

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies of Edinburgh University, at 7 p.m. 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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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.

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# REPORT OF COUNCIL 1972-73

## MEETINGS

The monthly Meetings continue to be held in the rooms of Edinburgh University Department of Educational Studies by courtesy of Dr. J. B. Barclay, Deputy Director, to whom we are much indebted for these facilities and also for allowing us to house the Library there.

Lectures given at the Meetings comprised: "Churchyard history" by Miss R. S. Cowper, B.A., F.L.A.; "History Heraldry" by M. Stanton, Esq., M.A.; "Mungo Park, David Livingstone, James Bruce and the Scottish contribution to Africa" by Professor G. Shepperson; "Some Cramond families" by B. S. Fraser, Esq.; "Later Wellwoods of Garvock" by D. McNaughton, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.Scot.; "Registers of Deeds—the 'inexhaustible store of information'" by G. Hamilton-Edwards, Esq., T.D., M.A., F.L.A., F.S.G. In addition, we had a Members' Night and a very enjoyable and informative visit to the City Chambers to see and hear something about the City Archives from Mr W. H. Makey, City Archivist.

The Council also met regularly throughout the year. The most important developments were the setting up of a *Library Premises Fund*, of which mention is made later, an arrangement with the National Library of Scotland, through the good offices of Mr J. Seaton, to house many of our exchange periodicals and the setting up of a small sub-committee to make arrangements for a two-day conference to be held next August. The idea of holding a conference, suggested by Mr Whyte as a means of marking the 21st anniversary in 1974 of the founding of the Society, will be the first venture of this kind of the Society.

## DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

In December of last year the Society's efforts to collect information about Scottish settlers abroad (pre-1855) blossomed with the publication by the Magna Carta Book Company, 5502 Magnolia Avenue, Baltimore, Md., 21215, of *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.*, price \$16.50. The sole distributors in Great Britain are *Heraldry Today*, 10 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3. and the cost is £7.25p. per copy (incl. postage). This volume, edited by Mr Donald Whyte, one of our founder members, has been favourably reviewed in the *Genealogists' Magazine* and elsewhere, and royalties on sales have already boosted our *Library Premises Fund*.

Work on a supplementary volume of emigrants to the U.S.A. will shortly commence under the care of Miss Sheila Strathee. It is thought that collections relating to other countries, and compiled by Mr Whyte, Mr Duncan McNaughton and Mr John F. Mitchell, may eventually form a useful adjunct to the Society's Library.

## BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

A volume of the pre-1855 *Inscriptions for West Stirlingshire* was issued during the year. The Society's productions of pre-1855 *Inscriptions* have now been completed for nine Counties, namely *Berwickshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, Fife, Kinross-shire, Peebles-shire, Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire* and *West Lothian*. Copies of some of these are still available from Mr J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh EH3, but others are now out of print.

An article appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist* for March 1973 explaining

what progress had been made in the Border Counties and asking for volunteers to carry out surveys in the remaining parishes of Roxburghshire.

Considerable progress is being made by local residents in Kintyre in recording inscriptions there and there is also some activity by members of the Society in the County of Angus where a lot of work was originally done by Mr. Sidney Cramer. During the year Mr George Gilchrist of Annan has produced three further lists—Meikle in Perthshire and Bewcastle and Kirkandrews on Esk in Cumberland—just over the Border from Scotland.

A volume is being prepared for South Perthshire and progress is being made with the survey of the remainder of the County (North Perthshire) and of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

A bad case of "vandalism" was reported in the Press in September 1972, when about 160 gravestones were overturned in Saughton Cemetery, Edinburgh. Morningside Cemetery in Edinburgh has also suffered.

### LIBRARY

This year has seen a steady flow of acquisitions to our Library and good use continues to be made of the facilities at present offered. Our chronic problem is, of course, lack of space, and until some solution can be found—perhaps eventually the acquisition of premises by the Society—any significant expansion in our Library service can hardly be contemplated.

A List of Accessions to the Library since 1971 has recently been prepared and this is available, on loan, upon application to the Hon. Librarian. Complete sets of the Catalogue and Accessions Lists can be bought for £1.

### HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Following the increase in subscriptions last year, the Accounts for the year show a reasonable surplus after meeting the outlay of £188 for printing the *Index* for the Journal for the four years 1966/1969. Another Index for the years 1970 to 1973 will fall to be produced in 1974.

During the year, 83 new Members have been enrolled along with 10 new Subscribers to the Journal. The Mailing List now contains 624 names, of whom 324 reside in the United Kingdom, 170 in the United States of America, 22 in Australia, 63 in Canada, 18 in New Zealand and 27 elsewhere in Europe or abroad. These include 40 copies of *The Scottish Genealogist* sent out under exchange arrangements with other organisations.

Of the 34 persons reported in arrears with subscriptions last year, nineteen subsequently paid up, but 45 names have been removed from the List this year through deaths, resignations or non-payment and 31 remain outstanding from whom it is hoped payment will still be received.

Sales of *Tombstone Inscription Lists* have again produced a good surplus—£275—and this sum has been applied towards the new *Library Premises Fund* which has been set up as evidence of our intention to work towards having premises of our own. Royalties from the *Dictionary of Emigrants to the United States of America*, amounting to £111, have also been credited to that Fund along with a number of donations. The Fund was instituted when the Council decided to allocate £750 from the Society's general funds. An investment has been made in 10½ per cent Treasury Stock 1976 which should be readily realisable whenever required. Further steps to achieve premises will be announced later.

# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## ACCOUNTS for YEAR ending 30th SEPTEMBER, 1973

### INCOME

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Paid by 305 Members .. .. .	£781.38
130 Subscribers for Journal ..	278.76
Arrears of Subscriptions .. ..	30.66
Bank Interest .. .. .	60.51
Sales of Back Numbers, &c. .. ..	90.20
Sales of Tombstone Inscription Lists:	
Berwickshire .. .. .	£33.15
East Stirlingshire .. .. .	98.00
West Stirlingshire .. .. .	84.06
West Fife .. .. .	42.82
East Fife .. .. .	29.64
Renfrewshire .. .. .	30.51
Peebleshire .. .. .	18.81
Dunbartonshire &c. .. ..	7.83
	<u>344.82</u>

#### Donations .. .. .

7.66

Subscriptions paid in advance .. ..

£1,593.99  
168.07

Balances on Hand 30th September 1972 ..

£1,762.06  
1,143.50

£2,905.56

### EXPENDITURE

Printing Journals—4 Issues Sept. 1972/June 1973 .. .. .	£596.81
Printing Index for Years 1966/1969 .. ..	188.58
Stationery, Printing and Binding .. ..	100.44
Postages .. .. .	162.90
Subscriptions to other Societies .. ..	10.87
Lecture Expenses .. .. .	25.00
Books for Library .. .. .	75.99
Outlays for Tombstone Inscription Lists ..	69.58
Transfer to Library Premises Fund—Surplus on Tombstone Inscription Lists for Year ..	275.24
	<u>£1,505.41</u>

Credit Balances of previous years now used  
Transfer from General Funds to Library  
Premises Fund .. .. .

5.55  
750.00

Bank Balances—Deposit Receipts. £500.00  
Current Account. 144.60

644.60

£2,905.56

NOTE:—The balance of £644.60 carried forward includes £189.26 of subscriptions paid in advance (£116.83 in 1972). In addition to the 305 Members and 130 Subscribers who paid during the year, 50 Members and 14 Subscribers had paid in advance as at 30th September 1972. From the balance in hand, payment will fall to be made for the September Issue of the Scottish Genealogist—say £180 including postage. £23 of Income Tax has been recovered since the accounts were closed.

### LIBRARY PREMISES FUND

Set aside from Ordinary Funds by Resolution of the Council .. .. .	£750.00
Donations: 1972—£3.50; 1973—£33.12 .. ..	36.62
Royalties on "Dictionary of Emigrants to U.S.A." .. .. .	111.30
Bank Interest .. .. .	33.17
Surplus on Tombstone Inscription Lists for Year .. .. .	275.24
	<u>£1,206.33</u>

Paid on application for £1,000 10½% Treasury Stock 1976 .. .. .

£987.50  
218.83

£1,206.33

Above accounts audited and found correct.

DAVID C. CARGILL,  
Honorary Treasurer.  
PETER A. BUNCLE,  
Auditor.

10th October, 1973.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Council are glad, once again, to take this opportunity of thanking all who have helped to further the aims of the Society during the year. They would thank not only the lecturers who came to address the Members but the Members who attended these Meetings and the Society's office-bearers upon whom an ever-growing volume of business devolves.

## DELAYED PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Our Honorary Treasurer has requested us to print the text of a letter he has recently sent to one of our subscribers abroad which emphasises the difficulty he experiences through delays in payment of subscriptions to the Society. Members are reminded of the terms set out in the "IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT" referred to, namely that all Membership subscriptions of £2.50 or, in America, Seven Dollars, should be paid not later than *the end of December* and that all subscriptions for the Journal alone of £2, or, in America, Six Dollars, should be paid by *the end of February*.

"Dear——, I have only today received your remittance dated 26th September in payment of the subscription for the SCOTTISH Genealogist for the current year. In view of the fact that our Financial Year ended on 30th September and the terms of the "Important Announcement" sent out about Christmas time last year, I had found it necessary to instruct the Editor to suspend the issue of the Journal to you and to remove your name from the Mailing List. Now, all that process has to be reversed and I have to find copies of the June and September Journals to send to you.

I am enclosing a copy of the "Important Announcement" referred to, which indicated that payment for the Journal should be made not later than the end of February each year. I hope you will appreciate just how much extra work is imposed on purely Honorary Officials in having to deal with outstanding subscriptions in this way and that you will let me have the payment for 1974 promptly.

I know that more belated subscriptions will come along yet, requiring the same procedure, so you are certainly not the only case I have to deal with, but I am beginning to rebel against the time I have to spend on them. I am proposing to ask the Editor to print the text of this letter in the next issue of the Scottish Genealogist—no names mentioned, of course—so that others may be warned once again."

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

#### 21st ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

EDINBURGH, 23-25 AUGUST 1974

*'Family History Today'*

To mark the 21st anniversary of the Society, a two-day residential conference is proposed and will be held in the University Pollock Halls of Residence during the first weekend of the 1974 Edinburgh Festival. A full programme of lectures, visits and social events is planned. Full details will be announced shortly and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary.

# A CHRONICLE OF PRESS REPORTS RELATING TO JOHN PAUL JONES

*(Continued from previous issue)*

**Extract from a letter from John Paul Jones, Commander of the Little Squadron which cruized for some time upon the Coasts of Great Britain, to Benjamin Franklin Esq., at Passy, dated on board the Serapis, in the Texel October 3rd 1779**

On the 23rd of Sept we perceived a fleet — still keeping my station at Flamborough Head, to the N.N.E. I was determined to abandon the ships which lay at anchor in Burlington Bay, and hoisted the signal for a general chase; the merchantmen belonging to it made all their sail to the shore, whilst the two ships of war that attended them for convoy, drew off the coast, and put themselves in a disposition for commencing an attack.

As we approached the enemy with our sail out, i made the signal for forming the line of battle; but with all my eagerness to bring about an engagement, i could not come up with the Commodore's vessel till near seven in the evening. When i came within pistol shot he hailed the Bon Homme Richard, — we answered with a complete broadside — the engagement immediately commenced, and was carried on, on each side with equal violence and fury — each party using the while every possible manoeuvre to work himself into the most advantageous position for annoying the enemy, — I am compelled to acknowledge, that the enemy's vessel by various manoeuvres infinitely superior to those of the Bon Homme Richard, gained often-times the advantage of the situation in spite of every effort i could make to the contrary.

Being engaged with an enemy very much my superior, i found myself under a necessity of being as close as i could, to compensate as much as possible for the inferiority of my strength.

My intention was to place the Bon Homme Richard plump in the front of the enemy's vessel; but as this operation required much address in the manner of managing and governing our sails, and as some of our yardarms were by that time gone, i could not succeed in this scheme in the full extent i first intended.

The bowsprit of the enemy happening however to come within a little of the stern of the Bon Homme Richard, i availed myself of this opportunity to fasten the two ships together, and the wind at the same time upon the enemy's ship, having her stern plump abreast of the Bon Homme Richard, the two ships met, almost in all their parts, their yards blended with each other, and the mouths of their cannon respectively touched the decks of each vessel.

It was about eight in the evening when this circumstance took place. At this time the Bon Homme Richard had received several 18 pounders under water, and consequently leaked considerably. My battery of 12 pounders, upon which i built most, being served by French and American sailors, were entirely silenced and abandoned.

As for the six old 11 pounders, which formed the battery of my first deck, they did me little or no service — they only fired eight times in all, and at their

being first fired two of them burst, and killed almost all the men appointed for their service.

Before this, Colonel De Chamillard, who commanded a party of twenty soldiers placed on the poop, had abandoned his post, after having lost all his men excepting five. I had now only two nine pounders that were in condition to fire; these were placed on the poop, and during the whole of the action we made use of but one large cannon.

Mr Mease, the Purser, who had the charge of the guns on the poop, having received a dangerous wound in the head, i was obliged to officiate in his stead. I had a great difficulty in rallying some of our men; but having succeeded in drawing one cannon from the leeward battery, we had now three nine pounders to play upon the enemy. During the whole engagement, the fire from this small battery was seconded only by that of our men from the masts, where Lieutenant Stock commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, charged with bullets against the enemy's main-mast, while the two others, which were well supplied with case shot, were employed in endeavouring to silence their musquetry and clear their decks, which they at last effected.

I learnt that at this instant the enemy was upon the point of asking quarter, when the cowardice or perfidy of three of my subaltern officers induced them at the same time to ask it of the enemy. The English Commander asked me if i demanded quarter, and upon being answered in the most determined manner in the negative, the combat was renewed with redoubled fury.

They were not able to keep their decks; but the fire of their cannon, particularly of their lower tier, consisting entirely of eighteen pounders, was incessant. Both vessels were on fire in several places, and the spectacle which they exhibited was frightful beyond description.

In order to account in some measure for the timidity of the subaltern officers, that is to say of the Master, carpenter, the Head gunner, and the Captain of the soldiers, i ought to observe, that the two first were dangerously wounded; and as the ship had received several shot below water, so that they were obliged to keep pumping almost incessantly, the carpenter was apprehensive of her sinking, in which opinion the other two concurring, the Head gunner ran, without my knowledge, to the poop, in order to strike the flag; happily for me a shot long since had done the office in carrying away the ensign, so that he was obliged to call for quarter.

During all this time Le Bon Homme Richard sustained the engagement alone, and the enemy's ship being far superior in force could easily have disengaged herself at first, as appeared by their own acknowledgement, and which they could have effected at last, had i not taken care to lash it firmly to the Le Bon Homme Richard.

At length, between nine and ten in the evening, the Alliance appeared and i concluded the engagement at an end, when, to my great astonishment, she fired a broadside in the rear of our ship. We entreated them for God's sake to desist—she never-the-less continued her fire; we then threw out signals, three lanthorns in a horizontal line, one in the front, one in the rear, and one in the middle of the ship.

We all cried with one voice to inform them of their mistake; but nothing had any effect; she passed us, still continuing firing: one of her broadsides killed



eleven of my best men, and wounded a good officer. My situation was now deplorable indeed; the Bon Homme Richard received several shots below water from the Alliance; the pumps were not sufficient to carry off the water, and the flames kept increasing on board the two vessels.

Some officers of whose courage and integrity i had no doubt, attempted to persuade me to yield; the Captain, unknown to me, released all the prisoners, and it must be confessed that my prospect began to be truly dreadful, but i was determined not to submit. The enemy's main-mast began to totter, the fire on board their ship began to abate, while on the contrary our's gained ground; at last, however, between ten and eleven in the evening their ship struck her colours.

The ship was the Serapis man of war, Commanded by the brave Commodore Pearson, a new vessel, mounting 44 guns, built in the new stile, having two batteries, the lowest of which consisted entirely of eighteen pounders.

I had now remaining two enemies, yet more formidable than the English. fire and water. The Serapis was attacked only by the first, but my ship, was assailed by them both; there was 6 feet of water in the hold, and tho' the wind was moderate, we could hardly, with the three pumps we had left, prevent it from encreasing; while the fire, in spite of all our efforts, extended itself till it reached the powder room. I caused the powder to be carried upon deck, that it might be ready to throw overboard in case we were driven to extremities.

It was not till the next day that the fire could be got under. As to the condition of the ship in other respects, the rudder was entirely carried away, the bars of the ship were also nearly shot away, and all the wood-work in general from the main-mast to the stern-post, which had been previously considerably damaged by the weather, were so broken, that it was impossible to determine the actual degree of injury they altogether sustained, and nothing less than ocular testimony could give a true idea of all the various ruin and destruction which this single day had produced.

Humanity shudders at the prospect of such peculiar horrors, and issues a groan at the reflection of the sad and terrible effects which arise from war.

When the carpenters, and others of judgement in these matters, had inspected the vessel, which operation was performed about five in the evening, they gave their report unanimously, that it was impossible to keep the Bon Homme Richard afloat for such a time as would be necessary for making any harbour or coast, and that the attempt would be dangerous, should the wind encrease the smallest degree in the world.

I was, however, determined if it was possible to keep the Bon Homme Richard afloat, and to conduct it into some port; with that in view the Lieutenant of the Pallas was placed with a party of men, to serve the pumps, and with boats in readiness to receive the crew in case it was impracticable to save it.

In the mean time the wind increased during the night, and, on the morning of the 25th, it appeared plainly impossible to hinder this good ship from going to the bottom. The men did not abandon it till nine o'clock. The water then rose to the upper deck, and a little after ten, with a concern which no words can express, i entirely lost sight of her.

No persons perished with the vessel, but it was impossible to save any of the provisions. I lost with her the greatest part of my cloaths, money and papers.

Most of my officers have also lost their cloaths and effects.

Captain Cottineau had an engagement with the Countess of Scarborough, and took her after an hour's contest. The Countess of Scarborough is an armed vessel, mounting 20 guns, six pounders, and was commanded by the Lieutenant of the King's ship.

I forgot to tell you that immediately after the Captain had come on board the Bon Homme Richard, the middle, mizen and scuttle-mast of the Serapis fell into the sea. Signed. John Paul Jones.

Hague, November 4th. Sir Joseph Yorke, the English Ambassador to this Republic has presented the following Memorial to their High Mightinesses, viz. High and Mighty Lords,

"In thanking your High Mightinesses for the orders which your humanity dictated relative to the wounded men on board the two King's ships, the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, i cannot but comply with the strict orders of his Majesty, by renewing in the strongest and most pressing manner his request that those ships and their crews may be stopped and delivered up, which the pirate Paul Jones of Scotland, who is a rebel subject, and a criminal of the State, has taken.

"The sentiments of equity and justice which your High Mightinesses possess, leave me no room to doubt but that upon mature deliberation upon all the circumstances of this affair, you will acknowledge the reasonableness of this request, founded both on the most solemn treaties now subsisting between Great Britain and the United Provinces, and the right and customs of nations in friendship and alliance.

"The stipulations of the Treaty of Breda of the 20th of July 1667 (O.S.) confirmed particularly in that of 1710, and all the later ones, are too clear and incontestable in that respect for the full force of them not to be felt.

"The King would think he derogated from his own dignity, as well as that of your High Mightinesses, was he to enter into the particulars of a case so notorious as that in question, or to set before the ancient friends and allies of his crown analogous examples of other Princes and States, but will only remark that all the placards even of your High Mightinesses require that all the Captains of foreign armed vessels shall, upon their arrival, present their letters of marque or commission, and authorise, according to the custom of the Admiralties, to treat all those as pirates whose letters are found to be illegal for want of being granted by a Sovereign Power.

"The quality of Paul Jones, and all the circumstances of the affair are too notorious for your High Mightinesses to be ignorant of them. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon your resolution; your High Mightinesses know too well the value of good faith not to give an example of it in this essential rencontre. The smallest deviation from so sacred a rule, by weakening the friendship of neighbours, may produce serious consequences.

"The King has always gloried in cultivating the friendship of your High Mightinesses; His Majesty constantly persists in the same sentiments; but the English Nation does not think that it in any ways has deserved its fellow citizens to be imprisoned in the ports of the Republic by a man of no character, a subject of the same country, and who enjoys that liberty which they are deprived of.

"It is for these and many other strong reasons, which cannot escape the wisdom and penetration of your High Mightinesses, that the underwritten hopes to receive a speedy and favourable answer conformable to the just expectations of the King his master, and the British Nation. Done at The Hague Oct. 29th 1779. (Signed) Sir Joseph Yorke.

On the 25th of the month their High Mightinesses came to the following resolution relative to Paul Jones's squadron and prizes, and delivered the same to the English Ambassador:

"That their High Mightinesses being informed that three frigates had lately arrived at the Texel, namely two French and one called an American, commanded by Paul Jones, bringing with them two prizes taken by them in the open sea, and called the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, described in the Ambassadors Mémorial.

That their High Mightinesses having for a century past strictly observed the following maxim, and notified the same by placards, viz., that they will, in no respects whatever, pretend to judge of the legality or illegality of the actions of those who have on the open sea, taken any vessels which do not belong to this country, and bring them into any of the ports of this Republic, that they only open their ports to them to give them shelter from the storms or other disasters, and that they oblige them to put to sea again with their prizes, without unloading or disposing of their cargoes, but letting them remain exactly as when they arrived.

That their High Mightinesses will not examine whether the prizes taken by the three frigates in question belong to the French or Americans, or whether they are legal or illegal prizes, but leave all that to be determined by the proper judges, and will oblige them to put to sea, that they may be liable to be retaken, and by that means brought before the proper judge. Particularly as His Excellency the Ambassador must own he would have no less a right to reclaim the above mentioned ships, if they had been private property, than as they have been King's ships; therefore their High Mightinesses are not authorised to pass judgement either upon these prizes or on the person of Paul Jones; that as to what regards acts of humanity, their High Mightinesses have already made appear how ready they are to shew them towards the wounded on board those vessels, and that they have given orders accordingly.

That an extract of the present resolution shall be given to Sir Joseph Yorke by the agent Vander Burch De Spierinxhock".

"At the same time it was resolved, that word should be sent to the Admiralty of Amsterdam that their High Mightinesses approve their proceedings, and adhering to their placard of the 3rd of November 1756, by which it is forbid to meddle with any prizes, or to open their cargoes, so as by that means to free them from being retaken, etc.

That this is strictly to be observed with regard to the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough.

Their High Mightinesses authorise the said Admiralty to order matters so that these five ships do put to sea as soon as possible, and that they take care they are not furnished with any warlike or naval stores, but what are absolutely necessary to carry them safe to the first foreign port they can come at, in order that all suspicion of their being fitted out here may drop".

Nov 23rd. Letters have been received from Capt. Fisher of this town, late of the Betsy of Liverpool, which was some time ago taken by Paul Jones. Capt Fisher was on board the Bon Homme Richard during the engagement, and at the time of his writing, a prisoner on board the Serapis. His crew consisted of 85, all of whom have entered with Jones, except 18.

Nov 30th. Extract of a letter from Amsterdam Nov 2nd. Twenty of Paul Jones men, who were forced into his service from among the English prisoners in France, attempting to escape the other day, they were fired upon by his crew, some were killed, others drowned, and a few of them got away.

Nov 30th. Extract of a letter from Harwich Nov 18. This morning a Dutch vessel put in here, the Master of which, informs me, and i can rely upon his veracity, that their High Mightinesses have at length issued an order, that if Paul Jones should come into the Texel any more, or into any port belonging to the States, to stop him and his ships, that he may be delivered up to the English, as they find he is not an American, as he pretended and therefore they look upon him as a pirate.

London. Dec 2nd. By the last vessels which arrived at Harwich from the Texel we hear, that Paul Jones's squadron was completely refitted, but that it was currently reported at Amsterdam the ships would be sold to the best bidder, as that arch rebel did not think it safe to put to sea, from his knowledge of the English frigates that was cruising for him.

This report, however, was not much credited, as many people supposed he only waited for a proper opportunity of stealing away to some part of France.

Several of Paul Jones's men have made their escape since those mentioned in the extract of a letter from Amsterdam of the 2nd ult; more were also expected to follow the example of their companions.

Haerlem Nov 29th. It is not true, as was reported, that Paul Jones has become a Commander in Chief of a French squadron, but it is a matter of fact that upon receiving orders to quit the Texel with his prizes, French colours were hoisted on board those ships, and that the two English ships which Paul Jones took were declared French prizes, and further, that M. Cottineau, Capt of a French fire ship had, by virtue of a order dated 8th of this month, taken the command of that small squadron, and that Paul Jones had quitted the Serapis, and taken the command of the Alliance, on board of which he had hoisted the Thirteen Stripes, declaring he had only an American Commission. The same letter adds that the French Ambassador's Secretary, and the American agent, are in that port, and it is not known when Paul Jones will sail.

Dec 21st. The Dutch have at last effectually defeated the object of Sir Joseph Yorke's Memorials respecting Paul Jones's squadron. They are all claimed as French and having acted, with the Commission of the King of France, except the Alliance frigate, which is to be considered as American property, and is ordered out of Texel, when they please.

On Monday arrived at Hull, in the Amsterdam Broerse from Amsterdam, one Jackson, a pilot, who had been taken up the Humber by Paul Jones. He had his left arm shot off, when on board Jones' ship, in the engagement with the Serapis. He left the Texel on Monday-se'ennight, and Jones sailed from thence the same day in the Alliance. He says the English prisoners have been well used, are very healthy, and daily expect to be sent to France or America.

Dec 28th. A seaman who had been compelled to enter with Paul Jones, and continued with him two cruizes, made his escape from the Texel the 19th ult and arrived here last Friday. By him we learn that it was a point agreed on between Jones and the Dutch Admiralty, that the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough were to be sent to the nearest port of France, under Dutch colours, and their quarter galleries to be taken off.

On the day above mentioned, Jones returned from Amsterdam in company with the noted Cunningham, who was immediately made Capt. of the Alliance, Jones acting as Commodore.

Immediately on his arrival in the Texel, Capt Landy of the Alliance sent his naked sword to Jones, as a challenge, some charge of cowardice having fallen on him. The parties went on shore, but the affair was shifted from Jones to the Captain of the Pallas, who in the rencountre was ran through the left breast by Landy.

As soon as his antagonist was thus wounded, Landy desired Jones, if he had any doubt remaining of his courage, to take his sword, and satisfy himself. This he declined, but has sent him to France to be tried.

This information, and a letter also from a gentleman still confined by Jones, mentions Capt. Landy as a brave and humane officer, to whose genteel behaviour the English prisoners had many obligations; consequently his departure was a disagreeable circumstance to them. There are three frigates building in Amsterdam for the Americans, viz, two of 36 and one of 40 guns.

### THE CUMBERLAND PACQUET 1780

1780. Jan 4th. A few days before Paul Jones sailed from the Texel, he performed an action which marked in the strongest manner, his sanguinary character, and which struck hundreds with terror and amazement.

Eight of his ship's crew seized the ship's longboat with the intention to desert, and had rowed a little space from shore, when news of the incident was brought to the Captain, who instantly went upon deck, and perceiving that they would be beyond his reach, before he should be able to go in pursuit of them, very calmly with his own hands, pointed one of the ship's guns against the boat and sunk it with the eight deserters in the bottom of the ocean.

1780. Jan 11th. Thursday last another seaman arrived here, who had escaped from Paul Jones. He says a few days before he left him, ten or twelve of the men who had got from the Serapis and been secreted by a Dutchman on board a hoy, were treacherously carried by them alongside of the Serapis, and delivered to Jones, by whose orders they were immediately flogged in the most cruel manner, one of them particularly who was a midshipman, was punished so severely that his life was despaired of.

Corunna. Jan. 20th. The 16th instant, the American ship the Alliance, of 28 guns and 150 men, commanded by the famous Paul Jones arrived here. He sailed from the Texel the 17th of last month, having eluded the vigilance of the English, who had a squadron looking out for him, and expected him in the Downs.

He crossed the Channel, and came here safe, without meeting any of the enemy's ships. In his cruize for ten or twelve days off our capes, he took a

Dutch ship, laden with ammunition and provisions for Gibraltar, which he sent to Boston. The famous Capt. Cunningham is with him, having escaped out of an English prison.

Feb 22nd. Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb 20th. Arrive at Spithead, the Cabot sloop of war, from Guernsey, which brings an account of several transports being in Comcaie Bay, with troops on board and five or six frigates, which are said to be commanded by Paul Jones.

March 14th Yesterday a court martial was held on the Capt. of the Serapis. He was honourably acquitted.

March 21st. By a letter from the person who was taken by Paul Jones (and who was since impressed into his Majesty's Service) it appears that the Patience, late Capt. John Moore, which was also captured by Paul Jones, is retaken and carried into Plymouth.

The Americans are said to be preparing an expedition against the Danish Island of Santa Croix in the West Indies. It is to go from France and consist of two ships of the line, and 800 men. This measure is taken in consequence of the Court of Denmark's having given up the Betsy, Capt. Fisher, and another vessel, which were taken in the North Seas last year by Paul Jones, and carried into Bergen, which the Americans say, was treating them like rebels.

May 9th. It is said that Paul Jones is very desirous of retiring, having lately a defluxion in his eyes, which has almost deprived him of his sight. This is certainly true, but the account of intending to purchase a little spot in his own country, to pass the remainder of his days on, will perhaps be disputed.

Aug. 22nd. Yesterday arrived here the Patience, Capt. Moore, which was taken in April 1778 by Paul Jones, and lately retaken by Admiral Digby. She has been restored to the original proprietors here, on paying salvage.

Nov 5th. Paul Jones is in great disgrace in France for refusing to fight Mr Sullivan, his second Lieutenant (a native of Cork) who thought proper to resent his behaviour to him. Jones endeavours to console himself with the sum of 80,000L sterling which he has picked up.

Nov 14th. L'Orient, Paul Jones was laying there dismasted, but loaden with arms, for America.

Dec. 14th 1780. A letter from France by way of Amsterdam, says, that Capt. Paul Jones has sent his commission to Dr Franklin—that he intends disposing of the Ariel frigate to the merchants of St Maloes, and that the fortune he has accumulated does not exceed 28,000L, which is chiefly deposited in the funds of Holland, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days, without he can obtain a pardon from the King of England.

1782. Nov. 26 . . . The account in several papers of Paul Jones's mother being dead, at Hull, is not true; she never resided at Hull, but is still living in Scotland (not far from Kirkcudbright) in a cottage which was built by a respectable gentleman in that neighbourhood, on whose estate Paul Jones's father was employed many years as a gardener, and recommended himself to his employer by his industry and sobriety.

In that cottage the present renegade was born, and his mother will probably spend the remainder of her days there; as she does not appear to partake of the spoils of her son, who differs from the quiet and inoffensive disposition of his father.

1782. Sept. 2nd . . . We are credibly informed that our late Lammass fair was honoured with the presence of two of Paul Jones's sisters, whose modesty induced them to conceal (except from a few) their relationship to a gentleman who attempted to serve this town in so particular a manner; probably with a view of preventing some marks of distinction, which the bulk of the people might have been inclined to favour them with.

For however parsimonious the police of any place might be, in extending its rewards to every branch of so respectable family, there is no answering (at a time of conviviality like that) for the unbounded generosity of a multitude.

(Paul Jones only surviving sister, Janet, died at Dumfries, 1817, aged 80. The wife of William Taylor, Watchmaker).

1782. Dec. 17th . . . A large frigate of 44 guns was fitting out of Boston harbour last August, the command of which was to be given to Paul Jones, as soon as he returned from an expedition he was then on.

1785. March 15th . . . We hear from Dumfries that the week before last, the Earl of Selkirk had returned to him all the plate of which his house was plundered the 23rd of April 1778 by Paul Jones.

The account does not mention from what place it was returned, but says that the carriage of it was paid by Capt Jones.

1788. April 23rd . . . Paul Jones is now at Copenhagen, engaged to command a division of the Russian fleet in the Levant, as colleague to Admiral Greig. A tender of his services was made to the Empress through the medium of the French Ambassador at the Court of Denmark, who has honoured this marauder with particular marks of attention.

Mr Elliot, the British Envoy at Copenhagen, refused to see the French Ambassador, whilst accompanied by Paul Jones; the others of the corps diplomatique received him as the cher ami of the Gallic court.

1788. June 25th . . . A letter from Petersburg, dated May 13th, says "Paul Jones arrived here a few days ago. He was presented by the French Ambassador, and immediately promoted to the rank of Admiral. He is to set out soon, to take command of a squadron in the Black Sea.

I had the satisfaction to see this honest man while he was examining one of our dock-yards. He is a well made man, of middle size; he wears a French uniform with the Cross of St. Louis, and a Danish Order, which he received at Copenhagen, where he had the honour to dine with the King; he has also received since he came here, one of the first orders of merit in this country, so that it is to be feared they will spoil him, by making too much of him.

The English officers in this service have presented a memorial to Admiral Greig, refusing to serve with Jones, and threatening to throw up their commissions. Whether they will stand to their text is difficult to say, but they have acted very spiritedly so far.

### The Cumberland Pacquet 1789

It is said that Paul Jones having committed a rape on a girl in a state of non-age, The Empress has very properly sent him to Siberia, a prisoner for life.

Oct. 14th . . . A gentleman who left Russia in May says that Paul Jones was gone to the Black Sea, and is certainly in great favour with The Empress.

Oct: 14th.

### Anecdote of Paul Jones

One day last Christmas, a number of English gentlemen was standing at the door of the English Hotel in Galerna Street, Petersburg, when Paul Jones was seen sauntering towards them, seemingly on his way to the Admiralty. He was dressed in the uniform of Rear Admiral of Russia, and was decorated with the Russian military order of St George, and the Cross of St Lewis.

On passing his countrymen, he respectfully gave them the compliment of the hat; but no hat was touched in return. To increase his chagrin, a voice bawled out "There goes Paul Jones, the pirate". This Triumph was however of short duration; in a half an hour a gentleman, from The Empress, brought an order to Mr F. (the master of the hotel) "to keep better order in his house"; and to "be careful that Paul Jones or any other whom" she pleased to honour, should not be insulated by "his guests".

### The Cumberland Pacquet 1790

Jan. 13th.

### Paul Jones

It was the Marquis de Segur, the French Ambassador, that procured him to be sent for to Russia, to be employed in the navy. He took his way from France, through Holland and Denmark, to Elsinore; intending to effect his passage from thence to Petersburg by sea. But an uncommon mortification, which he met with here, occasioned him to alter his route.

Amongst other British ships, touching at Elsinore, on their way to Petersburg, was one under the command of a Capt. Moore, who had much distinguished himself in the late war, as commander of the Fame Privateer, stationed in the Mediterranean. To him Paul applied, to be accepted as a passenger; and received an answer, couched in the true nautical stile, "If I were bound to hell, you should have a passage for nothing; but as I am not going on that voyage, at present I'll have nothing to say to you".

In short, he could not get a passage; and was therefore obliged to cross the Sound, into Sweden, travelling to Stockholm, from whence he pursued his journey to the Gulph of Bothnia. There he hired a small vessel to take him across to Swedish Finland.

This was about the middle of April, 1788. The quantity of floating ice, then on the Gulph, made it impossible for the vessel to reach the opposite shore. Paul, however, determined to carry his point, forced the sailors to tack and stand toward the Coast of Ingermalandia, and reached Narva, after escaping considerable danger at sea. Here the Governor, upon seeing his credentials, shewed him respect, accomodated him with a travelling carriage, and a soldier to Petersburg; distance 120 verts.

At the Post-house of Strelna, 18 verts short of Petersburg, the writer of this article fell in with him, on the 24th of April. He had with him one Danish servant, beside the soldier; and, with respect to exteriors, made but an indifferent figure. On entering the Post-house, to warm himself whilst the horses were changing, his servant brought him a small wallet, out of which he took a piece of cold veal and rye-bread. On the Post-master offering the assistance of his cook, to make it



comfortable, he declined it; saying that he had been accustomed to living in that manner.

In discourse he was pretty communicative; but spoke with rancour of the English Nation.

The news of the arrival of Paul Jones was soon promulgated through Petersburg and Cronstadt; and excited considerable astonishment amongst both English and Russians. But when it was known that he was to be an Admiral, and a command, the alarm increased amongst the English officers then serving in the Russian navy, at Cronstadt and Revel. Meetings were held, and a petition and remonstrance against receiving Paul Jones into the service, was signed and transmitted to Brigadier Plescheyoff, to be presented to his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke, first President of the Admiralty; alledging, amongst many other reasons, that Paul had never been in any regular service, but only acted as a marauder, in the late war, against his country; that this character, both public and private, was detestable to the last degree; and begging to be spared the disgrace of serving under the same flag with him.

All this was, however, to no purpose. An answer was returned from M. Plescheyoff, by order of the Grand Duke stating, "That the person objected to had become a favourite with the Empress; that, in short, it was become a kind of treason to say anything against him, at Court."

This was a bitter pill; but they were obliged to swallow it. Paul was appointed to a command on the Black Sea, against the Turks, where he behaved so much to the satisfaction of the Empress, that he was invested with the military order of St George.

At the conclusion of the campaign; he came down to Petersburg, with Prince Potemkin. All the reports, concerning his prosecution and banishment to Siberia for a rape, were untrue; and mere newspaper-fabrication. In May, 1789, he set out again for the Black Sea.

Carlisle.

Amynton

1790. June 2nd. Paul Jones lives in the neighbourhood of The Hague, where he has resided, on a liberal pension, for some time past.

### THE DEATH OF PAUL JONES

Paul Jones died at Paris, on Wednesday the 18th instant (1792) in great indigence; notification of his death was made to the National Assembly, who, after some debate (chiefly on the score of his being a Calvinist) decreed the funeral expenses should be defrayed by the public, and that a deputation of their body should attend his interment.

Thus has ended the career of a man who made much noise in the world, and did some mischief. Whether the august Assembly of France will honour him with a monument, is not yet known; certain it is, the insidious attempt to burn the shipping of Whitchaven, on the 23rd of April 1778, will be long remembered, without recording it on stone or brass.

That something like posthumous honours should be bestowed on Paul Jones, by the Gallic Nation, will not appear surprising, when it is recollected that the plan of destroying this town and harbour, by means the most wicked and

cowardly, was laid at Brest; where the reward of this unprecedented villainy was to be paid, and from whence Paul, with his associates (chiefly the most abandoned, it may well be supposed, of those whom repeated crimes against their country had rendered desperate) having embarked in the Ranger privateer, was convoyed through the Channel by a French frigate.

It is almost unnecessary to repeat that John Paul (he took upon himself the additional name of Jones) was born near Kirkcudbright (his father was some time gardener to Lord Selkirk) that he was bound apprentice to a merchant of this town, as a mariner on board a vessel called the Friendship; afterwards sailed in the employ of other merchants here, and once commanded a small brig belonging to Kirkcudbright. The last time he was in Whitehaven (except when he came with an intention of destroying it) he brought the said vessel to be repaired, and remained here some weeks, experiencing, from his former acquaintance, every mark of civility and kindness, which he afterwards endeavoured to recompence in the way already mentioned.

It has sometimes been thought that he was not earnestly bent upon the mischief he attempted at this place; it must however, be remembered that he, and twenty nine of his companions, landed privately from two boats, about two o'clock in the morning, spiked up the guns at the battery, laid matches in several ships nearest the coalsteaths, and set fire to one of them. These are strong evidence of a determined wish to accomplish the object of his diabolical expedition; the miscarriage of which is most probably attributed to the circumstance of David Freeman (one of his people) making his escape into the town. Hence he and his company re-embarked in haste, without having time to employ the means they had so deliberately prepared for effecting their purpose; and it is known from the report of several who had the misfortune to be captured by this marauder, that a general disappointment was the consequence of their failure in this attack.

The dignity of the National Assembly of France appears in a striking point of view, when we behold it decreeing funeral honours on such a character. He might be only unfortunate in being twice arraigned for murder; of an aspiring disposition and conduct, he might, on many occasions, be the object of unmerited calumny but where was the heroism of secretly attacking an unguarded place, avowedly not for the purpose of plunder, but for the sake of involving its inhabitants in ruin. No tribute of approbation could possibly be bestowed on such an act, but by persons of congenial spirit. However they have afforded no encouragement for imitating a conduct like that of Paul Jones; they suffered him to starve, and now acknowledge their sense of his merit, by purchasing him a coffin.

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## RECORDING OF PRE-1855 MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE

In the March 1973 issue of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST I made an appeal for assistance in recording inscriptions in those parishes of Roxburghshire which have not yet been dealt with and I made reference to two books in the Hawick

Museum where quite a number of inscriptions throughout the County have been recorded. With a view to helping those who may be willing to take up this work, I have now had copies made, 'parish by parish, of those books and I shall be pleased to send copies to those who volunteer for the work. They will find possibly a third of the stones have been recorded and I shall ask them to check the lists with the existing stones and then add all others which they find among the Pre-1855 stones. This should make the task of any recorder much simpler.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

21 Craigcrook Road,  
EDINBURGH EH4 3PG.

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## REVIEWS

A DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS TO THE U.S.A. Compiled by Donald Whyte, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G. Baltimore, Maryland: Magna Carta Book Company. 1972. \$16.50. (Distribution in Great Britain by HERALDRY TODAY, 10 Beauchamp Place, London, W3. £7.25p per copy, incl. postage and packing).

From earliest Colonial times to the establishment of official registration in Scotland in 1855 is a wide range. Even with a substantial total of 6479 emigrants and over 5000 dependants named in this book, the editor forestalls criticism by acknowledging that this is 'only a small number of an indeterminate total'. The task of listing all emigrants from Scotland to the U.S.A. can of course never be finished — but here is good evidence why it should be begun, and if possible continued.

The Scottish Genealogy Society were associated with the project from its commencement, and at some stages it was a corporate effort. But it was Mr Whyte who gave it direction, and his industry and persistence in gathering some of the information eventually secured its publication. The result is a handsomely produced and logically arranged book, containing information neatly and clearly set out. Each entry gives the name of the individual, occupation where known, parish or other place of origin or departure and place of settlement, any genealogical information that could be obtained, dates of birth and death where known, and particulars of marriage and children. Separate entries with cross references are given for spouses and children regarding whom further details are known.

In recording such a mass of detailed facts, it would indeed be surprising if no errors had crept in; but a few sample checks left an impression that such care has been taken (as we would expect from the editor) that if there are any errors of importance they are more likely to have arisen from the sources used rather than in the editing process. One reservation, however, may be noted: it is surprising to find included here one army officer (Francis, 7th Lord Napier) who served under Burgoyne and returned to Scotland after being captured, and another (Lord George Hamilton, 1st Earl of Orkney) whose sole connection with America seems to have been his appointment as Governor of Virginia — but

(according to the *Scots Peerage*) 'he does not seem ever to have made the actual acquaintance of the Colony'. These are almost certainly isolated cases, unrepresentative of the book as a whole, for surely an emigrant is one who either settled or at least intended to settle in the new world.

There are several useful features which make the book's 500 pages more easy to use. An 'index of persons' bearing a different surname from the subject of the main entry supplements the alphabetically arranged list which forms the main body of the work. The index of places of origin will be helpful to local historians, even if in some cases only the county is known; but there may be some disappointments here, as for example under Kilfinan parish in Cowal where all five entries refer to one family group obtained from a single source.

An index of ships, or a list of those whose passenger lists are indexed might be worth including in any future volume. From entries under the surnames Macdonald and Smith alone, for example, 18 can be noted (departing from Greenock unless otherwise stated):—Adventure from Liverpool (1774), Ann from Whitehaven (1774), Anne (1745), Baliol from Campbeltown (1774), Batchelor from Lerwick (1774), Christy (1775), Clementina from Stornoway (1775), Commerce (1774, 1775), Diana (1774), Friendship from Stornoway (1774), George (1774 or 1775), Glasgow packet (1775), Jupiter (1775), Lilly (1775), Marlborough from Kirkwall (1775), Monima (1775), Pearl from Fort William (1773), and Ulysses (1774); — also the transports John & Sara from London (1651), Henry & Francis from Leith (1685), and Elizabeth & Anne, Friendship, Goodspeed, Susanna and Wakefield (all from Liverpool, 1716).

The 'guide to references' lists 100 or so different sources. If all these have been 'combed' (the editor's word) for any mention of emigrants, this might have been stated so that the reader could be assured that all named (for example in the *Church of Scotland Fasti*, *Scots Peerage*, *Scottish (and Northern) Notes and Queries*, *New Statistical Account*, &c.) are included here.

But one's main word must be one of welcome and praise for this book, and it is to be hoped that members of the Society will advise their local libraries to secure a copy. Such a list cannot fail to be of service if it solves even one problem of identity—and here is a work of reference which must be able to answer several thousand such questions. Genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic will have reason to be grateful to the editor and publisher for its appearance.

R.W.M.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS, VOLUME 10, COUNTY DOWN, Barony of Mourne, in the Ulster-Scot genealogist series, compiled by R. S. J. Clarke and published by the Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation, Belfast, 1973; price 75p.

Previous volumes in this series have been reviewed in this Journal, the last (vol. 9) being in the number for June 1973. This volume continues in the same attractive form as its predecessors. The burial grounds dealt with are three Roman Catholic, one Moravian, two Church of Ireland, one Presbyterian, and three others. An Index of Surnames for volumes 6 to 10 is included and it is intimated that volume 11 is in preparation for the barony of Ards (Movilla and Newtonards).

The series should prove invaluable to anyone interested in County Down genealogy.

J.F.M.

PEEBLES GUTTERBLUID CLUB—EXTRACTS OF MINUTES 1823-1883, by S. A. Scott, Peebles, 1973; 92pp; photographs. (A "Gutterbluid" is a person born in Peebles).

This book is of the very stuff of local history of the mid-nineteenth century. The first two minute books of the Club came to light again in 1972 and Miss Scott has selected extracts which, in a very convenient form, describe many of the events in the history of Peebles of social, political, industrial, financial or church interest, nearly always with the names of some of the persons concerned.

Of particular interest to genealogists will be the three indexes, viz.:—

- (1) members of the club and of those invited to meetings, with dates—pp 75 to 79;
- (2) deaths of Club members and others, with dates and ages, with references to tombstone inscriptions in our Society's publication "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in Peeblesshire"—pp 80-87; and
- (3) references in the book—includes names of all persons mentioned—pp 88 to 92.

There surely must still be extant in many towns in Scotland the proceedings or minutes of various local societies of many types covering parts of the 18th and 19th centuries which, if edited and published, would be of interest to genealogists; with the increasing interest in local history some of these are doubtless being brought to light but it is questionable whether genealogists are made sufficiently aware of their existence.

A copy of Miss Scott's book has been deposited in the Society's library.

J.F.M.

SCOTTISH HANDWRITING 1150-1650; an introduction to the reading of documents, by Grant G. Simpson, Ph.D., F.S.A. (Bratton Publishing Ltd., Edinburgh). £2.60.

The increased use of photocopy, and soon perhaps the establishment of local record offices, brings original documents to a much wider circle of genealogists than was possible even ten years ago. These readers—or potential readers—will welcome this book for its practical help and encouragement in what may at first appear to be an exercise in code-breaking. The genealogist has special problems in working with documents for he may not use any one source enough to become accustomed either to the style or to the individual hand. But on the other hand he may already be familiar with family and local place names — more familiar in fact than the clerks who were often well out of their depth in rendering Gaelic or other unusual words.

This book has been beautifully and thoughtfully produced to provide the maximum help to anyone wanting to study documents. The illustrations show a wide variety of hands, taken from many different types of source, including charter, sasine, deed, testament, inventory, private letter and extracts from parish and kirk session registers . . . each with a full transcription, translation where needed, and explanatory notes. Introduction, bibliography and glossary all contribute to make this book an essential tool for anyone starting work on original

documents before 1700. Dr Simpson does all he can to help the beginner; he admits that there is no substitute for studying the original manuscripts themselves, but he should convince even the most faint hearted that "to decipher early handwriting is not as hard as it first seems."

J.M.M.

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## QUERIES

**WALLACE:** I would appreciate any information about the parents, brothers, and ancestors of John Wallace b. July 22, 1837, Burnside of Rothie, Parish of Fyvie. His mother was Jane Gauld, classified as a domestic servant or farmer's daughter, from the Burnside of Rothie Parish of Fyvie. His father was William Wallace, a coal agent of Hill of Pettie, Fyvie. I have been told John Wallace was one of five brothers. He married Williamina Bain of Aberdeen on the 26 of March 1897 at Cafe Buildings, Shiprow Aberdeen. They had three sons all born in Aberdeen; John b. 24 Oct. 1897, William b. 16 Sept. 1899, and Alfred b. 1 June, 1905. John Wallace and family immigrated to Glenside, Saskatchewan, Canada, in approximately 1907. I would also be interested in corresponding with anyone working on the Wallace family or having knowledge of this branch of the Wallace family. Jane Wallace, R.R. 2, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 3J5, Canada.

**THOMPSON:** George of Pitmedden (1804-1895) M.P., Lord Provost of Aberdeen 1847/1850, founder of the Aberdeen Line of Clippers (Thermopylae, etc.) born, 23 June at Woolwich, son of Andrew (1767-1807) and Ann (1773-1825) nee STEPHEN of Rubislaw, a cadet branch of the STEPHENS of Ardendraught. Biographers would welcome any information concerning the family and the firm, whereabouts of letters, papers, etc., and would be particularly glad to establish contact with descendants of the families of ANN STEPHEN's brother George (b. 1776) and sister Jane (b. 1785).—Capt. W. R. C. Leggatt.

**KEAN:** Peter Kean, born 27th April 1765 in or near Tarrytown or Yorktown, New York, married in 1796 in New York Anna Odell (b. 1777 in New York and d. 10/3/1869 in Ohio). He had two sisters and one brother; Catherine, b. 1768, d. 1849, married Obed White; Jonathan b. 1769, d. 1833, married about 1804 Hannah Outhouse; Olive b. 1775, d. 1854, married Cyprian Stevens. All are buried in Kean Cemetery, Tymochtee Township, Wyndot County, Ohio, except for Jonathan and Hannah, who are buried at White Plains, New York, and whose son (John 1812, 1872) was a member of Clan Cearr, the Kean Family Association.

Who was Peter Kean's father, who is believed to have been killed in 1776 by indians, and where in Scotland did he come from? Was he Peter Jonathan Kean? —Mrs Charles H. Thompson, P.O. Box 56, Payson, Arizona 85541.

**MOSSMAN:** I should welcome any information about the Mossman Family who were jewellers in Princes St. Edinburgh between about 1813-1920. Also information about Archibald Mossman of Mossman Bay, Sydney, Australia, who went there with his twin brother George in 1826 from the West Indies. Born Lanark-

shire about 1799.—Mrs Mary Stott, 29 Allanson Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire LL28 4HL.

*BRYMNER, BREMNER, BRYMER*: Having family tree prepared by George McEwen Brymner about 1905. Am trying to update this. Descent is from Alexander Brymner and his wife Mary Crawford and their eldest son Alexander born June 11, 1755 in Stirling. Especially interested in families retaining the spelling BRYMNER. All correspondence will be answered. Grace Brymner, 134 Lawrence Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario, M4N1S8, Canada.

*MILLER*: Two brothers left Scotland together in or about 1874, their ship stranding at a place called Millers Point, near Cape Town. Two names occurring frequently in their families are James Edward Miller and William John Daniel Miller. Any information about the original brothers and their descendants would be welcomed by Willem Jan Daniel Miller, Michau Street, Strand, South Africa.

*CRERAR, CRARER, CREER* sept of the Mackintoshes: This family originated in central Perthshire around Loch Tay in the 16th century. It gradually spread out from Kenmore to Dunkeld, to Glen Quaich, to Rannoch in the 18th century. After that there was the usual flow of members of the family to the larger Scottish cities, to England and overseas—particularly to Canada and New Zealand.

I would be interested in

a) hearing from any member of this family in the United Kingdom or overseas not already in touch with me;

b) hearing from any member of the Society who has come across *any* references to this name while doing research on other families.

It will be a pleasant task to reply to any correspondent. Robert D. Crerar, 4 Appledore Close, London, SW17 7SP.

*TAWS*: Charles Taws (or Tawes) left Aberdeen around 1780 to 1785, going first to London and later to the U.S.A. He was a cabinet maker and the first person to build spinets in America. He had two sons, of whom one became a musician and a music teacher and the other produced iron equipment in a steel mill. Information is desired by a descendant of any relatives of Charles Taws around 1780. Edward Town Taws, Fletcher Industries, Hasbrook & Beecher Avenues, Cheltenham, Pa.

*BISSET (or BISSETT)*: Could any member supply me with information on the history of the Bisset (or Bissett) family in Fife? And, also, does any Canadian member know how the town of Bissett in Manitoba, Canada, came by its name. Mrs C. Young, 52 Buckingham Drive, Heidelberg, Vic. 3084, Australia.

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## REPLY

*GRIEVE*: In the issue of December 1972, there was a query about the family. The enquirer is referred to "The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest) by George Tancred of Weems, (published by T. S. Smail, Jedburgh, 1899) where there is much information about the family, with an excellent index.—J. D. Gillespie.

# WHO WAS ROBERT BOYD, GLOVER IN KILMARNOCK?

## *The Clue in the Footnote!*

"The Scots Peerage" by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Volume V, 1908 edition, lists the family of the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock as follows:

- 1) William, Lord Boyd, who succeeded as the Second Earl.
- 2) James, a Captain in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot in Scots Dutch Brigade in 1692.
- 3) Charles, appointed Ensign in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot in the Scots Dutch Brigade, 1st August, 1693 and Captain in the same Regiment, then commanded by Colonel Walter Philip Colyear, 12th January, 1711. Died at Namur October, 1737.
- 4) ROBERT. He is claimed as an ancestor by several families, but nothing appears to be known about him. According to one account he was born in Kilmarnock, August, 1689, baptised there 24th October following and died November, 1762, having married there, 25th October, 1714, Margaret Thomson, by whom he had eleven children, one of whom, the fourth son, William, is said to have gone to Buchan with James, Lord Boyd, after he succeeded (1758) to the Earldom of Errol, and to have settled as a manufacturer in Turriff, Aberdeenshire. This latter statement is borne out by the Registers, as his fourth child, Erroll, was baptised at Kilmarnock, 15th September, 1761, and the fifth, Janet, at Turriff 3rd June, 1763. The Kilmarnock Registers, however, contain no entry of the birth or baptisms of a Robert Boyd in 1689 and the Robert who was married in 1714 is described as a "glover in Kilmarnock"; and no reference is made to his being an Honourable or the son of the Earl.
- 5) Alexander.
- 6) Mary, said to have been married to Sir Alexander Maclean.
- 7) Catherine married to Alexander Porterfield of Porterfield, County Renfrew.
- 8) Margaret.

Against the names of Alexander and Margaret appears a note referring to a Privy Council Decree of 4th August 1692. This follows on a petition by Mr Alexander, Ladie Catherin and Ladie Margaret Boyds, brothers and sisters—german to the deceased William, Earl of Kilmarnock (the Second Earl had died two months after his father), regarding provisions made by the late Earl on his deathbed in favour of the two ladies and in which it is stated that no provision had been made for Alexander, either by his father or his brother. The petition was against Tutors Testamentary to William, now Earl of Kilmarnock, i.e. the Third Earl, and it requested the Tutors should be instructed to pay to the said Alexander a sum for his aliment and maintenance . . . "till ane convenient occasion offer of transporting himself to Flanders to serve in His Majesty's Army, and so much more for puting of him in equipage to goe abroad". The Privy Council decreed that Alexander should get 600 merks for his aliment and equipping him to go to Flanders.

Following up this reference to His Majesty's Army in Flanders, The Scottish History Society publication "The History of the Scots Brigade in the service of



the United Netherlands 1572-1782" edited by James Ferguson, in three volumes, was consulted, and on page 574 of Volume I, the following references to personnel of the Brigade during the period it passed in the British service were given:—

1693 August 1. Charles Boyd, Ensign.

1694 May 7. Alexander Boyd, Ensign (also 5 June, 1695).

1694 The Captains were Col. Sir Charles Graham . . . . James Boyd.

1692 September 1. Robert Boyd, Lieutenant.

Further information is given in Charles Dalton's English Army Lists and Commission Registers as follows:—

Volume 3, page 282—1st September, 1692—Robert Boyd to be Lieutenant to Captain James Boyd in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot—signed at Gramen.

Volume 3, page 343—1st August, 1693—Charles Boyd to be Ensign to Lieutenant Col. John Somerville—at Eppeyen.

Volume 3, page 396—quoting from the Flanders Army List of 1694 amongst the Officers in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot the following are shown:—

Sir Charles Graham, Col.,

John Somerville, Lt. Col.,

James Boyd, Captain,

Robert Boyd, Lieutenant,

Alexander Boyd, Ensign (as from 7th May, 1694),

Charles Boyd, Ensign.

Volume 4, page 111—5th June, 1695—shows Alexander Boyd to be Ensign to Captain Fraser in Sir Charles Graham's Regiment of Foot—at Beclaer.

It seems obvious that here we have the four brothers of the 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock, Charles, Alexander, James and Robert, all in the same regiment around the same years.

The Battle of Oudenarde took place on 9th July, 1708 and Colyear's Regiment took part in the Battle under the Duke of Marlborough. There follows a record that Commissions were granted dating from 17th August and 11th October following to new officers in place of Captains Colin Campbell and Robert Boyd (*deceased*) of Colyear's Regiment. There is a further note that Robert Boyd, appointed a Captain on 12th August, 1706, was dead by 11th October, 1708 when he was succeeded by Charles Hackett. However, proof, if this be necessary, that Captain Robert Boyd was a brother of Charles Boyd, is found in the Edinburgh Commissariat Records of Estates of Deceased Persons where there is an item under date 15th March, 1710 regarding Captain Robert Boyd, sometime in the Earl of Glencairn's Regiment of Foot who died abroad (the date of death being left blank). An Inventory of the estate consisting only of outstanding pay due by the Government was given up by Captain Charles Dumbreck, captain of the City Guard of Edinburgh, factor for and in name and behalf of Charles Boyd, *brother-german* to the said late Captain Robert Boyd and only Executor Dative decerned as nearest in kin to the said deceased by Decreet of the Commissars of Edinburgh 1st March, 1710.

There is no record in the Kilmarnock Parish Registers of the birth of any of the children of the Earl. The marriage entry for Robert Boyd the Glover in the Kilmarnock Parish Register reads as follows:—

“Robert Boyd, Glover in Kilmarnock and Margaret Thomson, daughter to Peter Thomson, Glover there, were booked and consigned 8 merks of penaltie on Friday, October 1st 1714. Witnesses John Adam Bonnet-maker in Kilmarnock and James Finlay waker there and after orderlie proclamation 3 several Sabbaths were married by Mr Wright on Monday, October 25, 1714, Witnesses Peter Thomson, Glover in Kilmarnock and James Finlay aforesaid and got up their penaltie when the time expired”..

There is a death entry for Robert Boyd, Skinner, age 72 in Kilmarnock Burial Book under date 7th March, 1759, which does not agree with the date quoted by Balfour Paul. If that age is correct, it throws back the birth date to a period when there is no baptismal book for Kilmarnock. There is a blank from 1685 to August, 1687.

The Glover in the marriage entry becomes a Skinner in all the baptismal entries for his children. Neither the Town Council Minute Book of Kilmarnock on 19th October, 1723, when Robert Boyd was first appointed to the Town Council, nor a later one recording his retirement 30 years later, made any reference to Robert Boyd's connection with the Earl's family, and there is no question of his being described as “Honourable” then. It seems obvious, nevertheless, that there was a fairly close connection between the Earl's family and Robert Boyd the Glover, and it seems quite likely therefore that Robert was not a son of the first Earl, but a grandson, possibly an illegitimate son of the 2nd Earl,—but that seems most unlikely—possibly a son of James or Charles, but I suggest, much more likely a son of Robert. The Testament of Robert describes him as at one time in the Earl of Glencairn's Regiment. That Regiment was formed in 1689 and disbanded in 1691, so Robert was presumably at home in 1686 or 1687, when, I reckon, the Glover was born—judging by the death entry. To name the son after his own father would be natural and, if therē was something to be hushed up, it would be easy in later years to let the two Roberts merge into one, particularly if the father had never returned from foreign Service. When Charles was served as Heir to his brother-german, Robert, he may have known nothing of a son left in Kilmarnock. When James Boyd, the second son of William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock (executed in 1746 for his part in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745) became 15th Earl of Errol on the death of his grand-aunt, Mary, Countess of Erroll, he was sufficiently interested in the Glover's family to take one of his sons, William, to Aberdeenshire—the baptisms of some of William's family are recorded in the Turriff Parish Register. It is perhaps also significant that three of the Glover's grandchildren were given the christian name of Erroll.

I do not claim to have answered the question in the title of this article, except in a negative way, but perhaps someone will yet come forward with more definite information about the parentage of “Robert Boyd, Glover in Kilmarnock”.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

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To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
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