

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Contents	Page
The Rising of 1820	1
Scots and Manchester after the '45	3
Recording of Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions in Border Counties ...	4
Moonlight Romance	6
Transatlantic Gravestone Link	10
United States of America	13
MacLachlans in Medicine	16
Queries	23

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

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

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £2.50 (\$7) inclusive of The Scottish Genealogist. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following 12 months. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £2 (\$6) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 50p (\$1.50) post free.

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in The Scottish Genealogist does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

Reproduction from The Scottish Genealogist, in part or in whole, may not be made without permission.

THE RISING OF 1820

(Published with the kind permission of Scots Independent)

Alexander Hart was 26 years old and a cabinetmaker in Glasgow when in April, 1820, he marched out behind Andrew Hardie to seize the Carron Works at Falkirk where a quantity of arms was known to be available. They numbered 25 when they reached Condorrat where the Bairds provided shelter and food.

The actual rising of 1820 was entirely the work of Government agents. They wrote the famous Proclamation, arranged its printing and distribution. As representatives of the Provisional Government Committee, whose 28 members were already in custody unknown to the Radical societies, they called out the insurgents, gave them their objectives and then notified the authorities. Only the suspicions of many of the Radical leaders prevented more of their followers mobilising and being captured or slaughtered by overwhelming military forces

Reinforced by ten men from Condorrat and led now by John Baird, they started out on the morning of the 5th, assured by a Government agent (King) that he was going ahead to bring out support from Anderston, Camelon and Falkirk. Instead, King informed a body of cavalry.

Baird and Hardie were ex-soldiers and, on sighting the troops, they brought their men in behind a 5-foot dyke which was gapped at one point. Twice the cavalry attacked the gap and dyke and were repulsed in spite of the pitiful weapons held by the insurgents. A third attack broke through and after a sharp melee the Radicals surrendered.

Alexander Hart would appear to have been one of the pikemen holding the gap and he was felled by a sabre blow on the head. Hardie later wrote that the trooper tried to force his horse to trample on the fallen man but "the horse had more humanity and jumped over him".

Eighteen of the Radicals were taken prisoner, three of them severely wounded. Their weapons consisted of 18 pikes, 2 pistols, 5 muskets, and 100 rounds of ammunition—no more.

The trials opened in Stirling on June 23 when the accused were charged with high treason *under the English Act* and thus in direct contravention of the Act of Union of 1707. In Stirling and later in the west true bills were found against 88 persons in all on the charge of high treason.

All eighteen of the Bonnymuir prisoners were subsequently condemned to death and dismemberment, of whom Baird and Hardie were executed. The sentence on 4 of the others was commuted to transportation for life, and on the other 12 to transportation for 14 years.

Of the 18 Bonnymuir prisoners Baird and Hardie were executed and 13 were listed in the Sydney census of 1828 as living there. Eighty-eight bills of high treason were found in all but 58 accused fled the country

or were successfully hidden. James Wilson of Strathaven was the third man executed and on poor evidence. Only edited versions of the trials were ever published but there was such a contemporary revulsion against the vindictiveness of the authorities (instructed from London) and the quality of the evidence that Scottish juries (although middle-class and thus not the accuseds' "peers") ceased to convict.

Hart had lain in the prison hospital at Stirling Castle for just over three weeks, recovering from his head wound. Isobella Condry of Stirling was the prisoners' kind nurse but Alexander Hart in a letter from Edinburgh gaol after the commutation of the death sentence writes of his indebtedness to "that girl Lumsden" and asked his brother, John, a merchant in Glasgow, to see that she should have "either my watch or the money that I was due her".

The prisoners were by that time making such preparations as they were allowed for transportation to Sydney and Hart asked that his tool chest be sent to him as he understood that tools were poor and costly in Australia. By December 11 he was aboard the convict ship *Speke* at Little Nore where conditions were poor but apparently better than in the hulk from which he had been removed. There they had been inadequately fed and without money to supplement the rations.

A letter of December 11 states that the "Scotch Reformers" had been invited to take Christmas communion with the Church of England chaplain, but the *Speke* sailed for Sydney on December 22 and her complement of convicts included the Bonnymuir prisoners. The "Australian" on 26th August, 1821, reported their arrival and "the healthy and satisfactory appearance of three men who could not have left their land in better health".

On arrival he was assigned to Dr Henry Gratton Douglas, and on 14 Aug., 1822, married Bridget O'Heara in the presence of his fellow radical, Andrew White.

Absolute pardons were granted in 1835 to all the 1820 insurgents following a suit for libel in London in which it became public knowledge that the rising had been planned, carried out and betrayed by Government spies. *They had organised the armed associations of workers on the plea that nothing could be achieved by constitutional methods.*

Alexander Hart remained in Australia and lived until he was 82. He was joined in 1841 by "Margaret Hart" who may have been "that girl Lumsden". There is extant part of a letter from him in 1847 in which he reported that employment in the colony was not good.

"We both like the country well and shall be satisfied to end our Journey here if such is the will of Providence, the average wages of Tradesmen per week is about 30/ and provisions is pretty reasonable. Butcher meat is 2d and 3d per lb Bread 7d the 4-lb loaf Sugar 3d per lb Tea from 1/6 to 2/- per lb and Fruit very plentiful this season."

PETER ALEXANDER.

SCOTS and MANCHESTER after the '45

By H. T. CROFTON

Our member in Manchester, Mr James D. Beckett, has kindly sent us, for the Library, a reproduction of 31 pages of the above-mentioned publication which gives a lot of information about men from Scotland who figured in local histories in the Manchester area, particularly in the Eighteenth Century.

A colony of Scots was formed at Chombent, near Wigan, after the 1745 Rebellion and a family of Athertons there, who were Jacobites, are said to have entertained Prince Charles Edward in 1740. It is said that Manchester became an asylum of fugitive Jacobites from other towns in the area. What other town had the honour to give its name to a Regiment in the Rebel Army?

Mr Crofton went as far back as the period after the Battle of Flodden in 1513 to say that the Rasbothams, who were of Scottish descent, settled at Farnworth, near Bolton, while, about the same time, Archibald and Donald Moscrop, with their sisters Agatha and Beatrice, came to Bolton and some Sutherlands settled at Ormskirk. Still, prior to 1745 there was an almost entire absence of Scots from Lancashire.

Quotations are given from Lancashire Directories, from Court Records, and from Wills and there are many purely Scottish names, although it is difficult at times to distinguish between purely Irish names and those from Dumfries-shire or Kirkcudbrightshire which were probably Irish originally.

In 1744 Aulay Macaulay, a Tea Dealer and Linnen Draper in Manchester sold scotch handkerchiefs at from 4/- to 24/- per dozen. After 1750 the Scottish tap was turned on and a flood of Scottish names such as Daniel Cockburn, James Grierson, John McNabb, Isaac Cockburn and James Dinwoodie appear, with a McFarland, a Paterson, a McMurray, a Campbell, a Forbes and a McMurdo.

The series of Manchester Directories began in a very meagre way in 1772, but there are many Scottish names in the list quoted. Among Wills, Scottish names are exceedingly rare north of the Ribble, but there was a Cuthbert MacClambrough in 1613. South of the Ribble, however, Scottish names crop up in abundance after 1740. In a quotation from Barton's "Bolton Historical Gleanings" we learn that in 1772 William Graham, a Scotchman, was Agent at Hulton Park and his son Jeremiah Smith Graham was a doctor in Bolton in 1796. From 1782 to 1791 the Reverend Robert Simpson, D.D., a native of Scotland, was Minister of Duke's Alley Chapel, Bolton. Henry Bannerman, a Perthshire farmer, sent his son David to Manchester in 1810 to test the prospects of success in the Cotton Trade. The experiment proved successful and with his partner and brother-in-law Peter McLaren (born 1776 -died 1817) who came from Balquhiddy, David persuaded his father to join them and they carried on business as fustian shirting and cambric manufacturers.

Many other personal details are given, such as the William Grant, born on the banks of the Spey in 1773, who married Grace Mackenzie in 1767 and had sons William in 1770 and Donald (or Daniel) born in 1783. These two sons were immortalised by Charles Dickens in Nicholas Nickleby as "the Cheeryble Brothers". The warehouse of their firm was only demolished in 1908.

Finally, mention may be made of the five sons of Martin Maclure who died at Balmaghie in Kirkcudbrightshire in 1769. Three of the sons settled near Bolton and a descendant of one of them was Sir John William Maclure, Baronet, of Manchester.

DAVID C. CARGILL

RECORDING OF PRE-1855 MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BORDER COUNTIES

Following a suggestion made to the Council of the Society, it has been arranged that we shall give, from time to time, a report on particular districts where the recording of inscriptions on tombstones has been done, and at the same time invite volunteers to undertake such work in other graveyards in the locality which have not yet been fully dealt with. This report deals with four Counties in the Border area.

Selkirkshire

The Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society have published two Volumes, one containing inscriptions in Selkirk, Ashkirk and Lindean old Churchyards, and the second one, those in Galashiels Old Cemetery, Ladhope and Bewlie Cemeteries.

The Hawick Archaeological Society published three lists of Selkirkshire inscriptions in their Transactions as follows:—

Ettrick Churchyard—1964.

St. Mary's Churchyard, Yarrow—1964.

Ashkirk Churchyard—1962.

Peebles-shire

All pre-1855 inscriptions in Peebles-shire were recently recorded by Miss Sheila Scott and her lists have been published by the Society. They cover 24 old burial grounds and copies may be obtained from Mr J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, EH3 7TZ.

Berwickshire

The stones in Berwickshire were covered a few years ago by Mr D. C. Cargill and his lists covered the 48 graveyards in the 32 Parishes of Berwickshire. A hundred and twenty of these lists were produced and these have now all been disposed of.

Roxburghshire

In the 4th Border County, Roxburgh, comparatively little work has been done and volunteers are earnestly desired to assist in the work there.

The Hawick Archaeological Society have published in their Transactions lists for the following places:—

Hawick—St. Mary's Churchyard (with family notes) Trans. 1935-36-37-38. Index 1940.

„ —Wellogate Cemetery, Heritors' Area (with family notes) 1942-43-44-46-47-48-50. Index 1952.

„ —Wilton Old Churchyard (with family notes) 1937-38-39. Index 1952. Abbotrule Churchyard—1964.

Teviothead Old Churchyard (part)—1940.

Borthwick Wa's (part)—1938.

and the Society have agreed to publish lists for four graveyards which were recently recorded by Mr D. C. Cargill:—Cavers (old), Roberton Old Churchyard with the separate burial ground at Borthwick Wa's and the Churchyard at Stitchell. Mr Cargill has also recorded the inscriptions at Kelso Abbey but these have not yet been published.

Mr George Gilchrist, Town Clerk and Registrar of Annan in Dumfries-shire and Mr Robert A. Shannon, who have done a great deal of work in Dumfries-shire, have recently recorded the inscriptions in the Churchyards at Castleton and Ettleton in the Parish of Castleton in Roxburghshire.

The work still to be done in the County comprises the following Parishes—Ancrum, Bedrule, Bowden, Cavers — present churchyard, Crailing, Eckford, Ednam, Hobkirk, Hownam, Jedburgh, Kelso (Parish Churchyard), Kirkton, Lilliesleaf, Linton, Makerstoun, Maxton, Melrose, Minto, Morebattle, Oxnam, Roxburgh, St. Boswells, Smailholm, Southdean, Sprouston, Teviothead, Yetholm.

Perhaps someone on holiday in the area might be prepared to record one or more of the outlying places.

There are two books in the Hawick Museum giving particulars of deaths in various families in quite a number of Parishes of Roxburghshire. These particulars have obviously been taken to some extent from tombstones, and it would be well for anyone doing a Roxburgh Parish to consult these books at Hawick prior to commencing work.

A Memorandum of Instructions regarding recording will be supplied on request from Mr D. C. Cargill, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4 3PG.

MOONLIGHT ROMANCE

By ANDREW J. SLORANCE
(University of Stirling)

The surname is indeed one which lends itself well to romantic stories of its origin. Charles R. Low of Detroit in his essay "Thomas Moonlight" gives the following account of the origin of the Moonlight family. "In the year 1808 an Arbroath couple residing in the Ladyloan district were sitting at their fireside one evening when they heard the cries of an infant at their door. When they investigated they found a baby, well clothed and wrapped, lying in a basket. Diligent enquiries were made without result and the parentage of the baby was never established. This kindly couple whose names are now unknown adopted the baby but did not give it their name. Instead the baby was named Thomas Moonlight as it was a clear moonlight night when the baby was found." A nice romantic story but one which is certainly fictitious as the Thomas Moonlight referred to was born in 1802 at Raives, St Vigeans, son of John Moonlight and Magdaline Scott.

An even more romantic version on the same theme was told to me by a Miss Neilson of Arbroath, herself a descendent of the Moonlights. According to this version the first Moonlight was born in the late 1740s in the Mearns, the illegitimate son of Bonnie Prince Charlie. The baby was taken by a servant and left by the roadside where a local farmer found it illuminated by the moonlight. Be that as it may, the name Moonlight appears well before this period. In the Parochial Register of Dunnottar under the date 20th November, 1674, we find — "James Moonlight had a Child Baptized being his Daughters (begot)ten in fornication who is out of the country." Thus I think we are safe in assuming that Black's account of the origin being from the place Munlighty in Angus, though rather mundane and unromantic, is probably correct.

The three particular members of the Moonlight family I wish to mention were cousins, grandsons of John Moonlight of St Vigeans, two named Thomas and one named George. They were born in 1832-3 and each became noted for his pioneering spirit. One became a pioneer of the Wild West, the other two in the goldfields of Australia and New Zealand.

THOMAS MOONLIGHT, SOLDIER, FRONTIER FARMER, GOVERNOR AND AMBASSADOR

Thomas Moonlight was baptized on 30th September 1833 in St Vigeans Parish, son of Thomas Moonlight and Agnes Stott in Dumbiesholes. Little is known of his early years, though McBain's history "Arbroath, Past and Present" describes him as a leader in the snowball fights between the boys of "Penny" school and the older boys of the Academy. When he was twelve years old he was apprenticed to Thomas Forbes, draper in Arbroath, which presumably did not suit his desire

for adventure since he ran away to America at the age of thirteen. He worked in a glass factory in New Jersey for a while and in 1853 enlisted in the regular army, with the Fourth United States Artillery. He saw service against the Seminole Indians in Florida and in the campaign against the Mormons in the West (1857-58). After the expiration of his term of service in 1858 he became chief clerk in the Commissary Department and in 1860 bought a farm in Eastern Kansas. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 he raised a light battery and was mustered in as a captain of artillery, was made lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry in September 1862, and was promoted to colonel on 25th April 1864. Much of his early service was in fighting guerillas and bushwackers on the Kansas border. Colonel Thomas Moonlight was leader of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry which in March 1865 endured the hardships of a terrible journey from Fort Kearny to Fort Laramie, where the regiment was assigned duty in protecting the telegraph lines and the overland stage route. A portion of his regiment was in the fight at Platte Bridge on 22nd July 1865. Colonel Moonlight was mustered out at Fort Kearny on 17th July 1866. He had an active political career in Kansas, serving in a number of appointive and elective offices, until he was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory by President Cleveland on 5th January 1887, where he served until 9th April 1889. In 1893 Governor Moonlight was appointed minister to Bolivia, which position he held for four years. He had married Miss Ellen Murray of Elmira, New York, in 1855 at Ringold Barracks, Texas, by whom he had a family of two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and three daughters. Governor Moonlight died 7th February 1899 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

GEORGE FAIRWEATHER MOONLIGHT, GOLD PROSPECTOR, AND PIONEER

George Moonlight was baptised 26th August 1832 at Glenbervie Parish, son of James Moonlight at Newmill and Jean Lindsay. At the age of about nine years he became a fisherlad and worked for six or seven years in the herring fleet before following his cousin Thomas to America. While working as a seaman on the western coast he was caught up in the Californian gold rushes of 1848-9, but apparently with little success, since he migrated with other miners to Australia, where gold had been discovered in 1851. There is evidence to suggest he had some success in Mt. Alexander goldfields and it would appear he invested his gold in a ship, for he returned to seafaring in a ship trading on the spice run to Java; various subsequent references call him Captain Moonlight, suggesting he was a skipper during this period. By the late 1850s he had teamed up with his cousin Tom Moonlight, recently arrived from Scotland, and they had some finds in the Australian goldfields, as we can see from an entry in the "Ballarat Star" of 27th March 1858, which mentions the "opening of the Woolshed Load by the Moonlight prospectors." George and his cousin worked in Australia for a few years, but soon after the discovery of the Tuapeka field in New Zealand it is reported that "George Moonlight, with his cousin Tom, came from Australia to the Otago Gold-

fields in 1861." A few weeks after Moonlight's arrival experienced prospectors gave credit to George for a rich strike in the Lake Wakatipu area at Moonlight Creek. This area was so loaded with gold that it attracted thousands of diggers and Queenstown was born and boomed. Surprisingly, George did not stay to work his rich discovery but, leaving Tom in Otago, sailed north to Nelson Province. His first gold discovery in this area is recorded by Vonn Bell, a contemporary,—“Moonlight set out carrying a heavy swag, which included provisions, a pick, a shovel, dish (gold pan), axe and compass . . . he reached the Mangles River . . . entered the unexplored bush country up the Tutaki River and discovered the Matakita plain . . . found gold at Matakita Gorge . . . also at the Glenroy Junction, and moved on across the range's dense bush to the Maruia River and extensive plain to discover yet more gold, through country formerly unknown to any white man.”

Shortly after his return from the trip George Moonlight married Elizabeth Gaukrodger, whose parents came from Halifax, Yorkshire, and the couple set up home as host of the White Hart Hotel in Richmond. However, George did not remain comfortably at home all the time and early in 1865 he was off again prospecting for gold. In a ravine carrying a tributary of the Grey River, named Moonlight Gully, he made his most remarkable discovery on 7th April 1865. Virgin gold lay around the parent reef with “quars” still embedded in its large nuggets. W. Hindmarsh in 1867 reports seeing “a large dish (18 inches diameter, 4 inches deep) full of nuggets (of 99.7 per cent purity gold) . . . unearthed at the Moonlight, like a dish of potatoes waiting to be peeled.” Despite the huge fortune he had discovered George left that very rich field and built a packhorse station on a 100 acre bushland site in the Maruia Valley, where his two children, Elizabeth (“Tottie”) Moonlight and John Fairweather Moonlight, were born in 1866 and 1868 respectively.

In 1870 George opened a general store in Hampden and was appointed Postmaster there in 1877. He also built a two-storeyed hotel, the first building on the modern site of Murchiston, the new name for Hampden. Although “settled” in his store and hotel, he often set out on bush journeys, carrying stores to lonely prospectors working in remote places. On 13th May 1882 his wife died of typhoid fever and his energy faded. The following year proved financially disastrous and in May 1883 he registered “a declaration of his inability to meet his engagements with his creditors” in the District Court at Westport. This was a voluntary act, for the records show that none of the creditors turned up at the meetings of creditors, having no wish to embarrass a much-respected client.

In May 1884 he agreed to accompany another prospector, Jack Bailie, on a prospecting venture. He wrote the following letter to his daughter Elizabeth (Tottie)—

“Hope, May 29th 1884
My Dear Daughter.

We arrived at Downie' Camp last night and we are going Back again Tomorrow we Have got gold But not Enough to satisfey me

Dear Totie Be a Good Girl For you and Joney is all i Have got to worke For now and Dear Tot Do the Best you can and i will do all i can for you two; Do the Best you can while i am away Dear Tot their is better times coming yet i hear that John is Leaving Smith Tell Him to come Home untill i come Back their might be something For Him to Do i will be Home in a Fortnight Gold or no Gold, Balie Place was no Good Balie is not mutch But he is compeny;

Tell old Mitchell to Do the Best He can i would soner Have His Little Finger nor Balies Whole Body But i must make the Best of a Bad Bargin Tell old Mitchell this i will not come Home if i can Help it without Gold their is Gold their without a Dout Tell John i would write to Him But i am in a Hurry

Dear Tot Luke out For your self and the Place But I need not tell you you are old enough now

No More at Present

I Remain your Afesinate Father

George F Moonlight"

In late July Bailie returned alone, after days of searching, to report that George was missing. After prolonged searching, George Moonlight's body was found by Jack Tarrant, his old Australian mate, on 16th September 1884 in a gully some 25 miles from Murchiston, the inquest verdict was "death from exposure". His remains were carried miles to the nearest road and then taken to Nelson where he was buried beside his wife.

THOMAS (TOM) MOONLIGHT, GOLD PROSPECTOR AND DIGGER

Thomas Moonlight was baptised 11th June 1832 in St Vigeans Parish, son of David Moonlight and Helen Mill at West Mill of Colliston. There is some evidence to suggest that he did not leave Scotland until he was in his early twenties, probably the news from his cousin George persuaded him to seek his fortune in the goldfields of Australia. In 1861 he went with his cousin George to New Zealand, where he accompanied him in the rich strike at Moonlight Creek. After George left for Nelson, Tom stayed on in Otago Province and made further minor discoveries. The "Lake Wakatipu Mail" of 31st October 1963 reports a rush to the Lindis (Otago) which started after gold was discovered there "by Tom Moonlight and party". It seems reasonable to suppose that Tom followed George to Nelson Province soon afterwards, and there lived the life of a lonely prospector and hermit for over forty years. All that remains now of his belongings are two volumes of Collins' "All Round the World" inscribed "Thomas Moonlight, Hampden, 1881" in fine copperplate handwriting. He was of a very retiring nature, and, with the country so sparsely populated, lived in the bush, virtually unknown, for forty years. During his first few years in New Zealand he corresponded with his brother David in Scotland, and in a family bible, now in the hands of David's great-grand-daughter, are pressed some fern leaves sent from Tom. Interestingly enough, similar fern leaves were found pressed in Tom's volumes of "All Round

the World". His brother's family in Scotland tried to contact him after his brother's death but their letter was returned marked "Lost in the bush". Tom died 13th July 1911, and lies buried in an unmarked grave in Nelson.

Here let me end my brief account of the three Moonlight cousins whose lives matched, to some degree, the romance of their name.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr J. Paton Boyd of New Zealand; Mr Charles R. Low of Detroit, U.S.A.; Mr D. C. Cargill, Hon. Treasurer of the Scottish Genealogy Society; Mr J. W. Cornelison, Research Historian of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department; and Mr Douglas Allan, for their help in obtaining valuable information on the Moonlight family.

References

- BOYD, J. PATON. *Moonlight, New Zealand's Pre-Eminent Gold Prospector*. Published by the Murchiston Historical and Museum Society, Murchiston, New Zealand, 1971.
LOW, CHARLES R. *Thomas Moonlight*, an essay (copy in the Arbroath Library).

TRANSATLANTIC GRAVESTONE LINK

Bathgate, West Lothian and Lanark, Ontario

In Bathgate Kirkton Old Churchyard there is a row of five tombstones to families of the name of Dick, and next them an empty railed enclosure. Of these, inscription number 196* reads—

1833; John Dick 11.3.1833 86, w Janet D. 11.12.1828 86, s Jas in Canada .6.1821 44, s Wm in Jamaica 1803 24, da Agnes 9.5.1826 58, erected by s John merchant Whitburn.
(figures are dates of death and age).

When my wife and I recorded this a few years ago we had no thought of ever finding anything more about this emigrant James until a few months ago, when nine volumes of inscriptions in pioneer cemeteries in Lanark County, Ontario, reached us from the compilers, Miss Jean Steel and Mrs Dawn Leduc of Ottawa, members of the Lanark County Historical Society. (These volumes are now in our Society's library for any member who wishes to consult them).

Going through them we of course found numerous Scottish names, and in various instances the inscription recorded the place of origin of the pioneer. In

particular, our attention was drawn to references to some persons of the name of Dick from Bathgate, buried in the Rosetta Cemetery of Lanark Township. So this took us to the Bathgate inscriptions—and there it was as recorded above. It is always pleasant in genealogical research to find a link, in fact it might be said that such research is nothing more than finding links, so the pleasure was all the greater at finding a link more than a thousand miles away.

The Preface to the Rosetta Cemetery volume explains — “Thomas Young lies here in company with John Dick, eldest son of James Dick, of Bathgate, Scotland, who arrived at Prescott in 1821. James Dick drowned at Lachline and the shock of the voyage and her husband’s death, caused Mrs Dick’s demise, soon after she and her eleven children had settled on lot 13 of the 9th Con. of Lanark Twp. in late 1821. John Dick remained at the homestead, and married Mary Gemmill. John Gemmill, Mary’s father, is also buried here. He also arrived in 1821, from New Cumnock, Ayrshire . . . ”

The Rosetta stones have more about some of the above—John Dick, born 1803 in Bathgate died 1862; his wife, Mary Gemmill, born 1809 died 1852; John Gemmill, from New Cumnock, died 1847 aged 73; stone erected by sons John and David Gemmill.

Some others of Scottish origin mentioned in the volumes are — John Macdonald’s family from Mull, landed in Quebec 2nd August 1821; John Robertson, born Glasgow 1810, and wife Jennet Dow, born Alloway 1809; William Robertson and wife Mary Dow, born Alloway; John Robertson and wife Jane Kyle arrived in 1821 from Barracks Street, Glasgow; James Bennie from Glasgow, born 1779; Peter Reid, born 1776, and daughter Agnes, born 1824-5, natives of Old Kilpatrick; James Drynannan, born 1809 in Ayrshire; and Robert McFarlane, born 1798 in Renfrewshire and his wife Catherine McLean, born 1801 in Rothesay.

Another link between Lanark, Ontario, and Scotland was mentioned by Professor Shepperson in his address to the Society on 15th December 1972, namely that a brother of David Livingston (centenary of whose death is this year) was a citizen of Lanark Township before moving westwards with his family.

A member of the Ontario Genealogical Society, which has about 1,000 members all over North America, writes “We are trying to copy down all the ‘pioneer’ cemeteries which are in some cases being moved to other locations—in the name of progress, widening of roads, town enlarging, etc. In such cases many stones are broken and lost.” More power to them in their copying efforts!

We happened to meet Miss Steel and Mrs Leduc while recording in Abbots-hall churchyard, Kirkcaldy, a few years ago and if what they saw of our efforts there gave them any ideas about recording, we are more than grateful.

J. F. MITCHELL.

* “Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in West Lothian” p. 22.

SUMMARY OF TALK BY BARCLAY S. FRASER

ON "SOME CRAMOND FAMILIES" GIVEN TO THE SOCIETY ON
15th JANUARY 1973

Genealogists and local historians find different interests in the same material. The two studies are linked in John Philp Wood, who, though handicapped by complete deafness, published (1812) the Second Edition of Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland". Not surprisingly his "Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond" (1792) contains much genealogical information.

The families of Cramond Parish rose and fell in an unceasing struggle for survival. The only medieval family surviving in Wood's time was that of Howison of Braehead. The families of Hope, Elphinstone and Primrose sprang from post Reformation legal luminaries of political importance, and rose to the nobility. At Caroline Park the first Earl of Cromarty and John 2nd Duke of Argyle were in effect rulers of Scotland; but of the lesser landowners the majority of families were at least in origin, Edinburgh merchants with one foot in the nearby countryside. Such e.g. were the families of Inglis of Cramond, Loch of Drylaw, Ainslie of Pelton, and Davidson of Muirhouse. Towards the end of the 18th century it was a great banker, William Ramsay of Barnton who bought up much of the Parish and founded a famous sporting dynasty.

Typical was the Inglis family who in 1622 took over the estate of Nether Cramond formerly owned by the Bishops of Dunkeld. Though strong Covenanters their prosperity survived the later Stuart period when they moved from the medieval tower house to a typical 17th century Scottish mansion and achieved a baronetcy. The first Sir John Inglis, laird from 1689 to 1771, was a respected figure with strong Whig connections. Postmaster General for Scotland, and an agricultural reformer. His second son, another Sir John (1772-1779), an Edinburgh draper, combined public duties with additions to the house and improvements to the estate which entailed exclusion of the public and diversion of roads. His daughter Lady Torphichen completed the process with the destruction of half of the village of Cramond. Similar "clearances" took place in other parts of the Parish, on the estates of Dalmeny, Barnton and Lauriston.

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

On 14th February Mr David C. Cargill, our Treasurer, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists in London. This is the first member who, to our knowledge, has been elected a fellow of the English Society, and we offer him our congratulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408

As custodian of the records of the federal government deemed of permanent historical value, the National Archives generally does not provide research services, but makes records available to researchers and, when sufficient identifying information is given, provides photocopies of records for a fee. However, in the case of unindexed federal census records, when an individual is unable to provide the exact page upon which a family is enumerated, the National Archives will make a minimal search of up to seventy five pages for the 1790-1840 censuses and up to 150 pages for the 1850-1880 censuses. When the National Archives is unable to search for a family because the census returns are too numerous, the price is quoted for the microfilm roll(s) for the county in which the individual is interested so he can make the search himself. Most public or university libraries have microfilm-reading machines available for public use.

The National Archives has census records for 1790-1880 and a portion of the 1890 census records. GSA Form 7029 Order for Copies—Census Records is available for ordering both microfilm and photocopy reproductions of census entries. The service is limited to processing only those requests made on forms.

Some federal population census schedules are also available for examination in the research rooms of the archives branches at federal records centers throughout the United States. Their holdings consist of microfilm copies of the censuses of 1850, 1880 and 1885, and federal population census schedules (see table).

FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES AVAILABLE AT ARCHIVES BRANCHES OF FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS

<i>Federal Records Center</i>	<i>Federal Population Census Schedules</i>
Boston	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, 1850 and 1880
New York	New Jersey, New York, 1850 and 1880
Philadelphia	D.C., Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, 1850 and 1880; West Virginia, 1880
Atlanta	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, 1850 and 1880
Chicago	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, 1850 and 1880
Kansas City	Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, 1850 and 1880; Kansas Territory, 1855; Nebraska Territory, 1860; Kansas, 1865, 1875, 1880; Dakota Territory, 1880; Nebraska, 1880 and 1885
Fort Worth	Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, 1850 and 1880

Denver	New Mexico Territory, Utah Territory, 1850 and 1880; Arizona Territory, Colorado, Wyoming Territory, 1880
San Francisco	California, 1850 and 1880; Nevada, 1880
Seattle	Oregon, 1850 and 1880; Idaho, Montana, Washington, 1880

A LIST OF THE SIGNERS OF THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, COMPILED BY WILLIAM B. SCOTT, INSTRUCTOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, YSLETA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EL PASO, TEXAS.

Sources of information: "Know Your Declaration of Independence and the 56 Signers," by George E. Ross, Rand McNally & Co., N.Y.; and "Famous Signers of the Declaration." by Dorothy Horton McGee, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y.

Colony	Birthplace	Country of ancestral origin
Connecticut—4		
Roger Sherman	Newton, Mass	England
Samuel Huntington	Windham, Conn.	England
William Williams	Lebanon, Conn.	Wales
Delaware—3		
Ceasar Rodney	Dover, Del.	England
George Read	Cecil Co., Md.	N. Ireland, Scotland
Thomas McKean	New London, Pa.	Scotland
Maryland—4		
Samuel Chase	Somerset Co., Md.	England
William Paca	Abington, MD.	Italy
Charles Carroll	Anapolis, Md.	Ireland
Georgia—3		
Button Gwinnett	Gloucestershire, Eng.	England
Lyman Hall	Wallingford Conn.	England
George Walton	Prince Edward Co., Va.	Scotland
Massachusetts—5		
John Hancock	Braintree, Mass.	England
Samuel Adams	Boston, Mass.	England
John Adams	Braintree, Mass.	England
Robert Treat Paine	Boston, Mass.	England
Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	England
New Hampshire—3		
Josiah Bartlett	Amesbury, Mass.	Scotland
William Whipple	Kittery, Maine	England
Matthew Thornton	Northern Ireland	Scotland
New Jersey—5		
Richard Stockton	Stockton Manor, N.J.	England

Colony	Birthplace	Country of ancestral origin
Dr John Witherspoon	Gifford, Scotland	Scotland
Francis Hopkinson	Philadelphia Penn.,	England
John Hart	Stonington, Conn.,	Scotland
Abraham Clark	Elizabethtown, N.J.,	Not stated
New York—4		
William Floyd	Brookhave, L.I.	Wales
Philip Livingston	Albany, N.Y.	Scotland
Francis Lewis	Llandaff, Wales	Wales
Lewis Morris	Morrisiania, N.Y.	Not stated
North Carolina—3		
William Hooper	Boston, Mass	Scotland
Joseph Hewes	New Jersey	Scotland
John Penn	Virginia	England
Pennsylvania—9		
Robert Morris	Liverpool, England	England
Benjamin Rush	Philadelphia, Pa.	Not stated
Benjamin Franklin	Boston, Mass.	England
John Morton	Ridley, Pa.	Sweden
George Clymer	Philadelphia, Pa.	England
James Smith	N. Ireland	Scotland
George Taylor	N. Ireland	Scotland
James Wilson	Caskerdo, Scotland	Scotland
George Ross	New Castle, Del.,	Scotland
Rhode Island—2		
Stephen Hopkins*	Cranston, R.I.,	Scotland
William Ellery	Newport, R.I.,	England
South Carolina		
Edward Rutledge	Charleston, S.C.	Scotland
Thomas Heyward, Jr.	South Carolina	England
Thomas Lynch, Jr.	Prince Edward, Va.,	England
Arthur Middleton	South Carolina	England
Virginia		
George Wythe	Virginia	Not stated
Richard Henry Lee**	"	England
Thomas Jefferson	"	Scotland
Benjamin Harrison	"	Scotland
Thomas Nelson	"	Scotland
Francis Lightfoot Lee**	"	England
Carter Braxton	"	Not stated

*Stephen Hopkins was a cousin of the American traitor, Benedict Arnold, who defected to the British.

**The Lee brothers, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot, were first cousins of Benjamin Harrison, hence of English-Scottish descent.

Eight of the signers were born in Britain, two in Scotland, two in England, three in Northern Ireland, and one in Wales. Forty-eight were American born, of whom fifteen were of Scottish ancestry, one of Italian, one of Swedish, two of Welsh, one of Irish, and twenty-eight of English ancestry. The three born in Northern Ireland were Scoto-Irish, making a total of twenty Scots' signers.

The writer hereby certifies that the information on the Signers of the American Declaration of Independence is true and correct according to the sources of information used for reference.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT.

MACLACHLANS IN MEDICINE

The pitfalls of setting out seven columns in table form over two pages have been made obvious in pages 74-79 of the September 1972 issue. The following notes should settle doubts as to which horizontal line certain entries apply —

- 3 practised Newcastle on Tyne, father Dugald, sherriff officer.
- 5 born 1881 Canterbury NZ, paternal grandfather John, plasterer, Cumbrae, died 1948 Stockton NSW.
- 10 university Glasgow and London, born 1876 Transvaal.
- 14 ship "William Pitt", Indian Medical Service 1817 (struck off 1820), Nizam's Army 1820, died 1845 Hingdi, India.
- 18 died 1934 Bridgend, Islay.
- 19 died 1902 Stirling East, South Australia.
- 26 married L. D. H. Baugh.
- 33 father Archibald Bell (McLachlan added after death of father-in-law Colin McLachlan) married 1821 Oban, Lavinia Campbell.
- 34 died 1873 Tobermoray.
- 35 qualifications MB(Glas) CM1867 university Glasgow, practised Glasgow and New Zealand.
- 41 died 1970 Retford.
- 45 father Archibald, farmer; mother Catherine Clephane; paternal grandfather John, plasterer, Cumbrae, died 1923.
- 48 married 1827 Rothesay Janet McRae.
- 47-52 all items on page 79 apply to lines one higher on page 78.

THE LATER WELLWOODS OF TOUCH AND GARVOCK

Before resuming the history of this family, the first part of which appeared in this magazine Vol. XVII No. 1, it might be appropriate to call attention to other Wellwoods about this period who have distinguished themselves in local and national history. Although their connection with the main branch cannot be traced, it is reasonably certain that they are all sprung from the same stem. One such offshoot appears at an early date in St. Andrews, and it is not unlikely that they came from Dunfermline in the wake of the Beatons, uncle and nephew, who were successively abbots of Dunfermline and Archbishops of St. Andrews. Indeed, in the early 16th century Dunfermline Wellwoods were acting in an official capacity for the Beatons in St. Andrews.

In 1589 a William Wellwood is Professor of Civil Law at the university there, and may be the William Wellwood who matriculated at St. Leonards in 1565, gained his B.A. in 1569 and his M.A. a year later. He bears the popular family name, but his connection, if any, with the Dunfermline family cannot be traced, unless he is the Master William Wellwood who married a Bessie Alexander in 1584. Other Wellwoods also married Alexanders at this time, but if William's wife was alternatively known as Elspet, they were still recording their baptisms as late as 1591.

However, William, the professor, was obviously a zealous reformer, and as such fell foul of Archbishop Hamilton in 1589. One of the Archbishop's men, Henry Hamilton, picked a quarrel with Wellwood, requiring an appearance before the Lords of Session before Henry would consent to implement an apology imposed by the Rector of the University. Shortly afterwards, Henry Hamilton, feigning repentance, attacked the professor, "going from his house in the town to the College, his gown on, his book in his hand and sand-glass in the other meditating on his lessons" (Melville's Diary) William was wounded in the hand, but further injury was prevented by bystanders. His friends gathered in arms, while the bishop's men gathered before William's mother's stair where William had taken refuge. A riot ensued in which the Archbishop's "guid-brother" was fatally stabbed. In consequence William's brother, John, was banished from the country (Did he do the stabbing?), and William found it advisable to leave for Holland, for at least one of his legal books was published in Leyden. (Melville's Diary).

In the 17th century other Wellwoods attend the University. A John graduated in 1637, and a William in 1694, but it has not been possible to link them with any of the known branches. Three others however have claim to be noted. The Rev. James Wellwood, minister of Tundergarth, Dumfries (his family connections point to Angus) had three sons, who all matriculated at St. Andrews, Andrew in 1665, James, M.A. in 1671, and John who matriculated in 1663. (St. Andrews University Records). Of the three, James continued his studies at Leyden and later appears as an M.D. of the College of Physicians of London. He returned to this country with William of Orange in 1688, becoming one of the King's Physicians in Scot-

land. Before his death in 1718 he was noted as the author of several medical works, and a Memoir of events prior to the Revolution of 1688. In 1684 he had been arrested on suspicion of communicating with the Covenanters, which was not surprising as his brother, the Rev. John Wellwood, was a noted covenanting preacher who died eventually in extreme poverty at Perth, and merits a place in "Howie's Worthies". The other brother, Andrew, espoused the same cause.

Incidentally the John Wellwood, whose business problems as a supercargo were the subject of an article in the Scottish History Society's most recent volume, could well be a member of either the St. Andrews or Angus families.

To return to Dunfermline.

Other connected branches of the family as indicated in the previous article, flourished in Dunfermline during the 17th century, with something of the same reforming propensity. We find them still occupying the same portions of Touch, Touchmill, Nether Beath and South Fod till late in the century, and perhaps beyond. Robert Wellwood, the Provost of Dunfermline married into the influential family of Ged of Baldrige, who worked the coal-heughs there, which at an earlier period had been held by the Wellwoods themselves and which they were later to develop. In fact the mine bearing their name has only recently ceased to be worked, but the village attached to the mine is still known as Wellwood. (Black in his "Scottish Surnames" erroneously derives the family name from this village).

Another Robert married the daughter of the minister of Carnock and also found it necessary to live in Holland for a spell. Yet another Robert, was not noted for his piety or religious convictions, but rather the lack of these virtues. He did not marry, but was summoned to appear before the Kirk Session on at least two occasions to answer for his misdeeds, and to account for two illegitimate children baptised in the Kirk. Robert consistently failed to appear, but when he was at last constrained to sit upon the stool of repentance and be admonished before the congregation, he turned upon the minister (either the Rev. Robert Kay or Rev. William Oliphant) shouting that there were those that wore black gowns who should be before the congregation themselves. For this heinous offence he was wardit at the orders of the Session until he made an apology. One would like to know what was behind the outburst but the Dunfermline Abbey Records are silent. As the Rev. Robert Kay later became an Episcopalian, local wiseacres no doubt shook their heads knowingly.

We left the main line at the marriage of William Wellwood, younger of Touch to Margaret Wardlaw in 1635. The records provide singularly little light on the activities of the family at this time, and at the end of the century it becomes difficult to disentangle the three Williams who in turn succeed. So far as can be ascertained, William the younger's father died about 1636, and that William himself survived until 1671, his wife outliving him for another 14 years. William seems to have lived an uneventful life, attending to his lands, but his sons begin the rise and expansion of the family.

There were five sons and one daughter of the marriage viz; — William b. 1636 who inherited Touch on his father's death in 1671, and died in 1696 with no issue. He was succeeded by his brother James, b. 1639 who died, also without issue in 1699. He appears to have been a writer in Edinburgh where his two brothers were settled as merchants. The only daughter Margaret was twice married, (1) to William Walker, sometime Provost of Dunfermline, and (2) to James Baird. Her daughter Isabella married the Rev. Archibald Campbell minister of Aberdour, and their daughter Susanna later married back into the family.

James' younger brother Henry was a merchant in Edinburgh but appears to have died before him for James was succeeded by Henry's son William, b 1674 though he died shortly afterwards, probably in 1701, and although married had no issue. William's uncle Robert Wellwood, merchant, b. 1649 succeeded.

(a son John occurs here in the family tree, but seems to have died in infancy)

Both Henry and Robert seem to have been started in their careers by another relative Harie Wellwood, merchant in Edinburgh, to whom Robert at least was apprenticed in 1669.

Robert, who enjoyed his inheritance until 1772, was twice married. (1) to Elspeth Thomson who had died in 1679 and (2) to Catherine Denham, 6th daughter of John Denham of Muirhouse and West Shiels, niece of the 1st Lord Carmichael. About 1704 he acquired the superiority of Garvock from Andrew Melville of Garvock. By his second marriage he had two sons.. (1) Henry b. 11th August 1685 who succeeded. In 1734 Henry had a charter under the Great Seal erecting Touch, Garvock and other properties into a barony. (See Appendix for details of holdings). Somewhere in the early years of the century he bought the lands and coal deposits of Baldrige from the owner Henry Ged, and these were later developed. In 1736 he bought the estate of Pitliver near Dunfermline which became the main residence. In 1749 he also acquired the estate of Tullibole in Kinross-shire. He died unmarried in 1758 and was succeeded under an entail by his brother Robert.

Robert, b. 1690, was an advocate in Edinburgh who had already succeeded his father in Touch. He married Susannah Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Campbell, mentioned above, with issue viz. Robert, b. 22nd November 1720, and Catherine, b. 23rd May 1722. Catherine married the Rev. Sir William Moncreiffe, minister of Blackford. Her uncle Henry had intended that Tullibole should be conveyed to her, which appears to have been done by her father after Henry's death. A condition was that the Moncreiffes should assume the name of Wellwood along with the arms. This family still hold Tullibole. A son Henry, may have died in infancy, and another daughter Isobel b. 22nd September 1727 married in 1744 James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, an adjoining estate.

Robert, the advocate, died in 1772 and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, also an advocate, who in 1744 had married Mary, daughter of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, almost an adjoining estate to Pitliver. Mary's mother

was Anne Cochrane, daughter of William Cochrane of Ochiltree and Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of the 2nd Earl of Kincardine.

Robert and Mary Preston had a large family, but although he had three sons, he executed in 1791 another entail following the spirit of the earlier one of his uncle Henry. In it, it was stipulated that the succession should be to the male heirs of his sons, whom failing to the male heirs of his daughters, and in the latter case the heir had to take the name of Wellwood. If all failed, the succession was to pass to the descendants of his sister Catherine. The extent of the barony had not altered since 1735. Nevertheless an old undated estate map in the possession of the Burgh Engineer of Dunfermline reveals that at this time, or slightly later, most of the property of Garvock and Touch within the burgh, apart from Pitliver, had been leased out for the surprising length of 999 years. Some smaller holdings there, acquired at the Reformation, had already been disposed of.

Robert died in the next year, and the entail began to operate. His family was as follows. (1) Robert who succeeded, born 1747, he married, in 1781, Lillias, 2nd daughter of James Robertson Barclay of Keavil and secondly, Elizabeth McNeill, with issue of the first marriage viz. Isabella who married Robert Clark of Comrie. He was the son of Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Campbell of Ardchattan. The Rev. William Clark, their 2nd and surviving son, inherited Valleyfield under a Preston entail, and took the name of Preston. He married Charity Piggot, and their son, Robert Preston, succeeding to Ardchattan on the death of his cousin Mrs Popham, assumed also the name of Campbell. He is the ancestor of the Campbell Prestons of Ardchattan. Mary the 2nd daughter of Robert married Laurence Johnstone of Sands. (2) James Wellwood who was deceased before Robert's death in 1820. (3) Mary, b. 4th August 1745, had married Robert Scott-Moncreiffe of Coates and Newhall and had one son Robert Wellwood-Scott or Scott-Wellwood of whom later. (4) Susan who died unmarried. (5) Elizabeth, of whom later. (6) Andrew Moffat Wellwood, b. 8th September 1764, succeeded his brother Robert under the entail in 1820. He had married Anna Taylor of Amble, Northumberland and had one daughter Anna Mary who married (1) John James Boswell, Advocate and (2) Ralph Clark of Edinburgh. He died in 1847, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert Scott-Wellwood. He too died in 1854 without a male heir, so in terms of the entail, the succession devolved upon the descendants of Elizabeth the fifth child of Robert and Mary Preston. She had married Allan Maconachie, Lord Meadowbank and was deceased by 1822. Her son now succeeded as Alexander Maconochie Wellwood, and is thus the ancestor of the Maconochie Wellwoods of Kirknewton.

I have been unable to discover at what point the Dunfermline properties passed from the family, but it appears to have been about the middle of the nineteenth century. The lands of Pitliver were leased to the Earls of Elgin in 1792 and were finally purchased by them in 1922.

The whole of the Dunfermline lands are now built on, and no vestige of the original houses now remains, except that Touchmill still survives and may con-

tain some part of the original buildings in the present mill, no longer used as such. The original manor houses of Garvock and Touch have long disappeared.

As a final footnote. When Sir David Baird, himself a distant relative of the Wellwood family, stormed the palace of Tippoo Sahib in 1799 he found a miniature, a silverpoint by Brown, of Elizabeth Wellwood adorning the bedroom of that Indian ruler. It is now in the possession of the family.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON.

Note.—In the previous account it was noted that the original William Wellwood, bailie of the abbey in the mid-fifteenth century had tenure of a tenement of land in Dunfermline named as Hallbank. This must have remained in the possession of this line for in 1674 James gave sasine of it to Robert Wellwood the Provost. It was a fairly large holding, now entirely built up in the centre of Dunfermline, stretching down the east side of the New Row from East Port as far as Millhill in the south and possibly as far as Garvock to the east.

This is further confirmation of the continuity of descent of this line.

APPENDIX

For the benefit of local historians the Barony of Garvock included the following lands.

1. One half of Touch with Manor house and Coal heughs, together with land at the back of the wood of Garvock called Northwards, bounded by Touch on the east, wood of Garvock on the south, and Acornwards on the west, and the common way on the north.
2. North side of Wood of Garvock with the east side of the wood and land to Foresterlie.
3. One third of Easter Gellet, Foot of Yard beside Easter Gellet.
4. Garvock with manor house.
5. Mid-Baldrige, Pitliver with Braidleys (otherwise Breadfallowfield).
6. New or Great Meadow, Walkmill of Burnmouth.
7. Randles Craigs.
8. Wright's Houses near Edinburgh in the shire of Edinburgh.
9. All erected into the barony of Garvock under Charter dated 12th February 1736.

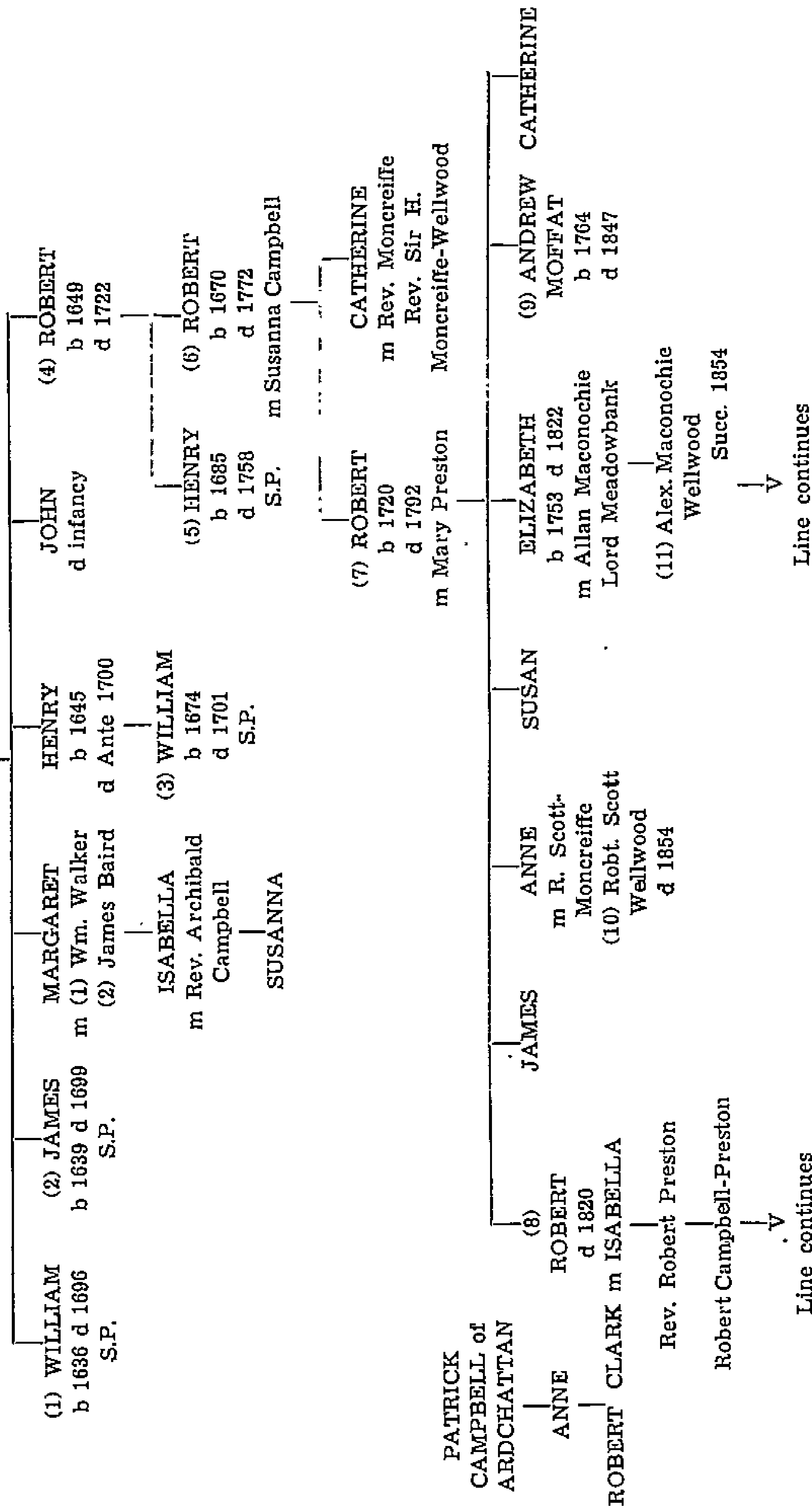
In addition Henry Wellwood acquired:—the lands of Crombie Greenhill (possessed by William Graham) Waulkmill, Foothies' Mill (Tythies Mill) all by charter 1749 from Robert Colville of Culross.

Additional lands were:—Lands at Limekilns with 3 saltpans and girnals, a house called George Halket's house, bounded by Little Rosyth on the east, March stones at Pitfirrane on the north, and west, and the sea on the south, except the coal reserved by Sir John Halkett.

Reference works consulted:—Chalmer's History of Dunfermline Vol. II; Dunfermline and Edinburgh Parish Registers; Dunfermline sasines; Service of Heirs; Register of Edinburgh Apprentices; Register of Faculty of Advocates; St Andrews University Registers; Howie's Worthies; Melville's Diary; Commissariat Court Records; Dunfermline Session Records.

WILLIAM WELLWOOD AND MARGARET WARDLAW

16-1671



REPLY TO QUERY

With reference to Mr W. S. Brooke's request in the latest issue of "The Scottish Genealogist" for information regarding the family of Grieve, I have a record of a tombstone in the privately owned burial ground at Borthwick Wa's in the Parish of Robertson which shows the following:—

"In memory of Walter Grieve, Braxholme Park 1646 d. 1721 and his wife Blanch Borthwick b. 1661 d. 1716 also of their son James Grieve b. 1684 d. 1781 and his wife Helen Laing also of their son Walter Grieve b. 1710 d. 1799, and his wife Katharine Ogilvie b. 1718 d. 1759 also of their son James Grieve b. 1751 d. 1838 and his wife Agnes Hall d. 1836 also of their son William Grieve b. 1796 d. 1875 and his wife Eliza Ann Gordon b. 1821 d. 1846 William Herbert Grieve Lt. R.N. b. 1874 d. 1908 Charles John Grieve b. 1842 d. 1915 and his wife Elizabeth Willing Alleyne b. 1842 d. 1914.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

QUERIES

BUNKELL, BUNKLE, BUNCLE: The surname is derived from a place in Berwickshire (Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, p. 115) but there are many representatives of the family in England, e.g. my maternal ancestor John Bunkell who was buried in Hindolveston, Norfolk, 24th January 1792. I would be interested in corresponding with anybody working on the Bunkell family.—Professor R. H. Parker, 5 Westpark Road, Dundee.

AMOS: Malcolm Amos was b. ca. 1789 in Scotland. He and 4 children, Joseph b. Oct. 31, 1811, Robert b. 1815/6, Margaret b. 1816/7, and Janet b. 1818 emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1819. Where did this family live in Scotland?

McNEILL: Alexander McNeill was b. in Argyll 1779/80. He served in a highland regiment, raised on Colonsay, at Gibraltar during part of the Napoleonic wars. He emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1806. Information on Alexander's parents sought.

McKAY: George McKay b. Scotland Feb. 13, 1809. He married Margaret Robertson (or Robinson) b. Scotland Aug. 3, 1809. They and two children, Isabella b. 1832/3 and William b. 1834/5 emigrated to New Brunswick in 1837. Where did this family live in Scotland?

McLEISH—DOIG: Archibald McLeish was b. July 27, 1828 at Little Dunkeld, Perth Co. He married Mary Doig who died at Dundee on Jan. 4, 1853, six days after the birth of their only child, Helen. Information sought on Mary Doig, her birthplace and parents.

ROBERTSON: Isabella Robertson was b. ca. 1801, probably at Little Dunkeld, Perth Co. She married Archibald McLeish, b. 1794, of Little Dunkeld. Isabella had a sister Anne, b. ca. 1805. Dating and parents of Isabella sought.

McLEISH—DUFF: Archibald McLeish m. Agnes (Anna) Duff ca. 1780, probably at Little Dunkeld, Perth Co. They had five children all born at Little Dunkeld: Margaret b. 1781, James b. 1784, Thomas b. 1787, John b. 1792 and Archibald b. 1794. Dating and parentage of both Archibald McLeish and Agnes (Anna) Duff sought.

STEWART—ROBERTSON: Alexander Stewart m. Jane (Isobel) Robertson at Kin-nedar, Morayshire, on May 5, 1789. They had three children: James b. 1790, Alexander b. 1792 and John b. 1795. Dating and parentage of both Alexander Stewart and Jane (Isobel) Robertson sought.

Any information about the above families would be gratefully received by M. Frederick Amos, 352 Blythewood Rd., Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

Desire to correspond and exchange information on the following families—

McCormack or McCormick of Burnfoot farm, Newgalloway, Kells Parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. John married Elizabeth Gilchrist in 1814, buried in Creetown. Mary married Robert Johnstone in 1821. Robert married Elizabeth Landsbourough in 1827. Samuel married Mary McGill in 1827, buried in Creetown. Barbara married William Turner. Janet married John Coultant or Coulter in 1830. Margaret married Robert Gordon.

Blaen family of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. John Blaen, farm griever and wife Grace McKie. Children, William, born 1792 married Mary Steel. John, born 1797 married Jane Murray. Peter Kie, born 1811 married Janet Hannay. John Blaen and wife Jane Murray. Children — Martha, married William McCormick. Jannet, born 1826 married James Hutton. John, born in 1829 in Creetown. Jane or Jean, born 1833 in Creetown. William, born in 1837 in Creetown. James, born 1844 in Creetown.

Also would like to hear from anyone having a copy of the book: 'Journal of European Tour' by James McCormick Snr. This book was published in Lincoln, Illinois in 1894 and given to friends and relatives he visited on his trip to Scotland in 1893. Mrs Leslie A. McCormick, 1544 Wabasso Way, Glendale, California USA 91208.

Can any reader supply information about the following—(1) The antecedents of John MacLeay, circa 1760, Baron Baillie to Captain Forbes of Newe in the forfeited estates. His children's births are listed on one page of the Parish of Kiltarlity as if born elsewhere in the decade of 1760.

(2) The antecedents of William MacLeay, Baillie of Wick, ferryman at Invergordon ante 1770 when he became an inspector of fisheries.

(3) The antecedents of Dr Kenneth MacLeay who married Flora Macdonald, daughter of the Reverend Patrick Macdonald and Barbara Macdonell of Keppoch at Oban. Their son Kenneth, born 1802 helped to found the Royal Scottish Academy and was celebrated as a miniaturist.

(4) Janet MacLeay, daughter of John MacLeay of Alnes, advocate before the Lords of Session, married John Seaton of Gargunnock, but date between 1643 and 1696 unknown, or details of their descendants.

(5) A problem of identity—identical or different? A Dr Kenneth MacLeay studied in Edinburgh in 1787-88, 89 and 93-94 and married Agnes Dawson who died 1795 at Glennan, Argyll, daughter of John Dawson of Hermiston, farmer. A Dr Kenneth MacLeay, doctor to the Breadalbane Fencibles about 1805, and a Dr Kenneth MacLeay, apothecary in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh and lately surgeon to a Scottish Regiment of Militia set up in Sydney, New South Wales in January 1834.—Mrs H. Imrie-Swainston, 8 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT

ROSSES of PRIESTHILL — Tain and District Museum have been given an ivory quaich banded in silver and bearing a coat of arms, three lions rampant, with the motto "Nobilis est ira Leonis". The initials "W. R." and "A. M." are engraved

on the quaich. The arms are believed to be of the Rosses of Priesthill. The hall mark appears to be a Wheat-ear, which would indicate that it was made in Tain or Inverness by one of the Stewarts who flourished about 1825.

Information is sought on the names represented by the initials.

MUTCH — The Poll Book of Aberdeen for 1696 records the details of nine families named Mutch. References during the 18th century are, however, few and far between. I would be extremely grateful to hear from anyone who has information on any member of the Family during this period. Alastair J. F. Mutch, 97 Asbley Drive, Bramhall, Cheshire, England.

Miss Alta Macdonald, Apt. 36, 3675 Ste. Farnille St. Montreal 130 Que, Canada is seeking information about the ancestors of her great grandfather, William Bain, born 1783 or 1784. In 1807 he was a bookbinder in Forres. In the same year he married Mary Mackenzie, daughter of John Mackenzie and his wife Margaret Fraser. William Bain and Mary Mackenzie had two daughters and four sons. In 1834 they emigrated to Canada. Also information about her great aunt, Elizabeth Bain, born August 11, 1811. She was the daughter of William Bain and Mary Mackenzie of Forres.

FRASER

I would appreciate hearing from descendants of the following Frasers, or from persons with the knowledge of them and their family.

1st. Who was Lieut. Col. Chas. Fraser who was shot after the battle of Culloden, who were his parents, how many were in the family, and what family did Charles have?

2nd. A 'General Fraser', I understand was in command of the 'Fraser Highlanders' under Gen. Wolfe at the seige of Quebec in 1759, was he a son of Simon Fraser the II Lord Lovat, and what family did he have?

3rd. A Capt. Malcolm Fraser, a member of the 'Royal Highland Emigrants' also fought in Quebec during the siege of the American Rebels in 1775. Does anyone know of his folks or family?

My interest lies chiefly with the 1st and 2nd questions since I understand, the Fraser who fought with Wolfe was an uncle of my grandfather, and any help may assist me in creating my family tree. I will answer any replies to my queries. Thos. V. Fraser, 10 Scarfe Ave., Brantford, Ont. N3T 3 P7 Canada.

NORTH CHESHIRE FAMILY HISTORIAN

There has recently been received Volume I of the Fourth Issue of the Family Historian. It contains interesting articles on a variety of subjects, ranging from 'Parish Registers in France' to 'My Family Heirloom', the description of a document of 1633 dealing with a sale of land and found in the secret drawer of a desk belonging to the writer's grandfather.

This well-produced publication of the Family History Society of Cheshire appears five times a year at a cost of £1, the subscription for membership being payable to Colonel R. W. Dey, 9 Parkhill Court, Manor Park South, Knutsford. The Society runs courses in Genealogy and, like our own Society, is eagerly recording tombstone inscriptions before they are swept away. It is encouraging to find other Societies showing a similar concern about vanishing evidence, and their success in running courses of 6 weeks and 20 weeks in training in genealogy suggests that there might be scope for our Society to run similar courses.

COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Copies of "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in West Stirlingshire" by J. F. and Sheila Mitchell are now ready—unbound, duplicated on foolscap sheets, over 3,200 inscriptions in eighteen burial grounds. With the companion volume for East Stirlingshire this completes the record for the County. The price to members of the Society (i.e. those paying the annual subscription of £2.50 or its dollar equivalent) is £1.50 plus 15p for postage and packing, total £1.65; to others £2.00 plus 15p for 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, West Lothian, Dunbartonshire and Berwickshire are now out of print; the following volumes in the same series are still available at the prices shown, which include postage and packing, (1) to members, and (2) to non-members:—

Renfrewshire	(1) £2.00	(2) £2.50
East Fife	(1) £2.00	(2) £2.50
West Fife	(1) £2.00	(2) £2.50
Peeblesshire	(1) 70p	(2) 85p
East Stirlingshire	(1) £1.70	(2) £2.20

PERMANENT PREMISES

The Society has long had in mind the acquisition of premises for its own use, where its meetings can be held, its books stored, and facilities made available for consulting such books and carrying out research.

The cost of such premises, both to acquire and to maintain, will be considerable. In the hope that eventually suitable premises may be found within the financial capabilities of the Society, a fund has been set up towards meeting the cost of such a purchase and its adaptation to the Society's purposes. This is a long term aim which it is hoped that members will be willing to support if they can.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

- 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 on a date in November 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 Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the Scottish Genealogist, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
- 8 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.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	The Right Hon. The Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., D.L., LL.B., Ph.D., Albany Herald.
Chairman of Council	Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.
Hon. Secretary	Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY (Tel. 031 556 3844).
Hon. Treasurer	D. C. Cargill, F.S.A.Scot., 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4 3PG.
Hon. Auditor	Peter A. Buncle.
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, W.S., c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS.
Hon. Librarian	D. C. Cargill, Jr., M.A., LL.B., 86a Grange Loan, Edinburgh, EH9 2EP.
Council	Miss P. M. Baxendine, M.A. Miss E. W. Binning, M.C.S.P. J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E. Mr and Mrs R. W. Munro. J. R. Seaton, M.A. W. D. H. Sellar, M.A. Mrs R. E. Shiels. B. A. Stenhouse. Dr J. T. Whitley, O.B.E. Donald Whyte, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G.