maclean, uncle to Allan Maclean of Ardgour. On 17 April 1727 he obtained from his nephew Allan Maclean of Inverscaddie all rights in those lands as a partner with John Cameron, his brother. He was then described as cousin-german to the late Allan Cameron of Glendessary³⁰.
- p. 75 *EWEN CAMERON* (later called *HUGH CAMERON*), only son of John Cameron of Inverscaddie. In 1737 he was a tenant at Duiskey in Ardgour. On 10 June 1737, at Maryburgh, he was granted a 21-year tack from Whitsunday 1738 of Blairbuie and Benmore, parts of the lands of Stronchreggan in the Barony of Ardgour, by John Maclean, younger of Ardgour (with the approval of the Ardgour Trustees) for a yearly rent of £6 sterling "on condition that the said Ewen Cameron shall be obliged from this date to take and receive for fostering into his house the said John Maclean of Ardgour's eldest son, and to take charge of him for the space of six years with respect to maintenance and other attendance as becomes one of his Rank and Degree." At Strontian, on 27 April 1749, his accounts as foster-father to Hugh Maclean, heir to Ardgour, were settled by Hector Maclean of Torloisk, W.S. (one of the Ardgour Trustees). By that year he had surrendered his tack of Blairbuie and taken in its place a tenancy of the lands of Blaich in Ardgour at an annual rent of 200 merks. The 1749 charge and discharge was witnessed by Donald Cameron in Strontian, Factor to Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, and Allan Cameron, son to Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle³¹.
- p. 75 *MARJORIE CAMERON*, elder daughter of John Cameron of Inverscaddie. She was alive and unmarried in Edinburgh on 22 August 1763, when her lawyer Colquhoun Grant, W.S., named Dugald Macdougall of Gallanach as one of her Trustees³².
- p. 77 *JOHN CAMERON*, 2nd of Glendessary (c. 1630-1697). As a result of depredations arising out of a raid organised by Hector Maclaine of Lochbuie, Donald Maclean of Kingairloch, Donald Maclean of Brolas, Allan Maclean of Ardgour, Charles Maclean of Inverscaddie, and Allan Maclean, brother to Inverscaddie, on the lands of Lady Susanna Menzies, widow of Lord Neil Campbell, six decreets were obtained by her from the Commissioners of Justice against these Macleans for sums amounting to £10,091 Scots, with the precept of horning raised thereon. The six Maclean leaders agreed to settle this penalty by granting Lady Susanna two joint bonds, each worth £5000 Scots, plus a liferent to Lady Susanna of 600 merks annually out of all their lands. The two bonds worth £10,000 Scots were both dated 19 September 1695. The proportion each agreed to pay as a share varied. Maclean of Kingairloch, for example, agreed to pay 430 merks out of the rents of his lands of Glensanda. On 16 September 1696, John Cameron of Glendessary, who had long wished to intrude on Maclean property, paid Lady Susanna the sum of 10,000 merks for these bonds, and received with them all her rights in them. John died in April 1697 and later that year, on 27 November, all his rights were vested in his son and heir Allan Cameron, 3rd of Glendessary,

which were confirmed in a declaration made in Edinburgh by Lady Susanna. Donald Maclean of Kingairloch anticipated this declaration and paid off his share on 6 November 1697. He was followed by Allan Maclean of Ardgour, who discharged his share on 23 December 1697. Both continued to pay their share of the liferent, which still ceased on the death of Lady Susanna, although the rights were held by Glendessary. On 15 April 1704, Allan Cameron of Glendessary assigned all his interest in the bonds to John Cameron, younger of Lochiel. The Macleans resented this second transfer, and young Lochiel was forced to sue them in Edinburgh on 20 December 1705, when he obtained judgment against them³³.

- p. 78 *DONALD CAMERON*, Tenant at Coire na Criche in Rahoy, Morvern. Earlier, in 1698, he had been Tacksman of Ternait in Morvern³⁴.
- p. 78 *ALEXANDER CAMERON*, 4th son of Ewen Cameron, Tacksman of Resipol in Sunart. He could be identical with "Alexander Cameron in Keil in Ardgour" who witnessed an edict relating to Narrachan in Ardgour on 19 August 1739³⁵.
- p. 79 *ALEXANDER CAMERON*, 3rd of Dungallon. In 1749 his Factor was his 2nd cousin, Donald Cameron in Strontian (see earlier). On 31 May 1753 he was summoned with his factor, Donald Cameron, Tacksman of Carnoch in Sunart, Duncan Cameron, Changekeeper in Strontian, and Duncan Cameron in Glaschoirein in Glenhurich, to appear at Fort William on 4 June as a witness for the defendant in the case of Maclean of Ardgour *versus* Maclachlan in Kilmalieu³⁶.
- p. 79 *CHRISTIAN CAMERON*³⁷, youngest daughter of Archibald Cameron, 1st of Dungallon. She married (contract dated 29 June 1742 at Strontian) Hugh Fraser, younger of Foyers (died 1790), son of James Fraser of Foyers, and had issue (see earlier, under Rev. Alexander Fraser, 1728-1812).
- p. 79 *ALLAN CAMERON*, 3rd of Glendessary (c. 1660-1721). When the Justice-Depute of Argyll summoned all the Freeholders and Heretors of that Shire to a meeting at the Tolbooth in Inveraray on 11 August 1715, only 63 out of over 100 attended; and they can be listed under the following names: Cameron (1), Campbell (37), Clerk (1), Ewing (1), Fullarton (1), Lamont (4), Macarthur (1), Maccallum (2), Maccorquodale (1), Macdougall (3), Macgibbon (1), Maclachlan (5), Macneill (3), Melville (1), and O'Conochar (1). The only Cameron in that list was Allan of Glendessary, and he resolved with the other 62 (in a unanimous vote) to "repel the invasion of the Pretender" and "to stand by and defend His Sacred Majesty King George, His person and government and the Protestant Succession in His Family, with their lives and fortunes, and for that end to be in readiness with all their fencible men at arms to obey such Orders as they shall happen to receive from His Grace the Duke of Argyll, their Lord Lieutenant³⁸." It is certain, therefore, that Glendessary was anti-Jacobite during the 1715 Rising, although his children in 1745 took the Jacobite side.
- p. 80 *JEAN CAMERON*, of Mount Cameron. The exact date of her death was 27 June 1772³⁹. In 1959 a tree was planted by her grave in the parish of East Kilbride, and a plaque erected with the following inscription:

“Site of the grave of Mrs Jean Cameron, who died in 1772. Her zealous attachment to the House of Stuart, and the active part she took to support its interests in the year 1745, made her well known throughout the country.”

This area in East Kilbride is now built up, but the place where the grave is situated is called Glendessary Street⁴⁰. It is significant that she is called Mrs Cameron on the plaque, and in her obituary, and in her will. In spite of this, it was stated in 1869 by Robert Chambers in his *History of the Rebellion: 1745-46* that she had married an Irish gentleman called O’Neil, but was forced by his brutal treatment of her to divorce him. This story has been repeated as true in other works since 1869, although Chambers gave not one shred of evidence for such assertions⁴¹. A married women in Scotland never ‘loses’ her maiden surname, but she never uses Mrs before her maiden surname. Jean Cameron was called “Mrs Cameron,” and she certainly died a Protestant. The notion of her marrying an Irish O’Neil, who was probably a Roman Catholic, sounds false. She too would have had to become a Roman Catholic, and the idea of a member of that faith in the 18th century agreeing to a divorce, and renouncing a creed she had probably sworn to honour, in order to revert to Protestantism, seems wholly unacceptable. Even the possibility of any man trying to brutalise the determined and able Jean, who had a host of tough relatives to call to her aid, seems remote. Either Chambers invented the story, to associate her with a romantic Irishman in Prince Charles’s entourage called Captain Felix O’Neil (who certainly never married Jean, because his only wife’s name was Catherine d’Héguerty), or Chambers misread a badly written but genuine document containing some such phrase as “she married one Neil,” which name he wrongly transcribed as “O’Neil.” From the many references to Jean as “Mrs Cameron” there can be little doubt that her husband was a Cameron.

p. 81. JOHN CAMERON, 4th of Glendessary (c.1715-c.1763). His transactions with John Cameron of Fassiefern at Acharn in Morvern on 6 February 1752 are narrated in a document dealing with Alexander Maclean of Ardgour’s properties, dated 17 May 1786 in Edinburgh⁴².

p. 83 Line 16. Stachur should read Strachur.
Line 45. ragarding should read regarding.

p. 84 Line 2. A word is missing. The line should read: “Kingairloch was appointed, by the trustees, *manager* of all his property . . .”
Lines 18, 19, 20, 21. The following words should be deleted: “but it is highly probable that he went to London, and was committed to the Fleet Prison for debt by his son Charles. He was still there, it seems, in 1780, and was released by the Gordon rioters.”

p. 85 Lines 14, 15, 16. These lines should be deleted, and replaced with the following words: “Another member of the Glendessary family was probably:”
Line 17. The figure “7” at the beginning of the line should be deleted.

p. 86 Line 4. Fearson should read Fearon.

p. 88 Line 32. Glendassary should read Glendessary.

p. 91 Endnote 45. The date of publication of *Clarsach na Coille* was 1928, and not 1828.

Endnote 50. There should be an opening bracket before "Moscow" in the 2nd line.

pp. 86-88. My original article on the Camerons was sent to the Editor on 7 September 1971. Since then, Miss Isabel Rae has published *Charles Cameron: Architect to the Court of Russia* (Elek Books, London), which I first heard about when I phoned Mr Walter Ison of Petworth, Sussex, on 11 March 1972, in order to follow up a remark in his letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on 19 February 1972, in which he stated that a book on Charles Cameron was "about to be published." Miss Rae has completed some valuable though limited research on Charles's ancestry, but she spoils her work by filling the gaps in her knowledge with irrelevant or spurious assumptions. Having proved that Charles was the son of Walter Cameron and not Allan Cameron, 5th of Glendessary, she goes on to assume that he could not have been the nephew of Jean Cameron, and follows some of the arguments of Mrs Tamara Talbot Rice, which I refuted in my original article. Miss Rae's new evidence means that I must delete all I said under the heading "The Disputed Son" on p. 86 to the end of my article on p. 88, with the important exceptions of the contentions in my long paragraphs numbered 1, 3, and 4 on pp. 87 and 88, which I still consider to be valid. I will deal with Miss Rae's reasons for rejecting Charles as a Glendessary Cameron, but first I must give the revised pedigree⁴³ for Charles, as follows:

ARCHIBALD CAMERON. In 1740 he was described by his son Walter as "late of Edinburgh, Gent & decd." It is possible that he was still alive, and in London, c. 1733, when his son Walter became an apprentice. Archibald might have provided the necessary "consideration" or fee of 12 guineas for his son's articles. He married ----- and died in or before 1740 having had at least one son:

1. WALTER CAMERON. Born c. 1716 (if he was the usual age of 24 when he completed his apprenticeship in 1740). Apprenticed to Nicholas Blick, Liveryman of the Carpenters' Company, of the parish of St. Martin's, London, from c. 1733 to 1740. Enrolled as a Freeman of the Carpenters' Company, 6 May 1740. He lived in Bolton Street, off Piccadilly, from c. 1740 to 1747; then in Portugal Row from 1747 to 1760; and finally in a house next door to Lord Egremont in White Horse Street, off Piccadilly, from 1765 (or earlier) to 1776; all these places in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square. In January 1775 he mortgaged his house in White Horse Street to Mrs Anne Burnell, widow, of Salisbury Court, off Fleet Street. In early 1775 he was the defendant in a case brought against him in the Court of King's Bench by Richard Remnant and John Coleman. In May 1775 he failed to pay his rates on the house in White Horse Street; and in February 1776, he and Mrs Burnell transferred the property to Jervoise Clarke who, by an indenture in April 1776, was vested with all assignments, mortgages, and securities in the property. In spite of this conveyance, Walter was successfully sued by Clarke for the sum of £2433 19. 0. in the Court of King's Bench during Trinity Term 1776. At

the same time Walter was sued in the Court of Common Pleas by his son Charles. Walter was accused of defrauding Charles of goods worth £1500, by converting these goods to his own use in Westminster on 22 June 1776. It is possible that Walter was tempted to sell his son's goods in order to pay off Clarke's award of nearly £2500. Among those goods were six copper engraving plates which were used to illustrate a book recently published by Charles, whose anger at their loss might have prompted his unfilial actions. On 29 August 1776, Charles committed Walter to the Fleet Debtors' Prison; and on 29 November 1776, when his case was heard before a jury in Westminster Hall, Walter was found guilty of defrauding his son. On 7 June 1780, Walter was set free by the Gordon rioters when they set fire to the Fleet Prison, but he voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities on 21 August 1780, and was returned to the Fleet Prison. He married -----, and died on -----, having had at least one son:

- (1) **CHARLES CAMERON.** Born c.1743. Bound as an apprentice to his father in 1760, and a pupil of Isaac Ware, Master of the Carpenters' Company and Secretary of H.M. Board of Works, who died on 1 January 1766. In March 1767 he advertised his intention of publishing *The Thermae of the Roman Emperors* (the title of which was changed on publication in 1772 to *The Baths of the Romans*). In the same year he showed six engravings at an exhibition given by the Free Society of Artists in Pall Mall. In 1768 he went to Italy and visited Naples, Herculaneum, and Pompeii, and stayed in Rome to carry out research for his book on Roman baths. He had an audience with Pope Clement XIII which was apparently arranged by the celebrated Jacobite, Abbé Peter Grant, the President of the Scotch College in Rome⁴⁴. In March 1770 he circulated the final advertisement for his book *The Baths of Rome*, the first edition of which was published in London in 1772 (and dedicated to John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute, whom Charles probably met in Rome), with a second edition in 1775. In 1776 he sued his father for fraudulent conversion of his goods, and committed him to the Fleet Prison (which at least saved his father from the rapacity of other creditors). In 1779 he went to Russia as an architect, a description he had used since 1768. For the rest of his details in brief see my original article, p. 85. It is possible that he was related to:
WALTER CAMERON. A Russian Merchant in Copthall Street, London, in 1820; in which year Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador in London, bought Charles Cameron's papers for £105 from the next-of-kin of Charles in Britain.

THE DISPUTED RELATIONSHIP

There remains the issue of Charles Cameron's relationship to Jean Cameron of Mount Cameron; and Miss Rae's reasons for rejecting the claims made by Catherine the Great that Charles was (a) sympathetic to the Jacobites; (b) asso-

ciated with the Court of the Pretender in Rome; and (c) a nephew of Jean Cameron. Miss Rae's main reasons for rejecting these claims are:

1. That in the Westminster by-election of 1749 Walter Cameron voted for a Whig candidate, Lord Trentham, and not for "the Tory candidate, Sir George Vandeput;" and this proves that Walter and his son Charles were anti-Jacobite. As Charles was a child in 1749 it is unlikely that he had any political views. Even when he was old enough to hold political opinions, it cannot be assumed that his own and his father's views were coincidental. In any case, to call Vandeput a "Tory" is to demonstrate a complete lack of understanding of the structure of politics during the major part of the 18th century. The "old" Tory party had been destroyed at the beginning of the century, and the "new" Tory party did not emerge until the 1790's, when it was formed from those Whigs who broadly agreed with Edmund Burke's political philosophy; and these new Tories had no historical continuity with the old Tories. In the long interim period, every active politician in Parliament was a Whig, and even the monarchs of the House of Hanover ruled by the terms of a Whig constitution. Whigs were not members of a party (in the modern sense), but upholders of a fundamental concept of politics; and Vandeput was a Whig. What is more, there were plenty of men who had fought as Jacobites at Culloden who by 1749 were voting for Whig M.P.s or holding commissions in the British army. Miss Rae's point is worthless, for whatever Walter Cameron supported or opposed (and we have no evidence about his views) was not an automatic guide to his son's views.
2. That Charles Cameron "arrived in Rome too late to be presented to the Old Pretender," because Prince James died on 1 January 1766. This may be true but Miss Rae has produced no evidence to show that Charles *never* visited Rome before 1768. The real point is that Miss Rae makes no mention (in this context) of Prince Charles (called the "Young Pretender" before 1766, and simply "The Pretender" after 1766), who was certainly in Rome for the whole of 1768, the year of Cameron's visit. When Catherine the Great first mentioned Cameron's association with the Stuarts in Rome it was in 1794, and the person she referred to was "The Pretender", meaning Prince Charles. Miss Rae's remark about the Old Pretender is a pointless 'red-herring'. If Charles Cameron knew the Abbé Peter Grant, one of the Pretender's great friends, the possibility remains that Cameron met or even stayed with Prince Charles in 1768.
3. That it was "somewhat presumptuous" of Charles Cameron to claim kinship with his Chief, Cameron of Lochiel. As far as available evidence shows, neither Charles, nor Catherine the Great on his behalf, ever made such a precise claim. Indeed, no evidence has ever been produced to show that it was Charles himself who gave Catherine details about his family. She could have been informed by one of the many Scots in Russia who thought he knew about relationships in the Cameron family. The use of the term "presumptuous" is also unwarranted, as many Camerons, good and bad, rich and poor, listed or unlisted in family trees, could rightfully claim and prove kinship with the family of Lochiel. The whole concept of a clan is based on this sort of "presumption."

4. That Charles Cameron could never have been the nephew of Jean Cameron, because she had only one nephew Donald (whose guardian she was in 1745), and because Charles, his father Walter, and grandfather Archibald, are not mentioned in the Lochiel family tree. Firstly, Jean Cameron's brother Allan had more than one son, because Donald is referred to as his "eldest lawful son" (not "elder" or "only" son), which means that Donald Cameron had at least two brothers, and, as shown in my original article, one of these was probably Alexander. Secondly, Donald Cameron was not born until 1754, and so his aunt Jean could not have been his guardian in 1745. But it is the last of Miss Rae's assumptions that is most important. Miss Rae implies that Charles had to be a Lochiel Cameron in order to be Jean's nephew. This assumption is absurd, because it limits the way in which a nephew can be related to his aunt to one possibility when, in fact, there are four; two based on blood, and two on marriage. A nephew can be the son of ones brother or sister, or ones brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Jean Cameron had no recorded sisters, and neither of her brothers was the father of Charles, and so he was certainly not a nephew by blood. But Jean Cameron had been married, and the following possibilities have still to be thoroughly tested by exhaustive research:

(a) that Jean's husband was a Cameron, whose brother was Walter Cameron; or

(b) that Jean's husband had a sister who was married to Walter Cameron. If either case proves to be true then Charles Cameron was Jean's nephew by marriage. There is also the possibility that Charles's grandfather Archibald was a member of the Glendessary family, which (as this and the original articles proves) had members of that Christian name whose descendants have not been found. Only one Archibald Cameron is listed in the Edinburgh Testaments for the first half of the 18th century, and he was a Land-waiter of Leith, who died on 17 November 1740, and was the husband of Isobel Macaulay, and father of Aulay Cameron, Merchant, of Glasgow⁴⁵. This was not Archibald the grandfather of Charles. It is probable that the will of Archibald Cameron "late of Edinburgh" who was a "Gent." was lodged for probate in London between 1733 and 1740, and this should be checked at the P.R.O. in London. It is also probable that Walter Cameron, the Russian Merchant of Copthall Street in 1820, left a will that is on record, which might prove helpful in supplying extra information on Charles. In addition, there are the valuable collections at the Genealogical Society in London, which might produce further evidence about Charles's family. These and other leads need complete examination before anyone else makes dogmatic assertions about Charles Cameron. He may or may not have been a Glendessary Cameron, but it is difficult to understand why his biographers are so keen to deny that possibility. He was such an eminent architect that any Cameron family should be pleased to claim him as one of their own⁴⁶.

NOTES

1. Ardgour Transcripts (in the author's possession, now all numbered and annotated, hereafter referred to as A.T.). A.T. ff. 201-202, 264, 320-321.
2. A.T., f. 337.
3. W. Douglas Simpson, *King's College, Old Aberdeen* (Aberdeen, 1968), p. 6.

4. A.T., f. 95.
5. *ibid.*, f. 274.
6. *ibid.*, f. 581.
7. *The Scots Mag.*, Vol. 51 (1789), p. 571.
8. Probate Registry, Pictou Courthouse, Pictou, Nova Scotia, Wills, Vol. 1, file no. 71. Copy obtained by author when he visited Pictou on 6 August 1970.
9. Nova Scotia Public Archives, Halifax; Nova Scotia, Newspaper Collections: *The Colonial Patriot*. Information extracted when the author visited Halifax on 8 August 1970.
10. *The Scots Mag.*, Vol. 66 (1804), p. 78; Special notebooks of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclean Sinclair, in the keeping of his son Rev. Dr. Donald Maclean Sinclair, in Halifax, Nova Scotia (extracted by the author); and declaration of Dr. Donald Maclean in the collection of Col. Colin Macleod of Glendale, Edinburgh.
11. For all the details on Captain Simon Fraser and all his children I am indebted to Col. Colin Sherwin Macleod of Glendale, O.B.E., T.D., who specially extracted them for me on 5 April 1972 from family notebooks; from records of Officers' Services in 1828 in the P.R.O.; from notes made for Colonel Macleod by his father in 1933 in Sydney; and from data sent to Colonel Macleod by Miss Marcia Robson in 1965.
12. A.T., Marriage Contracts: Fraser-Fraser, 1787.
13. *Alumni Cantabrigiensis* (ed. J. A. Venn) sub Fraser A. G.; A. M.; and D. D.; Registers of University Coll. School, and Haileybury; and the historical records kept by MacLaine, Watson & Co. Ltd., 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3., for Arthur Fraser, and his three sons; the report on the youngest giving his grandfather's details. Also see *The Times*, 27 March 1933; obit. of D. D. Fraser; and Frederic Boase, *Modern English Biography* (London, 1965), Vol. 1, p. 1101.
14. Brevard Davidson Sinclair, *An Historical Account of the Macleans of Duart Castle*, (privately printed, Columbus, Ohio, 1879) p. 8.
15. Parish Register, St Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Extracts kindly sent to me on 12 October 1969 by Rev. Dr. Donald Maclean Sinclair.
16. *ibid.*
17. I am indebted to Mr Thomas McLachlan, of Enfield, Middlesex, who, on 17 October 1969, kindly sent me the details of Alexander Maclean Fraser's later career and death.
18. The private collection of Lochbuie MSS., Letters (Misc.) 1700-1785. (in the author's possession).
19. A.T., f. 1151.
20. *ibid.*, and ff. 1168-1169.
21. *ibid.*, loc. cit.
22. *ibid.*, loc. cit.
23. *ibid.*, loc. cit., and ff. 1158-1161.
24. *ibid.*, f. 1151.
25. *ibid.*, ff. 1168-69, 1360, 1456-1458.
26. *ibid.*, f. 687.
27. *ibid.*, ff. 1364, 1433, 1454, 1456-1458, 1554, 1753.
28. *ibid.*, ff. 1456-1458.
29. *ibid.*, loc. cit. (which also gives all Archibald's brothers), and *ibid.*, f. 1474.
30. *ibid.*, ff. 784, 1455, 2033, 2221-2223.
31. *ibid.*, ff. 1453, 1554.
32. *ibid.*, f. 2030.
33. *ibid.*, ff. 687, 697, 699, 776, 802-818, 1242. For additional material I am indebted to Mr Colin Campbell, of Belmont, Massachusetts, who kindly sent me, on 28 March 1972, some full extracts on this case from original documents in his possession (formerly part of the Menziès of Weem MSS.); and also drew my attention to other references concerning Glendessary.
34. A.T., f. 699.
35. *ibid.*, f. 1474.

36. *ibid.*, f.1753. John Maclachlan, younger of Glengalmdale, later of Greenhall, appeared for the defendant, his father Allan Maclachlan of Glengalmdale, Tacksman of Kilmalieu, the main ally of the Camerons of Glendessary in all their manoeuvres. John was the brother of Marjorie Maclachlan who, on 25 December 1735, married John Maclean, later 11th of Ardgour; and he was a nephew of Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle, *ibid.*, f. 1423.
37. A.T., Marriage Contracts: Fraser-Cameron, 1742.
38. A.T., ff. 1069-1070.
39. *The Scots Mag.*, Vol. 34 (1772), p. 334
40. I am indebted to Mr Duncan Macrae, of Glen Grove, East Kilbride, who kindly sent me, on 19 February 1972, full details of the plaque and the site of the grave and other details concerning Jean Cameron.
41. Other works that have repeated the story of the O'Neil marriage are; Donald B. McCulloch, *Romantic Lochaber* (Revised edition, Edinburgh, 1948), p. 131; and R. T. E. Niven, *East Kilbride, History of a Parish and Village* (Glasgow, 1965), p. 121.
42. A.T., f. 2260. For a reason, which is not yet clear, Glendessary was given a receipt, dated 27 August 1727 at Inveraray, by Archibald Campbell, sub-collector in Argyll, for cess on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land of Conaglen in the Barony of Ardgour, *ibid.*, f. 1239.
43. All the details in this revised pedigree of Walter Cameron's family are based on evidence in Miss Isabel Rae's *Charles Cameron: Architect to the Court of Russia*.
44. For the Abbé Peter Grant, his relations, and his ancestry, see James N. M. Maclean, 'Grant of Blairfindy, Junius and Francis', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, Vol. XLI (May 1968), pp. 73-85.
45. S.R.O., Comm. of Edinburgh, Testaments, CC/8/8/104: Archibald Cameron, 13 Feb. 1741.
46. The only known authentic portrait of Charles Cameron, by A. O. Orlovsky in 1809, is in the Russian State Museum, Leningrad.

Edinburgh, 11 April 1972.

INFORMATION SOUGHT

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

- (1) *Sinclair*—especially the early Earls of Orkney.
- (2) *Douglas*—especially Douglas of Leven (custodian of Queen Mary) and of Kirkness and Strathendry.
- (3) *Baillie*—especially Baillie of Lamington and of Lethem.
- (4) *Bruce*—especially Bruce of Airth, Stenhouse, and Larbert-Schiels.

REPLY TO QUERY

AINSLIE (query, p. 28, vol. xix, No. 1, March, 1972). The marriage of Robert Ainslie and Isabella Redford took place at Haddington Episcopal Chapel on 2nd August 1808, and was solemnised by the Rev. Miles Jackson. Robert was the eldest son and fourth child of John Ainslie and Anne Maitland, who were married on 22nd January 1755. John was the eldest son of Robert Ainslie and Marion Cowden (d. 1733), and this Robert was tenant of Westfield and the son of John Ainslie, from Newbattle, Midlothian, married in 1685 to Agnes Forrest. According to tradition this family was related to the Ainslies of Pilton.

D.W.

COCKPEN PARISH, MIDLOTHIAN, IN 1694

A poll tax was levied in Scotland in 1694 in order to settle the "arrears due to the Country and Army". It applied to all except paupers and children under 16 years of age whose parents were assessed at less than £1 10sh. The general rate was 6sh. per head, but many people had to pay at a higher rate e.g. the nobility, "gentlemen", various professional classes (a minister paid £12) and tradesmen whose "free stock" was worth more than 500 merks; servants whose wages were more than £6 a year were assessed at one shilling per pound of their annual wages and there were special rates for landlords and tenants. All these rates were in Scots money, which had one twelfth the value of its English equivalent, and a merk was equal to 13sh. 4d. Scots. Occasionally the records quote sterling currency.

The transcript which is given below (from E 70/8/4 in the Scottish Record Office) serves as an illustration of the working of the Poll Tax Act (Acts of Parliament of Scotland ix 266-8) in the small Midlothian country parish of Cockpen, the laird of which, the subject of Lady Nairn's well-known song "The Laird of Cockpen," was perhaps the father of Mark Carss of the transcript. (The 1694 poll tax return for the College Kirk parish of Edinburgh has the following entry— Dame Isobell Nicolson lady Cockpen relict of S. Mark Carss £8, William Carss hir son £3, Janet Suffra and Ratchell Carss hir doughters £24, Kathren Young hir servt fee £22 p.a. £1 2/-, Isobell Schaw hir servt fee £13 p.a. 13/-, total tax £36 15/-.)

It will be seen that such a record, giving as it does the names of most of the residents and their wives, as well as the names of some children and other details, could be of very great use to the genealogist. The birth records of this parish in the custody of the Registrar Office have the Kirk Session minutes for some dates in 1675 to 1680, 1695, 1728 and from 1754 but no attempt has been made at this stage to collate the one with the other or with the tombstone inscriptions in the kirkyard, though no doubt the results would be of interest.

Other poll tax records of the same kind are kept in the Scottish Record Office. Those for the greater part of Aberdeenshire and Renfrewshire have been printed. The only other counties for which substantial records exist are West Lothian and Midlothian with Edinburgh; photo copies of the records of most of these areas have been deposited in the Society's library. Miss Sheila Scott has kindly indexed the volume for West Lothian. Separate volumes for Edinburgh and Midlothian are being transcribed, and it is hoped that those also will form a useful addition to the library. "Annals of Lesmahagow", published in 1864, author J. B. Greenshields, advocate, has the 1694 records of the parish copied from a collection for Lanarkshire then in private hands. Unfortunately that collection now seems to have disappeared.

For further information on the poll tax of 1694 see this Journal x. 4 and xi. 3., Repertory E 70 in the Scottish Record Office and the Scottish Record Society publication "Edinburgh Poll Tax returns for 1694" by Marguerite Wood. The last named gives the returns for only two parishes — Old Kirk and Tolbooth — of the eleven parishes recorded in the Scottish Record Office.

Now follows the transcript; "fee" represents wages, and "p.a." is for *per annum*; "termly" as used in some other parishes records means "half-yearly."

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- 1 Mark Carss of Cockpen and his Lady £24; Jean Scrymzour servant fee £36 p.a., £1 16/-; Mary Humpherston servant fee £14 p.a., 14/-; Elizabeth Cumine fee £18 p.a., 18/-; George Balkes £24 p.a., £1 4/-; Thomas Boge £14 p.a., 14/-; Robert Roger £28 p.a., £1 8/-; William Hunter fee £40 p.a., £2; John Hunter £14 p.a., 14/-; David Kininmont fee £50 p.a., £2 10/-.
- 2 Sir Charles Murray and his Lady £24 6/-; Jean Weims servant fee £30 p.a., £1 10/-; Elizabeth Ferriar fee £14 p.a., 14/-.
- 3 My Lord Bailantine's children viz:—John, William, Robert, James and Henry £12; Mr George Young servant fee £60 p.a., £3 3/-; and Mrs Crafaurd fee 100 merks; Anna Shed fee £24 p.a., 24/-; Margaret Scott fee £20 p.a., £1. Jean Johnston fee £20 p.a., £1.
- 4 Mr James Ramsay brother to the Earl of Dalhousie £24.
- 5 Gilbert Hal heritor valued rent £33 6/8 and paid as tenant 200 merks, £3. Mr John Hay his son as a gentleman £3; James Wilson servant fee £28 p.a., £1 8/-; James Bitt fee £14 p.a., 14/-; John Wilson £6 p.a., 6/-; Agnes Reid £12 p.a., 12/-; Margaret Hope £12 p.a., 12/-.
- 6 Richard Gilles gardener and Janet Walter his wife 18/-.
- 7 Margaret Baillie, cotter, 6/-.
- 8 Lady Magdalen Ramsay £20; her servant Marion Gardener fee £12 p.a., 12/-.
- 9 James Porteus in Poltoun Mill of rent 100 merks and Jean Clough his wife 19/4; Issobell Malcome his servant fee £12 p.a., 12/-.
- 10 Alexander Dickson, cotter, and his wife Janet 12/-.
- 11 John Kyll, cotter and miler, and his wife Euphame Hutcheson 18/-.
- 12 William Yeatts and Marion Alcrone his wife 12/-.
- 13 John Hill, cotter and miller, and his wife Bessie Stuart 18/-.
- 14 George Bruce and Agnes Thomson his wife 12/-.
- 15 John Dickson, wright, and Mary Currie his wife 18/-.
- 16 John Porteous and Issobell Brown his wife and William Porteous and Agnes Furdie his wife £1 4/-.
- 17 James Bell at the Millhead of Poltoun, shoemaker, and his wife Katharine Wilson 18/-.
- 18 William Rae, shoemaker there, 12/-.
- 19 William Dewar tenant in Dalhousie his rent 275 merks and his wife Jean Reid £2 2/-; Patrick Fleming his servant fee £28 p.a. and his wife Elizabeth Borthwick £1 14/-; William Lindsay fee £20, £1; William Gray fee £13 6/8, 13/-; Helen Craigie £12 p.a., 12/-; Agnes Porteous £8 p.a., 8/-.
- 20 George Corsser, cotter, and his wife Issobell Broun, 12/-.
- 21 James Rennie and Margaret Smith his wife 12/-.
- 22 Janet Prate and Issobell Dewars cotters 12/-.
- 23 William Dewar tenant in Millhome, his rent 275 merks, his wife Helen Broun and his daughter Euphame Dewart £1 16/-; Abraham Steill servant fee £24 7/-; £1 4/-; Thomas Renny fee £20 p.a., John Saifly £15 p.a., 15/-; William Wilson fee £10 p.a., 10/-; Margaret Polok £10 p.a., 10/-; Janet Saffie £12 p.a., 12/-; Anna Stevenson £12 p.a., 12/-; and David Dewar son to the above William 6/-.
- 24 David Drever weaver and Agnes Pringle his wife 18/-.
- 25 Alexander Heseweell weaver 12/-.

- 26 John Dalrymple tenant his rents proportion £1, his wife Janet Broun £1 6/-; John Tod servant fee £10 p.a., 10/-; David Smith fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; William Steill £24 p.a., £1 4/-.
- 27 John Robertson weaver and his wife Agnes Ellote 18/-.
- 28 Thomas Smith cotter and Issobell Armestronge his wife 12/-.
- 29 John Baillie cotter and Helen Ker his wife £12/-.
- 30 George Stuart and Margaret Whytlaw his mother a wright 12/-.
- 31 Thomas Carmichell tenant his rent a chalder, his wife Jean Taitt.
- 32 John Taitt cotter and Agnes Lawson his wife 12/-.
- 33 Robert Hoge servant fee £8 p.a., 8/-.
- 34 Jean Umpherston, 6/-
- 35 Walter Hoge, tenant of yearly rent or chalder, and Janet Grive his wife 16/-.
- 36 Alexander Watson, tenant of yearly rent a chalder, his wife Agnes Hunter and his daughter Bessie Watson £1 2/-; James Gall, servant fee, £24 p.a., £1 4/-.
- 37 James Carss, cotter, and his daughter Janet 12/-.
- 38 John Falconer tenant in Dalhousie of yearly rent 3 chalders at 6/- per chalder and Elizabeth Young his wife £1 4/-; Robert Falconer his brother 6/-; Patrick Falconer, cotter, and Elizabeth Drever his wife and their daughters Agnes and Janet £1 4/-; James Rutherford, servant to above John Falconer, fee £6 p.a., 6/-; Margaret Elder fee £10 p.a., 10/-.
- 39 William Megitt, weaver, and his daughter Marjory 18/-; his servant Thomas Allan weaver 12/-.
- 40 Alexander Hill, taylor, and Margaret Drever his wife 18/-.
- 41 John Drever, cotter, and Janet Watt his wife 12/-.
- 42 James Thomson tenant of yearly rent 2½ chalders at 6/-, his wife Elspeth Cranstoun and their children George and Mary £1 15/-; John Houison servant fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; Elspeth Richardson fee £12 p.a., 12/-.
- 43 Marion Horsburgh cotter 6/-.
- 44 William Thomson younger tenant in Dalhousie of rent 3 chalders at 6/- per chalder and his children John and Marion £1 10/-.
- 45 William Thomson elder tenant there of rent 1½ chalders at 6/- per chalder, and his wife Agnes Baillie and their children William and Agnes £1 7/-.
- 46 William Edglie elder tenant in Dalhousie and Nicolas Isedale his wife his son William Edglie and his wife Margaret Colzier £1 4/-; also his son John Edglie a taylor 12/-.
- 47 Andrew Scott cotter, Margaret Temple his wife and his daughter Maragaret 18/-.
- 48 Thomas Youle cotter and Christian Neilson his wife 12/-.
- 49 John Murray tenant in Dalhousie of rent 2½ chalders at 6/- per chalder, his wife Agnes Douglas and their children Robert and Helen £1 18/-.
- 50 William Douglas elder tenant of rent 3 chalders and Beatrix Muray his wife £1 4/-; his servants William Keddie fee £20 p.a., £1; William Weir £12 p.a., 12/-; Janet Lindsay fee £12 p.a., 12/-.
- 51 James Stenners cotter and weaver and Elizabeth Watson his wife 18/-.
- 52 John Beir cotter, Beatrix Umpherston his wife and his daughter Marion 18/-.
- 53 Robert Dick wright and Janet Hall his wife and their son William £1 4/-.

- 54 James Haiges tenant in Dalhousie of rent 1½ chalders at 10/- per chalder and Margaret Meldrum his wife £1 1/-; Charles Taylor his servant fee £20 p.a., £1; Janet Murray fee £10 p.a., 10/-.
- 55 John Alexander tenant in Cockpen of rent 1½ chaldres and Jean Peacock his wife £1 1/-; David Anderson his servant fee £14 p.a., 14/-; Robert Ramage fee £22 p.a., £1 2/-; Arthur Haige fee £6 p.a., 6/-.
- 56 Mark Gemmill, taylor, and Elizabeth Thomson, his wife 18/-.
- 57 Alexander Condie tenant and his father conjoint 1 chalder at 10/- a chalder 16/-; Andrew Tyrie servant fee £24 p.a., £1 4/- and his wife Helen Haliday 6/-.
- 58 Margaret Johnstoun, cotter 6/-.
- 59 James Nicoll, cotter, and Mary Saifly his wife 12/-.
- 60 James Nicolson, cotter, and Agnes Adamson his wife 12/-.
- 61 James Jack, cotter, and Mary Simpson his wife 12/-; John Gibson servant fee £20 p.a., £1.
- 62 James Hardie smith and Issobell his wife and Janet his daughter £1 4/-.
- 63 Patrick Gilchrist, weaver, and Janet Thomson his wife £18/-.
- 64 John Polok, cotter, and Janet Banantine his wife 12/-.
- 65 Thomas Wilson, cotter, and Elizabeth Gemmill his wife 12/-.
- 66 Pennie Tenant in Dalhousie of rent 2 chalders, his daughter Anna at 6/- per chalder.
- 67 Alexander Cussine and Margaret Arnot his wife 12/-.
- 68 William Cairnes tenant of rent 1½ chalders at 10/- per chalder, and his wife Elizabeth Thomson £1 1/-.
- 69 Robert Robertson, cotter, and Janet Ker his wife 12/-.
- 70 John Thomson younger in Dalhousie or rent 2 chalders at 6/- per chalder, and his wife Anna Ewart 18/-; his servant James Seggie fee £20 p.a., £1.
- 71 Katharine Frazier, cotter, 6/-.
- 72 Patrick Ewart, wright, and Helen Drever his wife 18/-.
- 73 William Wilson tenant of rent 1 chalder at 6/- per chalder, Elspeth Dickson his wife and a daughter and a son, 18/-.
- 74 George Murray, cotter, and wife Elspeth Miller 12/-.
- 75 William Sprott, tenant of rent 17 bolls at 6/- per chalder and his wife Janet Yorkstoun 12/-; Thomas Cowan servant fee £16 p.a., 16/-.
- 76 John Gray, cotter, 6/-.
- 77 James Drummond, cotter, and wife Janet Fairgrive 12/-.
- 78 John Saphlie, taylor, and Barbra Saphlie his wife 18/-, and his prentice Abraham Gray 6/-.
- 79 Mr James Drumond, schoolmaster, and his wife 12/-.
- 80 James Thomson, weaver, and his wife Bessie Hoge and his father John Thomson; and his prentice John Hill, £1 10/-.
- 81 John Elliott, weaver, and Anna Tod his wife 18/-.
- 82 Lillias Hunter, cotter, 6/-.
- 83 William Sprott tenant his worth proportion £1; his children Janet and John £1 12/-; Robert Hardie servant fee £12 p.a., 12/-; Agnes Sprott fee £12 p.a., 12/-; James Carss £8 p.a., 8/-.
- 84 John Gardener, cotter, and Janet Watterstone his wife 12/-.
- 85 Alexander Airsdale, cotter, and Christian Scott his wife 12/-.

- 86 Robert Henderson tenant his rent proportion £1 10/-, his wife Janet Stennes 16/-; William Ormistoun fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; Alexander Gibson fee £10 p.a., 10/-; Robert Knight fee £9 p.a., 9/-.
- 87 Alexander Polok, cotter, and Margaret Porteous his wife and Bessie Gemmill his mother 18/-.
- 88 ----- Umpherston cotter 6/-.
- 89 Marion Carmichell, cotter, and Helen Umpherston her daughter 12/-.
- 90 John Sprott his rent proportion 6/8 and his wife Roberta Cleugh 12/-; his servant John Holiday fee £20 p.a., £1.
- 91 Robert Murray tenant in Dalhousie of rent 15 chalders at 5/8 per chalder, and his wife Helen Watson and his children George, John, Robert, Thomas, Helen, Beatrix and Issobell £6 19/-; John Hunter servant fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; John Robertson fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; John Taitt fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; John Tod fee £8 p.a., 8/-; Margaret Gray fee £12 p.a., 12/-; Grisell Cork £10 pa., 10/-; Katharin Veatch fee £7 p.a., 7/-.
- 92 Alexander Wilson, hynd fee £10 p.a., 10/- and his wife Anna Wilson 6/-.
- 93 John Baird, cotter, and Margaret Miller his wife 12/-.
- 94 Susanna Grive cotter 6/-.
- 95 John Murray, cotter, and Bessie Douglas his wife 12/-.
- 96 David Colzier, cotter and taylor, and his wife Janet Douglas 18/-.
- 97 John Porteous hynd fee £12 and his wife 18/-.
- 98 Thomas Twiddie fee £12 pa. and his wife Helen Ker 18/-.
- 99 Thomas Baine taskir fee £12 p.a. and his wite Janet Broun 18/-.
- 100 Marion Keddie cotter 6/-.
- 101 John Darling heard fee £12 p.a. 12/-.
- 102 Margaret Pringle cotter 6/-.
- 103 William Anderson, miller, and Janet Mossie his wife 18/-.
- 104 John Fairgive, weaver, and Helen Corssen his wife 18/-.
- 105 John Lauder, cotter, and Elspeth Gorrie his wife 18/-.
- 106 William Lindsay hynd fee £20 p.a. £1 and his wife Agnes Chisholme 6/-.
- 107 Thomas Thomson fee £14 p.a. 14/-; his mother Elspeth Gurlay and Elspeth his sister 12/-.
- 108 Agnes Broun, cotter, and Helen Morrison her daughter 12/-.
- 109 Jean Whyt and Elizabeth Lawson cotters 12/-.
- 110 Patrick Clough, taylor, and Agnes Bell his wife 18/-.
- 111 James Wederspoon tenant in Dalhousie his rent proportion £1 15/-, his wife Janet Dewar and his daughter Helen £1 7/-; Jean Wederspoon fee £12 p.a., 12/-; Thomas Wederspoon fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; and Robert Reid fee £28 p.a., £1 8/-.
- 112 Katharin Brysson and Issobell Hisslop cotters 12/-.
- 113 William Keddie smith and Margaret Douglas his wife and his prentice James Polok £1 4/-.
- 114 James Hall, shoemaker, Gils Wilkie his wife and William Walker preter £1 4/-.
- 115 Patrick Whytlaw tenant in Dalhousie of rent 2½ chalders at 6/- per chalder, Margaret Dewar his wife and Marion Mark his mother £1 7/-; his servant Richard Cuming fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-; and Emilla Robertson fee £10 p.a., 10/-.

- 116 Elizabeth Darleith fee £12 p.a., 12/-; and Margaret Thomson £11 p.a., 11/-.
- 117 William Thomson weaver 12/-.
- 118 James Bell his rent proportion 10/- and Margaret Burn his wife 16/-.
- 119 William Douglas younger his rent 3½ chalders at 6/- per chalder £1 1/-; his wife Margaret Whetherspoon 6/-; and Margaret Cuthbertson his mother 6/-; Robert Lawson servant fee £28 p.a., £1 8/-; William Chishholme fee £12 p.a., 12/-; Katharin Keddie fee £10 p.a., 10/-; Christian Gilles £12 p.a., 12/-; Marun Wheelsgoose £6 p.a., 6/-.
- 120 Marion Chishholme cotter 6/-.
- 121 John Cuthbertson weaver 12/-.
- 122 William Dewar tenant his rent 5 chalders at 6/- per chalder £1 10/-.
- 123 William Murray tenant his rents proportion 10/-; Robert and Patrick his brothers £1 7/-; Bessie Saphlie servant £12 p.a., 12/-; and Isobell Pratt fee £6 p.a., 6/-.
- 124 Thomas Brewhouse tenant his rent proportion 10/-; Marion Sprott his wife and Janet Penman his mother £1 2/-; William Stuart servant fee £24 p.a., £1 4/-.
- 125 James Hoge, cotter, and Helen Steill his wife and his daughter Helen 18/-.
- 126 Margaret Maine cotter 6/-.
- 127 William Taitt, maltman, and Janet Edmond his wife 18/-.
- 128 Thomas Colzier and Jean Smith his wife 12/-.
- 129 William Davie, colzier, and Janet Donaldson his wife 12/-.
- 130 John Gordine, colzier, and Bessie Selkirk his wife 12/-.
- 131 Janet Kilmuir fee £6 6/-.
- 132 David Gilmore, colzier, and Margaret Findly his wife 12/-.
- 133 Issobell Ripith fee £6 p.a., 6/-.
- 134 William Gilmor, colzier, and Issobell Lyell his wife 12/-.
- 135 Helen Gilmor fee £6 p.a., 6/-.
- 136 Thomas Weir, colzier, and Bessie Paterson his wife 12/-.
- 137 Elspeth Paterson fee £6 p.a., 6/-; and Janet Wedderstoun fee £12 p.a., 12/-.

SHEILA MITCHELL.

ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

A strenuous search is being carried out for private manuscript material relating to the history of Ontario by the Archives Liaison Officer, Mr Hugh P. McMillan. He is very keen to locate manuscript material and, if any member has or knows of such material, they should get in touch with Mr McMillan at Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 182.

It is his intention to have someone from his staff visit Britain each year to evaluate and negotiate for the acquisition of material which has been brought to his attention.

COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Lists for East Stirlingshire

Copies of "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in East Stirlingshire" by J. F. and Sheila Mitchell are now ready—unbound, duplicated on foolscap sheets of 170 pages and over 4,700 inscriptions in summarised form, in 22 burial grounds, including two in Stirling and five in Falkirk. 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 £1.50 plus 20p postage and packing, total £1.65; to others £2.00 plus 15p postage and packing, total £2.15.

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

Note: Similar volumes for Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire and West Lothian are now sold out; still available are those for Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire, Berwickshire, Peeblesshire, East Fife and West Fife.

QUERIES

BREBNER: Mrs Grace Lewsthof of 4707 Greenwood North, Seattle, Washington 98103 U.S.A. would like to correspond with anyone having information on this family, especially any connections of her step-father, Robert Brebner, born in Peterhead on 20th October 1881. He was the son of William Brebner, a writer, and Isabella Allan and he went to America with his brother Harry in the early 1900's.

DONALD: Lewis was born 8th February 1836, in Aberdeen (shire), and brother, Alexander Fowler was born 28th April 1845. They emigrated to Canada in 1866, then on to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and to Savannah, Missouri, in 1867. Their parents were John and Agnes Forbush Donald. Mention is also made of other brothers and only sister who remained in Scotland. Lewis was united with the Presbyterian church at age 21, although his parents were members of the "Queen's church in Scotland". Any information of the parents, other brothers, or the sister would be most welcome. Mr Robert C. Donald, 830 Virginia Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, 53081, U.S.A.

SOMERVILLE: James Somerville of Kennox, Parish of Douglas is given as the son of Sir William Somerville of Cambusnethan. This Sir William does not appear in the usual authoritative accounts. Can anyone who has studied this family clarify whose son William was (dates would suggest Sir James, 6th Laird)? Mrs Lesley A. Gordon, South Routenburn, Largs, Ayrshire.

McJANNET: William McJannet (1759-1842) married Margaret Bryan (1764-1825) married Margaret Bryan (1764-1825) daughter of James Bryan and Isobel Fullarton. Both are buried at Dalrymple, Ayrshire. Their son, David McJannet (b. 17th November, 1811 at Knockjarder) married Janet Dunlop (b. 16th March,

1816) at Maybole on 24th January, 1838 and had only one son, Robert Mair McJannet (b. 19th December, 1838) at East Brockloch, Ayr. They emigrated in 1840 to Canandaigau, New York, Ontario County, where six additional children were born. In 1882, their son John Alexander McJannet visited Scotland and in letters refers to an uncle, John Fergusson of Cults, Castle Kennedy, Wigtonshire, Robert McJannet, a judge at Maybole, a cousin Robert who was a police sergeant, and an uncle Sandy McJannet of Galston. He also mentions relatives at Bambrook, Coleraine, Northern Ireland and Nannington in Kent.

Any information about the family would be appreciated by a grandson of Isobel McJannet, the youngest daughter of David McJannet, Professor James B. Outhouse, 2643 Duncan Road, Lafayette, Indiana, 47905, U.S.A.

GUNN: Mrs Archie Mott, R.R.I., Brownsburg, Quebec, Canada, seeks information on Gunns of Morayshire. Alexander born c.1800, John born c.1813, Mary born c.1809. She married John Munro. All came to Argenteuil, Co. Quebec, in early 1830's. Who were their parents?

200.00 DOLLAR REWARD

The first person to provide proof of the ancestry of either John Irvine, or his wife Jean Irvine, the parents of James Irvine, who was born in Scotland, married Elizabeth James in Ireland, had 13 children there, and in 1732, emigrated to America, is offered the sum of 200.00 dollars. A family account states "To shorten these annals, we continue with John Irvine, Esq. (of Drum descent), who married the daughter of his kinsman James Irvine of Portrie. Their son John Irvine married as his first wife his kinswoman Jean Irvine." They were the parents of the emigrant James Irvine. Tradition is that one daughter of James married a Scottish nobleman and returned to Scotland.—Reply to C. B. Lampkin, Jr., Box 1022, University, Ala. 35486, U.S.A., posting a copy simultaneously to Lampkin, c/o Moberty, Airlie, by Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland.

RICHARDS: John Richards, said to have been the youngest of seven brothers, and born about 1730 near Elgin, Morayshire, spent some years as a planter in Jamacia and in Maryland. He returned to Scotland around 1768 and married Margaret, born 3rd January 1734, daughter of James Wilson, solicitor in Glasgow, and Margaret, youngest daughter of John and Beatrix Peter. They had issue John Wilson Richards, born 1769, and Mary Richards, both near Hamilton, Lanarkshire. John Richards died at London in 1777, when admon. of his goods, etc., was granted to Archibald Roxburgh, attorney for the widow, Mrs Margaret Richards, residing in Hamilton. Any information relating to the Richards family, moreover the Wilson and Peter families, would be gratefully received by Mrs Mary Kasold, 6607 East Moreland, Scottsdale, AZ, 85257, U.S.A.

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 Rly 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 1703 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.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS FROM A CHIRNSIDE, BERWICKSHIRE, PARISH REGISTER

This article is intended primarily for the benefit of visitors to New Register House, Edinburgh, who do their own searching. Many such people, I am sure, come prepared with information taken from family bibles or other sources, recording dates of birth or baptism of their ancestors and often they are disappointed in not finding the appropriate entries, even although they search in the Parish Register for several years both before and after the known date. Some searchers are aware of the opportunity which was given around 1854 to have late entries made in the Parish Registers before these were finally closed off, at the request of parents who had neglected to register the births or baptisms at the proper times. Many people know to look at the end of the 1820-1854 Registers for these late entries and in some parishes there are literally hundreds of such items—Bonhill in Dunbartonshire is a good example. My purpose, however, in this article is to draw attention to the further possibility of late entries having been inserted at all sorts of odd times prior to 1854. Sometimes a list of previous baptisms is found to have been made when perhaps the last child was registered:

While preparing an Index for Volume II of the Parish Registers of Chirnside which contain Baptisms from November 1783 to December 1819, I was struck by the very wide range of dates involved in setting out entries in Family Groups, or otherwise, long after the dates of the respective baptisms. To quote a few instances, a baptism of April 1784 was entered in 1788. In the year 1796, out of twelve baptisms recorded, five were late entries. In 1797 one entry was ten years late and another was twenty years late. One page in 1801 was half filled with late entries and in 1808 there was a Family Group with the earliest date in 1785. As late as 1818 there is an entry for a baptism in 1783.

Generally speaking, one regards a Baptismal Register as being a record of the baptisms solemnised in his own Parish by the Parish Minister, but the Chirnside Register is rather unusual in that it contains a record of many baptisms by other ministers and some of these outside the Parish altogether. The earliest such entry is in 1789 when Mr Turnbull, minister of the Associated Meeting in Ayton, baptised a child. Throughout the next thirty years one finds reference to baptisms by the Reverend Robert Wilson, Minister of the Meeting in Ayton, Mr Thomson, Relief Minister at Duns, Mr Pitcairn, Relief Minister at Kelso, while preaching in Duns, and Mr Thomson, Relief Minister in Berwick. Among complete outsiders is a baptism by Mr Henderson, Minister in Paisley, while preaching in the Meeting House at Chirnside and there is a record, with no minister's name, of a birth in Horncliff in the Parish of Norham in Northumberland in 1791. In 1803 there is a record of the baptisms of the children of the Reverend John Reid, Minister of the Meeting House in Chirnside dating from 1787 to 1800—late entries again!

From the above it will be seen that the writer of the Chirnside Register set out to record all baptisms of children belonging to the Parish, no matter where they were baptised or in which Religious Denomination. Normally, one expects only to find records of baptisms in other churches in the Registers of Towns, of which Selkirk is a good example.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

AYRSHIRE LIBRARIES

The attention of members is drawn by Mrs Lesley Gordon to two excellent libraries in Ayrshire. The Alexander Wood Memorial Library is housed in the Municipal Chambers, Ardrossan, and is excellently catalogued. This splendid collection of books can be studied by arrangement with the Burgh Chamberlain, Mr Ross (Tel. Ardrossan 3349).

The Ayrshire Museum in Kirkgate, Saltcoats, is also highly recommended. The curator is Mr Owen Kelly (Tel. Saltcoats 4174).

REVIEW

Kinsmen and Clansmen—R. W. Munro—Johnston & Bacon. £1.25.

Mr R. W. Munro is well-known as a Scottish historian and genealogist, so that a book written by him on Scottish clans be accepted confidently as an authority.

In this book he has written a brief note of a page and a quarter on each clan and attached to the note the appropriate tartan. With the clans listed in alphabetical order it is an easy matter to turn to that on which one seeks information, and one will not be disappointed by the succinct, but learned, description of its territory and areas of influence and the most notable deeds of its leaders.

The author explains that the book is intended for anyone who is curious about surnames, and he maintains that the story of one name is better understood by having some knowledge of others. He has tried to focus attention on occasions when people of the same name have acted in concert because they bore that name and thereby settled disputes among themselves or lent each other mutual support.

The book can readily be used for reference; but can equally well be read as a whole. It ends with a list of further reading. While there is an acknowledgement of borrowing from other writers about the families in the book, those familiar with the subjects will appreciate that the book contains the fruit of much original research by both the author and his wife, and there is much new material which cannot be found elsewhere. The work on the Macquarries, for instance, throws new light on a little-known clan, while that on the Clan Donald clearly summarises the most interesting incidents of a clan about which much has been written.

The book has been excellently printed and the colours of the tartans well reproduced. It can be thoroughly recommended, either for reading right through or for reference; nor will a purchaser be put off by the price. It is not often that one can add so valuable a book to one's shelves at so modest an expenditure.

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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