

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Contents	Page
William Knox Links	29
The Origin of the Kirkpatricks	33
Scots who died and were buried at Lancaster 1715/1716	36
Garnwath Parish Records	37
Note	38
Chronicle of Press Reports relating to John Paul Jones	39
Queries	50
Reviews	51

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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.

WILLIAM KNOX LINKS

The grand nephew of the great reformer, John Knox, lies, alongside members of his family, in the ancient kirkyard of Morham, East Lothian. And it is through the Rev. William Knox's youngest son, Simon, great, grand nephew of the Reformer, that further lustre was added to the famous line when Simon's great grand-daughter, Elizabeth Knox, in 1771 married that noble humanitarian and genial philanthropist, Dr Andrew Duncan, President of the Royal College of Physicians; founder of the Edinburgh Dispensary where the needy sick could have out-patient treatment. Founder, also, of a gymnastic club and a sea-bathing club—in his leisure a devotee of the outdoor life. It is on record that on every May Day morning up to the ripe old age of 82 Andrew Duncan would climb to the top of Edinburgh's mountain! Arthur's Seat—all 822 feet of it—to herald the dawn.

But Andrew Duncan is chiefly remembered for his long and tenacious and eventually successful fight to have a mental asylum built in Edinburgh where those thus afflicted could have skilled medical and nursing treatment. It is recorded that due to having witnessed the harrowing circumstances in which the poet Robert Fergusson was placed during his period of insanity, which, alas, resulted in his demise, prompted Dr Duncan to do this. Before his campaign the insane were incarcerated in the Bedlam, situated outside the Bristo Port adjacent to where today is Edinburgh's Medical School.

Today, in the County of Suffolk direct descendants of Elizabeth Knox and Andrew Duncan live on the family estate.

The sixteenth century was still in its infancy when William Knox, in all probability tenant of a small farm on the outskirts of the Royal Burgh of Haddington, espoused (Marion?) Sinclair, daughter of the tenant of Northriggs farm, by Morham; both families owing allegiance to the Earls of Bothwell who possessed lands in that area.

William Knox had at least two sons, John, the great Scottish Reformer, and William. As it was customary to name the first born male after the father it seems correct to believe that William was the elder of the two. John Knox as is known attended St Andrews University. William Junior, is thought to have at first embraced the sea as a means of livelihood; then later became a merchant.

That he was very successful in his trading is borne out by the fact that he was granted permission long before the days of our early common market entry, to trade in England. He is believed to have dabbled in politics quite a bit, and was apparently on very good terms with the Earl of Arran whilst he was Regent, as it was Arran who sent a letter to the youthful King Edward VI asking for a passport for William (dated February 1552):—

“Are sought safe conduct and sure passport in due form to our lovit William Knox of Preston (probably Prestonpans), permission to come within the realms of England and to sell to lieges of your realm Merchandise and also to buy all kinds of goods and lawful merchandise.”

In September 1552 William Knox received a patent from the English Privy Council granting him liberty for a limited period to trade in any part of England in a vessel of one hundred tons burden.

On occasions William accompanied his illustrious brother, and spent some time with him when he ministered in Newcastle. The brothers appeared to have good relationships with one another: John Knox tangibly illustrated this by mentioning William in his will.

William's son, also a William, followed his uncle's calling by becoming minister of Cockpen and Carrington, and his son, another William, succeeded his father in this charge.

The last named, buried at Morham, married twice, and it is from the youngest son of his 2nd wife Elizabeth Hallyburton, Simon, who also embraced the ministry, serving in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, that today's farmer, living in Suffolk, is descended.

Incidentally, Simon's mother-in-law was a niece of Sir John Ramsay who by his prompt action in 1582 rescued King James Sixth during the Gowrie Plot episode.

Still following the illustrious footsteps of their forebear, a son of Simon, another William, became minister of Dairsie Kirk, Fife. He married one Elizabeth Bethune, or Beaton, supposedly descended from Cardinal Beaton!

However, his son, John, born 1710, departed from the ecclesiastical record by studying medicine. After qualifying as a surgeon he went out to India under the auspices of the East India Company to eventually die out East. It was his daughter Elizabeth Knox, who, as already stated, married Dr Andrew Duncan in 1771.

This marriage was a long and happy one and evidently very fruitful; their family amounting to twelve children. Andrew, the oldest son, followed his distinguished father by becoming a physician in the asylum which his father founded. It may be of some little interest to remark that Dr Andrew Duncan senior's father was Andrew Duncan, a shipmaster in Fife, and his mother, Catherine Vilant, daughter of Professor William Vilant of St Andrews.

Dr Duncan (senior) and his wife Elizabeth Knox's third son, Alexander, born 1780, became a high ranking officer in the East India Company. When he retired he lived at Gattonside House, Melrose, and on his death the house was sold to Mr Robert Blair Maconochie (It is now I understand a Home for Mentally retarded, run by Roman Catholics?).

It was his daughter, Elizabeth Mary, born 1806, who married Windsor *Parker* who served with the army in India. He was decorated for bravery during the siege of Bhurtpure in 1825. On retiring to Britain they resided at Clopton Hall, near Woolpit, Suffolk. From 1859-1880 he served as a Member of Parliament for West Suffolk and was an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel with the West Suffolk Militia.

Their son, Duncan Parker, namesake of the present descendant, was born at Clopton Hall in 1839. Although he qualified in medicine and did on one occasion sail as a ship's doctor to New Zealand, he never really practised. On his return from New Zealand he undertook the management of the Clopton Hall Estate, and while his father resided at Clopton Hall, Duncan and his wife (née Margaret F.

Cocksedge) lived at the smaller house *The Grange*, on the estate. Here their son Windsor Duncan Parker was born, 1878. After serving in the Great War he returned to look after the estate which by this time was becoming much smaller; the major part being sold in 1939, but they still retained *The Grange*.

Windsor's oldest son DUNCAN GEVY PATESHALL PARKER, today's descendant, born 1919 at *The Grange*, WOOLPIT, served with the R.A.P.C. during the 1939-45 war. (He married in 1949 Jessie Brander, daughter of John Brander, M.D. Ed., F.R.C.P. Lond. and of Janet Dickson of Galashiels. Her father was Physician Superintendent of a large Phychiatric Hospital in the London area). Like his East Lothian forebears he farmed the land.

In 1965 when Her Majesty, Elizabeth, the Queen Mother opened the large extension to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital at Morningside, Edinburgh, named after the benevolent founder of the first asylum, *The Andrew Duncan Clinic*, Mr Duncan Parker and Mrs Parker were present at the ceremony; thus establishing an unbroken descent from Elizabeth Knox and Andrew Duncan of two-hundred years, and from Elizabeth Knox, going back to the beginning of the sixteenth century when one William Knox took for his wife (Marion?) Sinclair.

NOTE: It was due to an article by me (V.R.S.) in the *Weekly Scotsman* regarding the poet Robert Fergusson and his connections with Dr Andrew Duncan, that Mrs Parker contacted me regarding her husband's descent and I arranged with the late Dr T. Munro, then Physician Superintendent of the Hospital, for their invitation to the opening in 1965.

WILLIAM KNOX (circa 1500)
Father of John Knox and William Knox

William Knox (Farmer! near Gifford) married
Miss ? Sinclair of Northrig Farm

Sons=William and John—died 1572

Became Merchant became Reformation Leader

had 3 Sons —————
(1st) William, 1567, became minister of Cockpen, Tomple,
Clerkintoun—died 1592.

had 3 sons

William—succeeded his father as minister—died 1623

1st marriage had 3 sons=John, William, Nicol

2nd marriage had 3 sons=Andrew, Patrick, Simon.

SIMON=became minister in Stewarty of Kirkcudbright. Married 1666
Isabella, daughter of Rev. Robert Davidson of Stenton.

had son WILLIAM=minister in Fife 1704
 |
 had 8 sons and 5 daughters.
 |
 JOHN=oldest son became Surgeon in India
 |
 had 2 daughters
 ELIZABETH MARY KNOX m. Dr Andrew Duncan 1771 (founder of Royal
 |
 Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh)
 had 12 children
 |
 ANDREW (oldest) became Doctor at Royal Edinburgh Hospital
 |
 ALEXANDER (3rd son) | became General in East India Coy. B.
 1780
 |
 Daughter ELIZABETH MARY b. 1806 m. Windsor Parker in India 1830
 |
 (Windsor Parker who served in India 1820-1838 received medal at Seige of
 Bhurtpore 1825)
 ELIZABETH MARY AND WINDSOR PARKER (Was M.P. for West Suffolk, 1859-
 1880)
 |
 retired to Clopton Hall, Suffolk.
 |
 Son DUNCAN b. Clopton Hall 1839 died 1913
 married Margaret F. Cocksedge
 Duncan qualified as a doctor of medicine
 |
 had son WINDSOR DUNCAN PARKER b. 1878. died 1940 at
 The Grange, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds.
 married 1915 Alice Muriel Pateshall of Herefordshire
 served in '14-18 war, J.P. In 1939 sold Clopton Hall — family
 then moved to the Grange on estate.
 |
 had 3 children (1) Duncan Gervy Pateshall Ø
 (2) Peter William Parker
 (3) Muriel Angela Parker
 Ø Duncan Gervy Pateshall Parker Present Descendant
 b. 1919 at The Grange, Woolpit. Served R.A.P.C. 1939-45
 married 1949 — Jessie Brander, daughter of John Brander,
 M.D.Ed. F.R.C.P. London, and of
 Janet Dickson of Galashiels.

VIOLET REDPATH SCOTT

THE ORIGIN OF THE KIRKPATRICKS

By HAROLD KIRKPATRICK

Much has been written on the history of the Kirkpatricks of Dumfriesshire, and a good deal of the writing has been published in the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society's 'Transactions'. In the course of these writings there have been various references as to the origin of the family, some assigning them to the Norman or Anglo-Norman race, while others have given them a Celtic origin.

The name Kirkpatrick or Kilpatrick as it was formerly described, is native to Dumfriesshire, where it first appears on record in the 12th century. At that time various members of the family are shown either as the recipients of, or witnesses to, charters. Ivone receives a place between the fishing of Blatwod by Annan and the Water of Sark, for the purpose of fishing and spreading of nets, c.1190, and soon after that date William Brus granted another charter to the same man (The Annandale Book, I, p. 111 etc.). Ivone is also said, by Sir William Fraser, to have been granted lands in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta at about this period. Sir Humphrey de Kirkpatrick is known to have owned land adjoining Moffat when he was Seneschal of Annandale. Around the same time there were Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick and a Robert de Kirkpatrick who both appear as witnesses c.1194-1214.

It has been quite generally assumed that the name Kirkpatrick (or Kilpatrick) was adopted as a surname because of the family association with one or other of the various parishes dedicated to St. Patrick in the south-west of Scotland, and in particular because of the known holding of lands in Kirkpatrick-Juxta. There seems to be little doubt that the parishes Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Kirkpatrick-Fleming, as also, perhaps, the lands named Kirkpatrick to the south of Closeburn, derived their names from the erection of chapels or cells in honour of the great St. Patrick, as the name Kirkpatrick or Kilpatrick simply means the chapel or cell of Patrick. As to whether or not the farm-lands named Kirkpatrick, within the parish of Closeburn, derived the name from a chapel or cell erected prior to the lands being granted to the family in 1232, or at a later date, it is not now possible to say.

In discussing the origin of the name there have been what may be described as the Celtic and the non-Celtic protagonists. The late Dr R. C. Reid, who did so much valuable work concerning this ancient family, says, in his paper on "The Excavation of Auchencas" (Transactions, 3rd Series, Volume XLII), "We know that the originator of the family was a Norman or Anglo-Norman named Ivo". At a later date, in his "Early Kirkpatricks" (Transactions, 3rd Series, Volume XXX), Dr Reid writes "It is not known who Ivo was or where he came from, but the name is Anglo-Norman, and he may have come from any of the vast Yorkshire estates of the Brus family". These two statements seem to be unsupported by any acceptable evidence. The fact that the early Kirkpatricks were closely associated with the Bruces is no evidence that they were Norman or Anglo-Norman, and the reader of the late Dr Evan Barron's "Scottish War of Independence" cannot fail to note that the supporters of Bruce were by no means all of Anglo-Norman or Norman origins. As to the name "Ivo" we seem to be on equally dangerous ground if we assume that because it seems to have a Norman touch about it the holder of the name was of Norman origin. While Graeme

Ritchie places great stress on Norman power and prestige in his "Normans in Scotland", even he warns against the acceptance of Latin or French forms as conclusive, and he refers to "scribes" who "were quite capable of turning a native Scottish 'Gillebright' in to a French-looking 'Gillebertus' (p. xxvi). Knowing that the current fashion was to adopt Norman-French names we can deduce nothing from the name-'Ivo'. The late General Charles Kirkpatrick pointed out in his "Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks" that the name 'Ivo' is seen in the original Latin to be 'Ivonì'. Quite simply the man's name was John and at the time it could be rendered in a Latin or Norman-French form or in Celtic as Ewan, Eoghann or Evan. In the 12th century the Gaelic language was still that of the people of Galloway and, no doubt, of some at least of Nithsdale. The deduction of race by reference to a Christain name at this early period would lead one to assume that Ranulf (Ralph) was not of Celtic origin if we did not know that he was the son of Dunegald, the Celtic overlord of Nithsdale. So much for the Norman or Anglo-Norman contention.

Most other writers have thought that the Celtic origin of the Kirkpatricks was the more probable. C. L. Johnstone in his "Historical families of Dumfriesshire" merely makes the bold statement that "The Kirkpatricks are a Celtic family found very early in Scottish history". William M'Dowell writes "It has generally been supposed too, that the Kirkpatricks were strangers in Annandale till they acquired lands there . . . but it is far more probable that they belonged to the Scoto-Irish or Scoto-Saxon population" (History of Dumfries, p. 41.). Although R. M. F. Watson, in his "Closeburn" (p. 48) says that "the name Kirkpatrick was given to the farm on which the ancient chapel of St. Patrick stood, as also to the very ancient family of Closeburn" there seems to be no evidence that prior to 1232 the family owned lands there, and the name certainly applied to the family prior to that date. In "Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglasses" (p. 189) Dr Ramage expresses the view that "The family (Kirkpatricks) may have been of Scoto-Irish origin rather than Norman. The name Kyrkepatric points to Ireland and the Christain name Ivone (Evan) smacks of Celtic, but we have no distinct proof that it was so . . .". "In the early period we find a Gilpatrick or Kilpatrick, commander of the troops, who was defeated and slain 4th July, 1185. It is thought that he was one of the family of Kylosbern, and likely enough he may have been so, though we have no proof of it. (Hailes Annals, Volume 1.)".

The Kirkpatricks who left Dumfriesshire about 1690 to settle in Ireland form the subject of Alexander de Lapere Kirkpatrick's "Chronicles of the Kirkpatrick family". This writer says that "the ancient tradition of the first Lords of Closeburn had it they were descended from the giant Finn MacCual, King of the Fians or Fenians, and son of Cumal". This same author quotes Nisbet as relating how "the Kirkpatricks held lands in Nithsdale in the 9th century". General Kirkpatrick says that traditionally the ancestors of the Barons of Closeburn possessed lands in Nithsdale in the year 800.

In "The Surnames of Scotland" George F. Black says that the name Kirkpatrick is supposed to have come from the farm of Kirkpatrick in Closeburn parish. In a recent book, "The Empress Eugenie" Harold Kurtz relates the story concerning the proposed marriage between the Count of Teba and Manuela

the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, formerly of Dumfriesshire and later of Malaga; of the reluctance of Spanish Court circles to accept such a marriage because of the alleged lowly origin of Manuela; of the production of the Kirkpatrick pedigree by William Kirkpatrick and its submission to King Ferdinand VII, who is recorded as saying "By all means let the noble Teba marry the daughter of Fingal."

Whether or not, following the practice of assuming the names of lands held as the surnames of families, the Kirkpatricks took their name from their lands it is impossible to say, but there is another quite feasible explanation of the origin of the name. As has already been indicated, early records show references to men named Gilpatrick or Gillipatrick in the south-western corner of Scotland. This name would mean 'follower or messenger of Patrick' and was no doubt given to followers of St Patrick. It is borne in mind that the Gaelic 'g' is very like the English 'k' it is quite easy to see that the name would become Kilpatrick and later, by further Anglicisation, Kirkpatrick. It is also of interest to note that, even today, very many natives of Dumfriesshire, being fully cognisant that the usual modern form of the name in the area is Kirkpatrick, will often pronounce it as Kilpatrick. Further, these two spellings of the name were for long regarded as interchangeable, as may be seen from at least one head-stone in Closeburn church-yard where members of the same family appear at one time as Kirkpatricks and at another as Kilpatricks. The Holywood Parish Registers for the 18th century show members of the writer's family as Kirkpatricks or Kilpatricks quite indiscriminately.

While we are aware that there was, in the past, a rather lax habit of recording names, it is interesting to note that in 1456, in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Volume VI, p. 171, a reference to "Thomas Gilpatrick de Closbarn" and a similar reference appears on p. 199. Also in Volume XI p. 380 there appears an Alex Gilpatrick. The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Volume V, p. 664, shows a Thomas Gilpatrick witnessing a registration in 1598.

The modern Gaelic form of Kirkpatrick is "Mac Gille Phadruig" or "Mac-ille Phadruig", meaning 'son of the messenger or follower of Patrick', and no doubt the Gaelic form would be very similar in the 12th century. In the south-west of Scotland there has been a tendency over the centuries to drop the prefix "Mac" from many ancient names. It will be seen that if the prefix is dropped from the Gaelic form of Kirkpatrick we easily get Gilpatrick, Gilpatrick, Kilpatrick and so on. As an illustration of this gradual changing of names it is of some interest to refer to "The Commissariat Records of Kirkcudbright, Executry Papers, 1663-1800", (published by the Scottish Record Society) where on p. 18, under date 1670 appears the following entry—"M'Ifatrick, Marion, and her spouse". As Gaelic was still spoken in Galloway in the 17th century it is not so surprising to find this attempt to put into English form an old Gaelic name, a name which seems to be equivalent to the more modern and Anglicised Kirkpatrick.

It seems to have become rather fashionable to decry and discard tradition and to "stick to the facts", but the facts are often incomplete. Where tradition is concerned we need to be wary but we must not discard all tradition in favour of some of the facts. It is, perhaps, no bad thing to remember that "the great majority of our Celtic sources have been transmitted for a considerable period

of time by oral tradition" (Nora K. Chadwick, in the Introduction to "Celt and Saxon" (Cambridge University Press, 1963).

It remains to be added that the Kilpatrick form of the name is now rare in Dumfriesshire and that where it is found outwith the area it is usually derived from similar sources but not necessarily connected with the south-west of Scotland.

In conclusion, it may be said that there can be no certainty as to the origins of the Kirkpatricks of Dumfriesshire, but that there seems to be no evidence for either a Norman or an Anglo-Norman origin. On the other hand, tradition points to a Celtic origin and this is supported by the probable derivation of the name from Celtic sources.

HAROLD KIRKPATRICK

SCOTS WHO DIED AND WERE BURIED AT LANCASTER 1715/1716

We are indebted to Mr John Gordon of Carlisle for the undernoted list of Scots who were buried in Lancaster as recorded in the Parish Church Records of Burials. Mr R. Sharpe France, M.A., the County Archivist of Lancashire is sure that the burials are of those who died in prison and that these men had not been executed. I have added in the right hand column the modern spellings of the Parishes concerned, except in the case of Doon in Inverness-shire which has not been clearly identified.

David C. Cargill

Ferquahare Smith of Dunlichlee com Inverness, Rebel	Dunlichity
Lachlan McPherson of the same place and county, a rebel	Dunlichity
Thomas Smith, a rebel prisoner	
John Gordon of Colstone in com Aberdeen	Logie-Coldstone
Angus McIntosh of Dellerish com Inverness	Dalarossie
John McGillivray of Dunlithie com Inverness	Dunlichity
Farquard McGillivray of Dunlithie com Inverness	Dunlichity
Thomas McPherson of Deelerish com Inverness	Dalarossie
Fynlat McIntyr of Lakan com Inverness	Laggan
John McDonald of Moy com Inverness	Moy
Andrew Smith of Doon com Inverness	
Evan McIntosh of Moy com Inverness	Moy
Alexander McQueen of Moy com Inverness	Moy
David Peterson of Edenburg, a rebel prisoner	Edinburgh
Farghard McGillivray of Dallershie com Inverness	Dalarossie
Allan MacDonnell, a rebel prisoner	
William Morris, a rebel prisoner	
William McPherson of Alvie com Inverness	Alvie

John Kinady of Dowly com Perth	Dowally
Evan McDonald of Dowly com Perth	Dowally
Donald McIntosh of Dunlechitie com Inverness	Dunlichity
Donald McIntosh of Dellarsie com Inverness	Dalarossie
Donald McGregor of Bohudor com Perth	Balquhiddier
Donald Read of Dellersie com Inverness	Dalarossie
John Robertson of Loggie com Perth	Logie
John McGregor of Moy com Inverness	Moy
Alexander Smith of Doalighty com Inverness	Dunlichity
Ludovicus McPhaill of Alvy com Inverness	Alvie
William McDonald of Moye com Inverness	Moy
Alexander Smith of Moy com Inverness	Moy
John McDonell of Bleare com Perth	Blair Atholl
Donald McGillivray of Dunlechatie com Inverness	Dunlichity
Donald Clark of Dors com Inverness	Dores
Alexander Robertson of Alvy com Inverness	Alvie
James Smith of Alvy com Inverness	Alvie

CARNWATH PARISH RECORDS

the late Mr William Stark

By the death last February of one of our members, Mr William Stark of 94 Dalry Road, Edinburgh, we have lost one of our most enthusiastic students of Local History. Mr Stark was born at Benmore Gardens, Kilmun, Argl where his father was a gardener. He lived for many years in the Parish of Carnwath and in his retirement in Edinburgh he devoted himself to a study of all available records regarding that parish, both in New Register House and in the Scottish Record Office, as well as in Edinburgh and Hamilton newspapers. We have now seen and had an opportunity to make copies from the mass of beautifully typed material which Mr Stark compiled over a period of years. Not only did he copy out all the items in the Carnwath Parish Registers, but he examined the Registers of a large number of surrounding parishes and listed all items for Carnwath children born or baptised there, all Carnwath persons married or proclaimed there and all Carnwath persons who died or were buried outside Carnwath.

In addition to the listing of the various items, Mr Stark prepared very comprehensive Indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths, not only for Pre-1855 Registers, but in many cases up to very recent years.

By courtesy of the Registrar General, copies of most of Mr Stark's material have been made, and will be stored in New Register House. Copies of all the Indexes and of lists of Tombstone Inscriptions and of the material gathered from other parishes will be deposited in the Society's Library.

Mr Stark's Bequest to the Scottish Genealogy Society

In addition to his work on the records of Carnwath Parish, Mr Stark had made a very extensive study regarding his own surname. This extends to about 450 pages and covers items beginning with two from the 14th Century and ending with Deaths as late as 1970. There is an Index for the bulk of the material by places from as far apart as Canada, The United States of America and

Australia.

Mr Stark had also begun a study of persons of the surname Russell which was his mother's name. It contains many items from Services of Heirs, Sasine Registers, Edinburgh and Glasgow Street Directories — 1773 onwards—Burgess Lists and Tombstone Inscriptions etc. Although not indexed, it will form a very valuable source of information for anyone wishing to make a study of Family History involving the name Russell. This material also, has been bequeathed to the Society and will be lodged in our Libray.

DAVID C. CARGILL

NOTE

Pittendreigh, Pittendrigh, Pendrigh

An attempt is being made to form a world wide Pittendreigh Family Association. It is believed that the name is derived from a family of that name who were at one time the holders of the Barony of Pittendrigh in Banffshire, Scotland. The Barony was out of the hands of the family by 1600, probably due to the marriage of an heiress to a younger son of the Meldrums of that ilk. The name seems to be of Celtic origin. If you carry the Pittendrigh name or a derivation of it, or have one of these names in your ancestry, we would be most interested in hearing from you. A pedigree showing your direct ancestry, long or short would also be welcome. Any other information pertaining to individuals or families present or past would also be welcome. Information gladly exchanged.

Robert L. Pittendreigh,
19 Merlin Crescent,
Regina, Saskatchewan
CANADA S4R 3E1.

Dutch marriage-register (1574-1665) of Scotsmen

The Dutch 'Werkgroep genealogisch onderzoek Schotland' (Scottish genealogical Society), which was instituted in 1972, plans to publish a printed register of the marriages of Scotsmen in the Netherlands covering the period 1574-1665. Generally they belonged to the Scots Brigade in the Low Countries.

The price will be about £7, postage excluded. It will run to about 300 pages, and some 5,000 marriages will be recorded. *A list of subscribers will be included.*

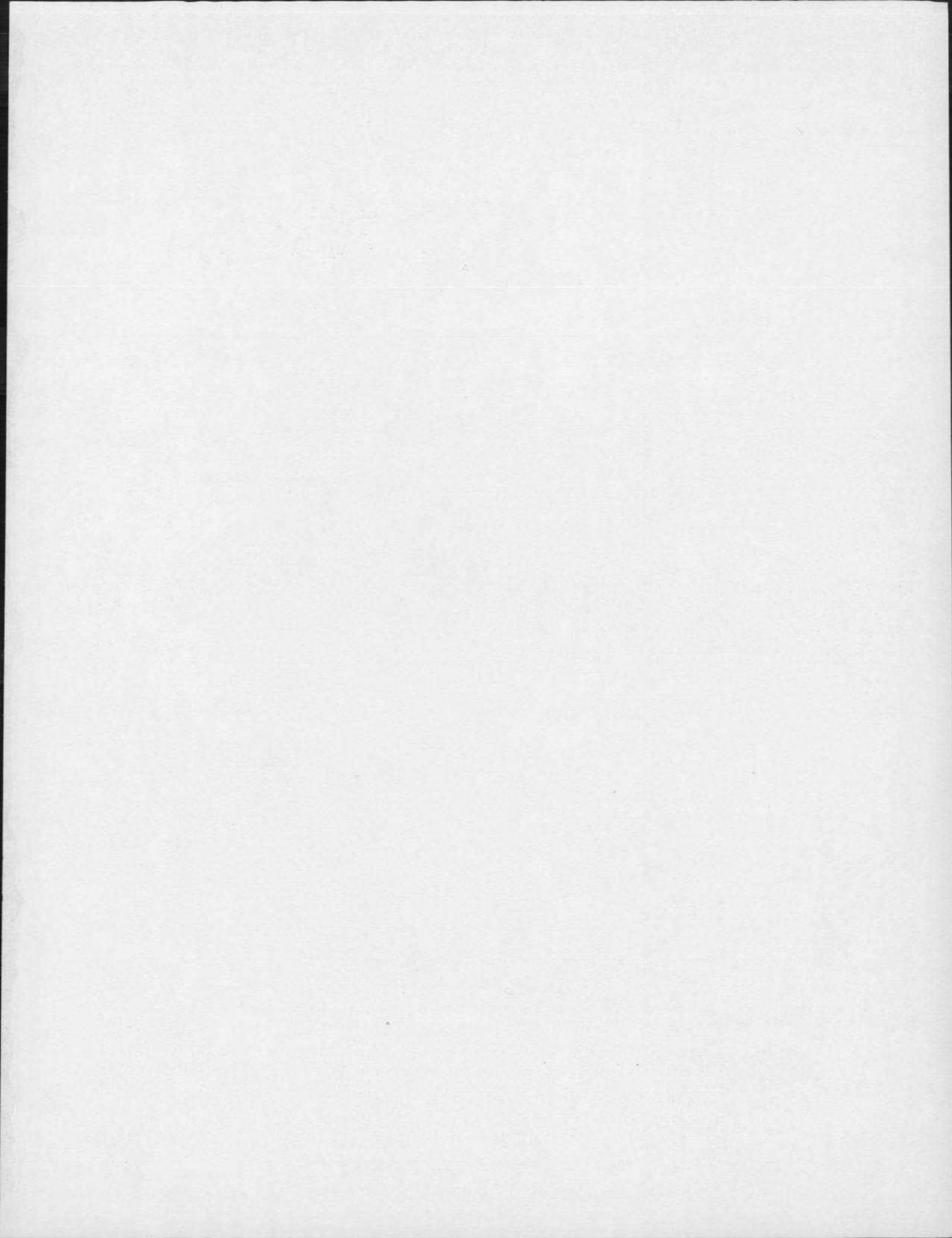
Dr J. MacLean collected the data throughout the Netherlands. Subscribers are requested to write him. If the number of pages is more than 300, the price will increase proportionally.

In view of the fact that many Scotsmen, after having served in the Brigade, returned to Scotland, the register is of importance for Scottish genealogists. Moreover it provides interesting information on the history of the Scottish Nation in the Low Countries. It is hoped that publication will be realized in 1974 or 1975.

Dr. J. MacLean,
van-Neckatraat 102
's-Gravenhage.



John Paul Jones



A CHRONICLE OF PRESS REPORTS RELATING TO JOHN PAUL JONES

We are indebted to Mr John Gordon of Carlisle for the following narrative of the activities of John Paul Jones who, it is understood, was born near Kirkcudbright in 1747, although his baptism does not appear in the Parish Register. His father was at one time a gardener with the Earl of Selkirk.

John Paul, who himself added the surname Jones, is credited with being the founder of the American Navy, but he had a reputation of a very different kind in Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where he served an apprenticeship as a seaman. This Chronicle of the life of Jones is taken from the contemporary records found in the files of the CUMBERLAND PACQUET during the years 1778 to 1792.

Another instalment will follow in the next issue of the Scottish Genealogist.

JOHN PAUL JONES

1747—He was born near the town of Kirkcudbright . . . His father was some time Gardener to Lord Selkirk.

17 —Bound Apprentice as a Mariner on board a vessel called the Friendship, of the port of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

17 —Sailed in the employ of some Merchants of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

1769—Commanded a Brig in the West India trade belonging to Kirkcudbright. He has committed two or three murders, for one of which he narrowly escaped the gallows in the West Indies.

1775—Placed at the head of the list of Lieutenants in the foundations of The American Navy.

1775—Takes command of the ship Ranger.

1778—The descent on Whitehaven, the raid on Lork Selkirk's house, the capture of the Drake, Man of War.

1779—Takes command of the French ship, Le Duras, renamed Bon Homme Richard.

1779—Takes command of a squadron . . . In the engagement with the Serapis, man of war, the Bon Homme Richard sank at Flamborough Head.

1779—Knighted by the King of France.

1787—Presented with a gold medal for valour, by the Congress of the U.S.A.

1788—Joins the Naval Service of Russia . . . Presented with The Order of St Anne.

1792—The death of John Paul Jones at Paris.

1905—The remains of John Paul Jones was taken to Annapolis, U.S.A.

THE CUMBERLAND PACQUET 1778

Whitehaven Cumberland April 28th. Early on Thursday morning a number of armed men (to the amount of thirty) landed privately at this place by two boats from an American privateer, as appears from one of the people now in custody, who escaped from them, and a little after three o'clock in the morning, rapped at several doors in Marlborough street, (adjoining one of piers) and informed the inhabitants that fire had been set to one of the ships in the harbour, matches laid in several others; and that the whole would be soon in a blaze, and the town

also destroyed; that he was one belonging the privateer, but had escaped for the purpose of saving, if possible, the town and shipping from destruction.

The alarm was immediately spread, and his account proved too true. The Thompson, Capt. Richard Johnson, a new vessel, and one of the finest ever built here, was in a flame. It was low water, consequently all the shipping in the port was in the most imminent danger, and the vessel on which they had begun the diabolical work, laying close to one of the steaths, there was the greatest reason to fear that the flames would, from it, be communicated to the town.

The scene was too horrible to admit of any further description; we shall therefore only add to this part of this alarming story that, by an uncommon exertion, the fire was extinguished before it reached the rigging of the ship, and thus, in a providential manner, prevented all the dreadful consequences which might have ensued.

The man who remained on shore was examined by the Magistrates, Merchants, etc., about eight o'clock in the morning. The following is the purport of his affidavit.

"The Ranger privateer is commanded by John Paul Jones, fitted out at Piscatua in New England, mounts 18 six pounders, and 6 swivel, but is pierced for twenty guns. She has on board between 140 and 150 men, sailed from Piscatua for Brest on the 1st of November, 1777, arrived at Nantz the 2nd of December. Took in the passage two Brigs, one commanded by Capt. Richards, the other by Capt. Goldfinch.

"Sailed from Nantz for Quiberon Bay; lay about three weeks and returned to Brest; left that port about three weeks ago, in which time she has taken one ship from London to Dublin, (having on board Gen Irvins baggage) and sent her to Brest. She also took and sunk a Brig laden with flax-seed, a Schooner with barley and oats, and a Sloop from Dublin to London in ballast.

On Sunday (or Monday) night, from the intelligence she gained by a Fishing boat, she sailed into Belfast Lough, with an intent to attack an armed vessel, (The Drake, Sloop of War) stood within half gun shot of her, hailed her, and then stood out again.

David Freeman, the person who was examined and gave the above information says that the name of the Commander of the Ranger is Paul Jones, the first Lieutenant, Thomas Simpson, Second Lieutenant, Elisha Hall, Sailing Master, David Cullen, Lieut of Marines, Samuel Willinsford.

The above John Paul Jones, (alias John Paul) it further appears, served his apprenticeship to the sea in a vessel called the Friendship, belonging to this port, was afterwards in the employ of some Merchants here, latterly had a Brig out of Kirkcudbright, and is well known by many people in this town. David Freeman (it is said) has also declared that the said Paul Jones commanded the party which landed here this morning and was himself on shore.

While his infernal business was transacting, the ship laid to, with her head to the northwards, distant about two miles, until the boats put off to go on board, which was between three and four o'clock.

By this time some of the guns at the halfmoon-battery were loaded, two of which were fired at the boats, but without the desired affect.

The boats then fired their signal guns, and the ships immediately tacked and stood towards them till they got alongside; and then made sail to the north-westward.

It appears that this infernal plan (unprecedented except in the annals of John the Painter) was laid at Brest, where, for a considerable sum of money, Paul or Jones (the latter is an addition only to his name) engaged to burn the shipping and town of Whitehaven, for which purpose he was convoyed through the Channel by a French Frigate of 38 guns. They took three people away with them; and stayed some time in a public house on the old quay.

Last Thursday, in consequence of this alarming affair, Lieut Hollingsworth, at the request of the merchants, took the command of the Hussar, James Gurley, Master, (a Cruizer under the inspection of Charles Lutwidge Esq) with an intent to dodge the Privateer.

She sailed about ten o'clock in the morning, two hours after which she got sight of the Privateer, which was then steering to the northwestside under an easy sail, the wind about n.n.e and moderate weather.

They chased till they came within two or three miles, spoke a boat and sent her express to Kirkcudbright, to alarm the coast.

About four o'clock the ship brought to, being then a league from Borough Head. She several times altered her position, going off and hauling her wind occasionally, which, the Hussar observing acted in the same manner, being then two or three miles from her, until about seven, when the Privateer made all the sail she could to the W.S.W. At half-past-nine the Cruizer lost sight of her, then tacked and stood for Whitehaven, not knowing (it being night) but she might have stood for this place, in order to do more damage.

At daylight, perceiving she had not come here, they stood towards Kirkcudbright, hoisted out the boat and sent her on shore to enquire if any account had been received of her there. The boat returned with intelligence of the pirates having landed about eleven in the forenoon on St Marys Isle, and plundered the house of Lord Selkirk, of plate to the amount of 650L.

Friday night the Hussar returned; after looking into Wigton Bay, fully satisfied that the Privateer had steered up the south channel, and consequently quitted those coasts.

The Belfast paper of Friday has the following paragraph; on Monday evening last a vessel, supposed to be a American Privateer, of between 2 and 300 tons burthen, entered this harbour, and put out a signal for a pilot, upon which a fishing boat went from Carrickfergus, the crew of which did not return, their boat being hauled up upon deck; after which she sailed round the Drake, Sloop of War, and sheered off again.

A gun was fired by the Sloop; in consequence of her hail not being returned. On Tuesday the same vessel was discovered from Portpatrick standing to the northwards, which course she changed during the day, and steered to the southwards, on the appearance of three ships seemingly from the Clyde; when last seen they were all standing southerly. The Hussar Cruizer belonging to the Custom House at Whitehaven, fell in with the above Privateer off the Point of Air last Sunday; and refusing to bring to, the Privateer endeavoured to sink the Hussar, but she luckily escaped, with her sails and rigging wounded.

A letter from Belfast to Capt. Botterell the regulating officer here is to the same purport as above.

Another account says the Drake was taken in an engagement of four glasses.

At the request of the committee, the Hussar, Capt. Gurley, sailed from hence on Sunday night for Belfast, to inquire into the report of the take of

his Majestys Sloop, Drake, after which getting what intelligence he can of the Ranger Privateer, (or any other enemy in the channel) he is to return and report the same, and at the request of the committee, Capt. Perry and Capt. Sharpe are also on board the Hussar in this Expedition.

A vessel from the Isle of Man (arrived yesterday) brings an account of the Drake having two companies of soldiers on board; that she was taken in the engagement by a Privateer (supposed to be the Ranger) she made stout resistance, and, in the engagement lost her bowsprit and fore top-mast.

Four companies of the Militia are now here.

The guns at the forts are all cleared and put in order; some are also planted on the north wall and the present measures, it is hoped, will be persevered until the fortifications are thoroughly completed. A committee of gentlemen is appointed, and a subscription opened for defraying whatever expences may be incurred in the defence of the town.

Sunday last a company of gentlemen volunteers were formed for the protection of the town, and the Olive Branch, which arrived here on Sunday last, brings an account of a large Man of War being in the Channel, and standing this way.

The Olive Branch, Capt. Angus, also arrived here yesterday morning, has spoke the Heart of Oak (an English 20 gun ship) off the Point of Air.

Three other vessels of considerable force are said to be in the Channel in pursuit of the enemy.

The Satisfaction armed ship, sailed from Glasgow last Thursday, the Thetis, Frigate, was to sail on Friday.

David Freeman who may in some respect be considered as the saviour of this town, says, "that the Captain of the Ranger declared that the destruction of Whitehaven was the first object; seizing the person of Lord Selkirk was the next thing he wished, after which he would sail for Brest, and on his passage sink, burn and destroy whatever fell in his way belonging to Great Britain.

Other alarming intelligence arrived on Sunday morning, brought by the Mary Ann, Capt. Robinson, from Belfast. He arrived about nine, and reported on oath, that on Saturday afternoon, he spoke a boat in the Lough of Belfast, belonging to the Draper, Brig, of that place, who informed him that the Drake, Sloop of War was taken on Friday afternoon, and carried away to the northward. Soon after he spoke four fishing boats who all gave the same disagreeable information, having seen the engagement between her and three Privateers, two rigged as ships, and the other a Brig. The engagement lasted near two hours. Capt. Robinson further says that soon after he got clear of the Lough, he saw the above ships to the northward of him, their courses hauled up and the top sails on the cap; but at too great a distance for him to ascertain their force.

Saturday last about twelve o'clock at night, a boat full of men attempted to land at Workington. Same time a cutter stood in between the perches; but being hailed by the people on guard, who threatened to fire on them, they sheered off.

The following is an exact copy of a letter from James Crawford, Esq., Commander of the Cambraes, Wherry, of Greenock, to a gentleman of this Custom house Whitehaven.

In the morning of Friday the 24th current, I put into Lough Ryan, with the Sloop under my command, in order to get intelligence about an American Privateer, that was said to be on this coast. About 8 o'clock the same evening I got

notice by a countryman from Portpatrick, that two ships were engaged off that place at an hour before sunset, on which I sailed from Stranraer to know the result of the action, or what engagement it was. Next day, at noon I described two vessels lying too, on the coast of Ireland a little to the south of Belfast, and proceeding towards them I observed one of them wanted her main top sail. I followed them till the evening, keeping aluff at some little distance; about sundown a row boat dropt astern from one of the ships, and on speaking with this ship, I was informed that two ships were his Majestys ship the Drake, and the Ranger, an American Congress ship, commanded by one Jones, mounting 18 six pounders, with 140 men, and that the Drake was taken by the Ranger the preceding evening, off Portpatrick, after an action of an hour and five minutes, in which the Captain of the Drake was killed, and the Lieutenant and 20 men wounded, on the part of the American, 2 killed, and 3 or 4 wounded.

After parting with the boat I kept following the ships till 9 o'clock at night, to trace their course, and then made all sail in for the Clyde, to give notice thereof to the Thetis, Man of War, and this morning at 7 o'clock I met her off Lamlash, turning out channel in quest of the said Privateer. I went on board and informed Capt. Gills, that she and her prize the Drake together with a Brigantine which I saw taken in the afternoon, were at 9 o'clock at night, all lying to off the Mull of Kintyre (with their heads to the north, wind at S.W.) and that the boat had informed me the Drake was so much shattered in her masts and rigging, that she could not be refitted, to sail with any expedition, in less than 20 hours.

The weather is at present exceeding thick and rainy, and the wind in the south, so that it is judged the Privateer and her prize will go north about to France, of which Capt. Gillis wishes the Lords of the Admiralty had immediate notice, and as he had no time to write to their Lordships himself, he desired that notice might be sent upon receipt of this letter, which I beg that you will be pleased to lay before the Honourable Board for their directions. I have the honour to be, signed James Crawford, Cambraes Wherry, Greenock, Sunday, 26th April, 3 o'clock P.M.

P.S.—The boat's crew from whom I got the intelligence, was liberated by the American Commander. It seems that a few days ago, they had gone off to him from Belfast and offered to pilot his ship into the Lough, not knowing what she was till they came along side, and then they were accordingly detained, they further say, that when they left the ship they understood, that she and her prize were to go for the port of Brest in France. The Captain of the Thetis desired that an express might be sent with this letter, if the post should be gone from Greenock before I arrived as he is anxious to have the Board of the Admiralty immediately informed of the loss of the Drake, that steps may be taken if possible, still to intercept her getting safe into any port of France.

Dumfries. April 28th. The following is an extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board the Swift, Tender, lying at Stranrawer, to his friend in Dumfries, dated April 26th 1778.

There is an American Privateer of 20 guns cruising round this coast, she is called the Ranger, and has done a very great deal of damage, yesterday she took the Drake, a Sloop of War of 19 guns. In the engagement of the Drake, the Captain was killed, the Lieutenant and 20 men wounded. This you may depend

upon the truth as we had an express this morning from Portpatrick with the above intelligence, they have 5 or 6 old men on shore thinking them unfit for service.

SCOTLAND

Sir,

Kirkcudbright April 24th 1778

We were much alarmed here yesterday by the appearance of an American Privateer off the mouth of our bay, which for some time was mistaken for a King's ship on the impressing service.

About 10 o'clock forenoon a boat came off from her, and 20 men, well armed, were landed at St Marys Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, a mile from this place, they were taken for a press gang, till they had surrounded the house. His Lordship is just at London, and perhaps his absence was fortunate, for they declared their intentions was to carried him off.

My Lady behaved on this uncommon and trying occasion with a presence of mind, and degree of resolution and fortitude, which almost exceed belief, and do her infinite honour. The silver plate was demanded and delivered, but nothing else carried out of the house or destroyed, nor was any sort of violence offered. The party seemed to be under good discipline, and to be no novices in the art of plundering, for the booty was conveyed to board their ship in less than two hours from the time of their landing.

The Privateer after standing off and on within a league of the sea, till about four in the afternoon, stretched away between the Isle of Man and the Point of Whithorn, with the wind at N.N.E. and we are since informed that yesterday morning about four o'clock, the same Privateer had landed 30 men in Whitehaven harbour, spiked up the guns, set fire to one vessel, and distributed combustibles in several others. Happily, however, the fire was got under control without doing much damage. Two of the men were left ashore there, who had either deserted or got drunk, and from an affidavit made by them, it appears, the Privateers name is the Ranger, John Paul Jones Commander, carrying 18 guns and 120 men.

There is great reason to believe that this John Paul Jones is the same person with a John Paul who commanded a Brig in the West India trade, belonging to Kirkcudbright, in the years, 1769 and 1770, a native of this Stewartry and the greatest miscreant under the canopy of heaven, the more dangerous indeed because he is a villian of abilities.

He has committed two or three murders, for one of which he narrowly escaped the gallows in the West Indies. Such a fellow as this had it in his power to do much mischief upon a coast, with which he is intimately acquainted, had his power been equal to his inclination. But luckily his attempts have been attended with little hurt to us or profit to him.

Indeed his loitering upon a part of the coast where a strong gale at sonth or southwest must have caught him in a trap, as he would have been land locked for some hundred miles, had more the appearance of a bravado or drunken frolick, than a well laid scheme for serving the rebel cause or enriching himself.

The reflections this event must naturally give rise to are disagreeable. The small number of armed vessels allotted for the protection of the trade in St Georges Channel, and the defenceless state of the southern and western coasts of Scotland, leave us exposed to the insults of every petty freebooter, who can land a dozen of armed men.

On this occasion it appears that there is not so much as a sergeant's command

of military on the coast from the Firth of Clyde to the Borders of England, a tract of country which every one acquainted with must allow to contain subjects as warmly attached to the present Government, and as invariable in their detestation of rebellion at home or abroad, as any body of men in the British Empire. We have but little, Mr Printer, but we cheerfully contribute our mite for the defence of our country and the annoyance of its enemies.

Surely administration will now extend its attention to the northern part of the Island, will give us armed vessels for the protection of our trade, and if no part of the regular forces can be spared, will at least permit us to provide for our defence by a well regulated Militia.

A celebrated writer of this country has defined a tax to be a sum of money paid by subjects to the Sovereign, for protection, and pray my Lords and Gentlemen let not the Scots have reason to exclaim, "To what purpose do we pay Taxes". I am sir, Your Humble Servant. A. McW.

Dumfries. April 23rd 1778. This afternoon an express arrived from one of the Magistrates of Kirkcudbright to the Provost of this place, with a letter whereof the following is a copy.

Upon the receipt of this letter, copies of it were made out immediately and dispatched by the Provost by different expresses to the Secretaries of State at London, The Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and another copy by post to the Mayor of Liverpool.

Kirkcudbright. April 20th, twelve o'clock noon. This morning about ten o'clock an American Privateer, thought to be about 20 guns, appeared in this Bay, and has plundered the house of St Marys Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, within a mile of Kirkcudbright, of all the silver plate.

We expect a visit from them on the return of the tide as they still hover in our Bay. We are not in a state of defence, nor do we believe any thing effectual can be done, unless some of the King's ships had notice of them, but I suppose all our injury will be over before you can assist.

Give notice to any person you think in danger. The vessel is three masted or ship rigged. I am Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, John Murdoch. To the Provost or any of the Magistrates of Dumfries.

The following is a copy of the Provost of Glasgow's answer to the Provost of Dumfries's letter, which came by return of the express on the 26th instant:

Sir. Glasgow, Friday, 2 o'clock. betwixt 11 and 12 o'clock this day your express arrived here, and we are obliged to you for sending it, with a copy of a letter from Mr John Murdoch of Kirkcudbright, by which we are sorry to see that an American Privateer has plundered Lord Selkirk's house. We had a express from Whitehaven about this time yesterday, gave advice that such a vessel was about Glenluce and another this morning confirmed it from Greenock, on which I immediately hurried off Capt. Gill of the Thetis, Man of War, who happened to be here, and in a couple of hours after he went hence, your express arrived on which we sent him another express to hurry his sailing, We have also sent vessels to Air and Irving to prevent any of their vessels sailing, and have also sent express to Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Sir Adolphus Oughton.

An armed vessel in Government service carrying 20 guns and 80 men sailed from Greenock the 21st, with three large transports for Cork with troops. They might come across them. Capt. Gill of the Thetis tells me that it is probable they will see the Bolton, Frigate, into the Clyde, so that it will be

hard if this chap escapes so many vessels. I respectfully am sir, Your most obedient humble servant, Robert Donald:

We hear that Lieut. Dodds who behaved so gallantly on board the Drake Sloop of War, was married only three days before he voluntarily went in quest of the Ranger. But the marriage was a secret in Belfast till the news came of his being wounded in the engagement.

The report of Capt. Paul Jones sending a piece of the Drakes mainsail to the Governor of Carrickfergus is without foundation. In the engagement between the Drake, Sloop of War and the Ranger Privateer, three impressed men belonging to Workington were wounded on board the Drake. William Davis had the misfortune to lose a leg and arm, Thomas Morgan was wounded in the arm, and John Kay lost one of his fingers.

They had been impressed only a few days before.

The following is the exact loss on board the Drake and Ranger. Capt. Burden and his clerk killed, also two men killed and eighteen wounded on board the Drake, Capt. of Mariners killed, also two men killed and eighteen wounded on board the Privateer.

The following ships of war are ordered to cruise in St George's Channel. The Stag, 20 guns. The Bolton, 28 guns. The Heart of Oak, 20 guns. The Three Brothers, 20 guns. The Satisfaction, 20 guns.

Further account of the taking of the Drake, Sloop of War; from the Belfast News Letter of April 28th.

The spirited conduct of Mr Dodds first Lieut, of the Defiance, Man of War, merits a much higher encomium than the nature of this publication will admit of; and will, it is hoped, meet that reward it is so well entitled to. This gentleman knowing the infirm state of the Captains health, and also the want of officers on board the Drake, (the first Lieutenant and boatswain having died some days before) went on board after she was under way, and assisted in fighting her until he was disabled by a dangerous wound.

For further satisfaction of our readers we insert the underneath affidavit made before the Rev. Richard Dodds.

John Marks, of George Quay, Dublin, seaman, came from me this day and made oath, that he belonged to the ship Lord Chatham of Dublin, and was taken near Wicklow, on Thursday the 16th inst by the Ranger Privateer, Capt. Jones of Portsmouth in Piscataway America, mounting 18 six pounders; Deponent also sayeth, they took a Sloop and a Schooner, and sunk them both; and was informed on board, they had before taken a Brig belonging to Waterford, which they sunk also; deponent also sayeth, that on Friday the 24th inst, about six in the evening, they were engaged by his Majesty's Sloop, the Drake Capt. Burdon, mounting 20 four pounders, which after a hot and incessant fire for above half an hour, was obliged to strike, being so much damaged in her masts and rigging, that they could not work her, and having her Captain and his Clerk killed, and Lieut Dodds and 21 others wounded.

Deponent also sayeth, that on Saturday the 25th inst, they took a Brig from Dublin, belonging to Whitehaven; and then resolving to make the best of their way to Brest (their place of rendezvous) with their prizes, they permitted Deponent and nine others to get on shore in the county of Antrim; and then stood away northwards, with all the sail they could make; but Deponent thinks they will be greatly delayed by the slow sailing of the Drake being so much damaged.

Deponent also sayeth that the said Privateer plundered a Lords house in Scotland; and also confirms the account of burning a ship at Whitehaven, and spiking all the cannon there. And further sayeth not. Taken and swore before me the 26th of April 1778.

The following particular account of the plundering of Lord Selkirk's house, is copied from the Belfast paper, communicated in a letter from Kirkcudbright, dated April 28th 1778.

Thursday last was a dreadful day of confusion in this place. A Privateer (American) of 20 guns, took her station at the little Ross, about a mile's distance from St Mary's Isle, the seat of Lord Selkirk, and sent out her long-boat with 25 men, and robbed the house of all the silver plate.

As they had to pass through gardens and policy near half a measured mile before they reached the mansion house, and of course found many labourers at work, they assumed the appearance of a press party belonging to a Man of War and entered into conversation with the people that were at work in the gardens: Nobody took any notice of them, farther than being somewhat alarmed at their numbers and uncouth appearance.

From this they marched forward to the house; and understanding before hand that his Lordship was at London, they inquired for her Ladyship. Two officers advanced before the rest, after having given orders to the party behind to surround the house and keep a strict lookout. They civilly asked to see Lady Selkirk, having business with her. Her Ladyship came, and without apprehending any danger, asked them to walk into an adjoining parlour; and immediately replied, that she fancied they had come with a design to impress seamen; but for her part she did not think they could find any about that isle that would answer their purpose.

Upon which they unbuttoned their surtout coats and displayed very handsome American uniform, green, turned up with white, and trimmed with silver, and told her Ladyship it was no longer necessary to deceive her; they were no press-gang, but officers belonging to the Ranger Privateer of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, and commissioned by the United States of America; that their express orders from the Captain was to seize his Lordship, if he was at home, and carry him prisoner; but learning from the servants that he was at London, they demanded all the plate that was in the house, and that these orders must be instantly obeyed.

Her Ladyship told them, with some degree of surprise, these orders should be instantly obeyed; but hoped no incivility would be shewn to any in the house. They assured her she might have no reason to apprehend any danger, as they had given particular orders to their men to guard the house, and insult no one, provided each person kept within doors. Her Ladyship immediately ordered her servants to bring all the plate, and delivered it up to them; happy indeed to think she was to give it in exchange for his Lordship's person.

They indeed civilly told her Ladyship they were not displeased to find his Lordship was from home, as their Captain was well acquainted with his character, and spoke highly of him. I happened at this very time to be taking a walk round the isle with another gentleman. We were told that the press-gang had surrounded the house and walked smartly home; but had not proceeded far when one of the servants escaped from the house, wanting his hat, and ran full speed after us. You may easily judge how we were alarmed upon his telling us

what they were; their number magnified to about 50, and told us they were just setting off for the town of Kirkcudbright:

We ran fast enough you may believe, and gave notice to the inhabitants. The confusion that ensued may be conceived, but it is not easy to express it. However, instead of coming our way, they took to their boats and made for the vessel; and about five o'clock in the afternoon sailed for the Mull of Galloway, and then shaped their course south east for the channel.

They had well nigh burnt the whole shipping, and even the town itself, of Whitehaven. One of their hands deserted there while on shore, and gave the alarm. He declares that it was planned in France, and a handsome reward offered to them if they could effect it.

1778. May. Whitehaven. Constant watch is kept at the forts here, and patrols nightly in the town. After ten o'clock every person found in the streets is taken to the guard house. The gentlemen of the Independant companies have been indefatigable in learning the manual exercise, and have made great progress in it.

We hear an independant company is raised at Ramsey in the Isle of Man, under the command of John Frissel, jun., Esq., High Bailiff of that place, who on the appearance of a large ship in the bay a few days ago, took a boat and visited her. She proved to be the Heart of Oak, of 20 guns. One of the officers went on shore, and through the badness of the weather was detained for several hours. Immediately on his reaching the ship, she weighed anchor, and sailed in quest of the privateer.

By the Glasgow paper of Thursday last, we are informed that both the Thetis and Bolton frigates had arrived there from the cruize but (contrary to the reports in several papers) neither of them have been so fortunate as to fall in with the Ranger Privateer.

A letter has been received here from Capt. Fisher, dated off Portpatrick, Wednesday, they had not got sight of the Ranger. It is feared she has got off.

1778. May 5th. Capt. Botterell, the regulating officer here, received a letter from The Hon. Commissioners of the Navy informing that in consequence of the report made by the Master of the Hussar cruizer, under the inspection of Charles Lutwidge Esq, the Stag frigate sailed the 22nd ult from Spithead in quest of the Ranger Privateer.

Richard Wordsworth Esq the Collector of the Customs in this port, has received a letter from North Yarmouth, written (in consequence of the information given by this paper of the 23rd ult) by Mr Richard Bulfinch, who was taken in the brig George, from Malaga to London, by the Ranger, commanded by Paul Jones, on the 25th of Nov. and carried into Nantz, where he remained a prisoner till the 24th of Jan. last. After some enquiries concerning a boy belonging to the George, Mr Bulfinch mentions the brig, Mary, Capt. Riches, being also taken by the Ranger, and confirms the account of David Freeman of the officers, the force of the ship, and Mr Bulfinch made his escape from the Ranger at Pembass. One Thomas Lowe, an Englishman, made three or four attempts to escape but without success.

1778. May 26th. By a letter from Morlaix, we learn, that the Lord Chatham, from London to Dublin, was carried in that port the 27th ult by the Ranger, American Privateer.

June 2nd. Extract of a letter from Brest, May 17th. The Ranger, Privateer,

Captain Jones, has brought into this port, the Drake, Sloop of War, of 16 guns, after an engagement, wherein the Captain of the Drake and 40 of his men were killed, and many others wounded. The Ranger had two men killed and a number wounded.

The following is said to be an exact copy of a letter from Paul Jones, Brest May 28th 1778. To Messrs John Black and Co., Bourdeaux. Yours of the 19th, addressed to my care, for Lieut Dodds, was presented to me yesterday. It gives me a real pain to inform you that he is no more. He survived the engagement only 36 hours, in the course of that time i paid two visits on board the Drake, and found him in such good spirits that i had no apprehension of what so soon followed.

I freely consented at the hazard of my life to land him among his friends the day after the engagement when we passed Belfast, but the surgeon and himself thought the risk too great after a loss of blood.

He was buried in the ocean with honours due to the brave, and the respect due to his private character. I would write to his brother, but wish to avoid the too tender subject, I am convinced he was shewn all possible care, consequently his hurt exceeded the art of the surgeon, and the skill of the physician. You are at liberty to communicate this account to his relations, and am gentlemen your most obedient and very humble servant, Paul Jones.

1778. June 9th. The London prints informs us, that the Ranger Privateer is fitting out at Brest, to take her prisoners to Boston.

It is reported that the gallant Lieut Dodds, who was wounded on board the Drake, Sloop of War, died the third day after their arrival at Brest.

June 9th. We hear that since Paul Jones arrived at Brest, he has written to Lord Selkirk, informing that he had no personal enmity to his Lordship, but that it was his intention (when at St Mary's Isle) to take him as an hostage, in order to bring about an exchange of prisoners. He also, it is said, gives a long and pompous account of his engaging the Drake.

June 16th. It is now certain that Lieut Dodds died at Brest, of the wounds he received on board the Drake.

June 30th. A letter from George Jefferson, who was taken from hence by Paul Jones and carried into Brest, confirms the report of the Patience, Capt. Moorè of this port, being also taken and carried to the same place. The above person says, he and several others are prisoners on board the Patience and well treated.

1778. August 25th. Thursday morning the Shy Capt. Sharpe returned from Belfast, where he had spoke with his Majesty's frigate the Stag, who informed him that he had received two expresses acquainting him that four French Privateers (of which Paul Jones was Commodore) were fitting out at some port in France, their destination supposed for this channel, in consequence of which the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered one ship of 60 and another of 50 guns to sail for this coast with all expedition.

1778. September. Admiralty Office Aug 8th.

Sir.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received information that Jones, who commanded the North American Privateer which lately took the Drake, Sloop, and committed other depredations in the Irish Channel,

has purchased a new ship and is expected to sail from France in a few days in company with three others, with an intention, as it is expected to plunder and destroy the bleaching ground in and about Lairne and Carrickfergus.

I am commanded by their Lordships, to acquaint you therewith and to signify their directions to you, to keep a good lookout, to use your best endeavours to defeat those, or any other attempts which may be made in the above channel, or on the coast thereof, by said Jones, or any of his Majesty's enemies.

I am Sir
Your very Humble Servant
Ph. Stephens.

1778. Sept. 29th. A letter was received from Brest last week, by which we learn that the Ranger, commanded by Paul Jones and two other Privateers, called the Boston and Providence, sailed from hence the 21st of Aug. for New England.

London. Sept. 29th. A letter from a person of distinction at Paris, dated Sept. 24th 1778, says, three American frigates, which lately sailed from Brest, viz, the Providence, Boston and Ranger, have taken a fleet of fourteen West India ships, together with the frigate which convoyed them.

(to be continued in next issue)

QUERIES

HERIOT: James, originally James Maitland, second son of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Maitland who was the 8th son of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale, became a W.S. James Maitland adopted the name Heriot on succeeding to the estate of the Heriots of Ramornie in Fife. Born in 1774 and died 1848. He married in 1813 Margaret Dalgleish and had a large family. His next younger brother Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland captured Napoleon in 1815, and his report was assisted by Sir Walter Scott prior to publication. What is known about James Heriot? Was he also a friend of Sir Walter Scott. Are there any calotypes of him? There is a calotype of a relative, Makgill Crichton. He had interests in properties in the Canongate, Southfield House Pleasance, Queen Street, Great King Street. Does the name Neilson come into his family history?

LOWDEN: The undersigned would greatly appreciate receiving any information the reader may have encountered relative to a family of LOWDEN (Lou-, Lau-, -down, -don, -dan)) residing in Eastern Kirkcudbrightshire, 1700-1750, other than sasines and charters granted in that name. Specific residences known during that period are: in the Parish of Colvend and Southwick — Little and Meikle Cloak, Auchenhay, Barcloy, Clonyard, Plumhole, Pyle, (Pile), Auchinsheen, and Strand-side; in the old Parish of Urr — Little and Meikle Culmain and Little Cocklick. Monumental inscriptions in this area would be especially useful. Since the name is relatively scarce to the area ALL LOWDEN references will be pertinent. Please send to: Ronald D. Lowden, Jr., 314 Chestnut Avenue, Narberth, Pennsylvania, 19072, U.S.A.

THE REVEREND THOMAS HENDERSON: Information is sought regarding the career, family and any descendants of the above-named, who was a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Henderson was born in the parish of Holywood, Dumfries-shire (date unknown) and was the son of James Henderson and Janet Kirkpatrick (or Kilpatrick). Thomas graduated at Glasgow University in 1777 and at that time his parents were resident in Closeburn parish (Dumfries-shire). The baptism of Thomas and the marriage of his father and mother are not recorded in the parochial registers of the parish of Holywood, but the baptism of his mother is so recorded, she being the daughter of John Kirkpatrick (or Kilpatrick) resident in Killilung in Holywood parish. Thomas is believed to have died in 1823. Any information will be gladly acknowledged by H. Kirkpatrick, "Strathyre", 2 Marchhill Drive, Dumfries, DG1 1PP.

BLYTH: James Blyth was born 15th May 1837 in the Parish of Logie, Fifeshire, to Robert Blyth a weaver of Lucklawhill and Elizabeth Kinnear his wife. He served an apprenticeship to the building trade somewhere, before emigrating to New Zealand by the "Strathallan" which landed at Timaru on 14th January 1859. Any further information about him or his ancestors would be gratefully received by Mr S. J. Smith, 64 Greenpark Street, Christchurch 2, New Zealand. Family details in New Zealand known.

DICKSON. *The Famous Dicksons:* Scottish Genealogist Heraldic expert writing/compiling book on the Dicksons, a border clan known as 'The Famous Dicksons', wishes to hear from Dicksons with their Genealogies and their Coats of Arms for inclusion in forthcoming book. All correspondence will be answered. Please write to: Fraser Stuart Carnegie-Dickson, Palmer House, Torrington, Devon.

REVIEWS

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS, VOLUME 9, COUNTY DOWN; Baronies of Lecale and Kinclarty, in the Ulster-Scot Genealogical Series, compiled by Dr R. S. J. Clarke and published by the Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, 1972; price 75p.

This is the ninth in a series of booklets by Dr Clarke giving all the pre-1865 inscriptions, and some later ones, in burial grounds in County Down, the intention evidently being to cover all the older burial grounds in the County. The first volume was reviewed in this Journal vol. xiv. No. 2 of October 1967, and the fourth volume in vol. xviii, No. 4 of December 1970. Volume 10, dealing with graveyards in the Barony of Mourne, is in preparation.

The present volume has about 650 inscriptions in the fourteen graveyards of eleven parishes. Inscriptions are rendered in full in alphabetical order of the first surname and cross references are given to the other surnames after the first. Some of the graveyards are undenominational while others may belong to church bodies — Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic or Protestant of various sects.

There cannot be any doubt about the great genealogical significance of the series, in view of the destruction of so many early registers of births, marriages

and deaths and of census records in the fire of 1922. Indeed, very few burial records of pre-1865 period are still in existence — hardly any, for example, were kept for the presbyterian graveyards. The volumes, however, do mention in the description of each ground what records are still extant.

Certain features have struck the present reviewer — a fellow-necrologist (if the term is permissible)—in comparing these records with what he knows of graveyards in Scotland. It may be some consolation to Dr Clarke to know that here, as there, there are some graveyards so neglected as to resemble “an Amazonian jungle”; that many stones have been buried in the process of ground-levelling or “tidying-up”; that many have been removed or wantonly destroyed. (fortunately there is a prior record of the inscriptions on some of them); and that in a great many cases the process of decay has obliterated the inscriptions. As regards the style of the inscription there are some similarities of treatment in both regions — e.g. in the use of the phrase, almost a circumlocution, “departed this life” till it was gradually supplanted by “died” in the early nineteenth century; and the opening words “here lies (the body of . . .) (the remains of . . .)”, instead of which, from about 1810, some mention of “in memory of . . .” e.g. erected by . . . in memory of ”, came into use. None of the very old Scottish style of inscription round the margin of a flat stone, ca. 1700, has been noticed of the type “heir lyes ane honest man . . . callit . . . quha decisit in the yeir . . .”, but there are very few, if any, as old as 1700. Many Roman Catholics have, of course, their own form of opening words.

The most striking point of difference between the Scottish and Irish practice is the almost complete suppression in Ireland of the maiden surname of a wife or mother; in this respect the Irish practice is in accord with the English, and search of ancestors in a female line is thereby handicapped.

It is curious that in County Down there seems to have been a strong reluctance to name the occupation of a man in the inscriptions; this was not, of course, a universal practice in Scotland, but still there is a definite contrast between Scotland and Ireland in this respect.

In County Down, also, there seems to have been an almost total absence of carvings to indicate occupation, such as we frequently have in Scotland for the callings of farmer, weaver, hammerman, smith, wright, merchant, tailor, cooper, barber, miller, mill-wright, mason, shoemaker and maltster; the photograph in figure 2 of volume 3 shows what looks like an axe, but is said to be a cobbler’s last or anvil.

Another point that has been noticed is that in Scotland a man or woman’s name may be indicated by initials only, but there do not seem to be instances of this in County Down; in Scotland, for example, we might have —

A.B. C.D. 1800

meaning that A.B., the husband, and C.D., the wife, set up a stone or acquired a lair in 1800, possibly on the occasion of the first death in the family.

In the Foreword the Duke of Abercorn, President of the Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation, has had regretfully to admit the apparent lack of initiative in the recording of monumental inscriptions in the other five counties of Ulster.

As a final remark, one may hope that this volume will reach, and bring delight to, as many of the descendants as possible of those whose names are inscribed in it.

J.F.M.

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.