

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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FLEMINGS OF FLEMING, OHIO, U.S.A.

By RICHARD S. UHRBROCK, Ph.D.

Fleming, Ohio, is located in Washington County on U.S. Route 50 about nine miles west of Marietta. It is named for John Fleming, who, with his wife Jean Colville and ten children arrived in Philadelphia from Argyllshire, Scotland, in the summer of 1821. A grandson, Archibald Fleming, son of Robert, was the youngest member of the party. About 1824 daughter Margaret Fleming and her husband, John McKay, joined the family in Ohio.

An antiquarian, Duncan Colville, J.P., Kilgour, Machrihanish, Campbeltown, had letters (written at Campbeltown 24 July 1821 and Philadelphia 20 September 1821) that establish the time of emigration of the Fleming family. The second letter refers to departure and bills of exchange that had been arranged. It was signed jointly by John Fleming, Andrew Harvie, James Harvie and John Porter which suggests that several families from the same community travelled together.

Each year, on the first Sunday in August, Fleming descendants hold a reunion at Barlow, Ohio. The younger generations hear that the parents of John Fleming "belonged to the Clan Murray and rented land [in Scotland] for which they paid Forty Pounds annually." After arriving in Philadelphia the family journeyed "westward by the route of travel cut by General Forbes and his Highlanders in 1758, some riding in wagons but those who were able walking." At Pittsburgh they boarded a flat-boat bound for Cincinnati, Ohio. Some four miles below Marietta the river stage became too shallow for further progress. The winter of 1821 was spent on the farm of Judge Manasseh Cutler. A farm of 160 acres was purchased in Barlow Township, Washington County, from *The Ohio Company of Associates*. This tract was Lot 722, originally drawn by John Meigs. The Flemings moved to the new location and built a modest house. Later, 23 April 1833, John Fleming and his wife Jane deeded the north half of the farm to their youngest son David.

According to family tradition, "John Fleming and his family migrated to America to escape the high rental charges by the landlords and for an opportunity to own their own land. The feudal system that had existed in Scotland for many generations placed the lands and property in the hands of a few and the labor in the hands of the many. Democracy existed in theory but in practice that period of time, between Waterloo (1815) and the Reform Bill of 1832, was characterized by five per cent of the people, who possessed wealth, being eligible to vote and electing the members of Parliament. Neither did religious equality exist although there was religious freedom. Persons holding civil and certain military offices were required to take certain oaths and communion according to the rites of the Anglican Church and the Church of Scotland [which] was Presbyterian. And neighbours who had migrated to America a few years previous(ly) wrote accounts back to Argyllshire of the opportunities that existed for those who came to the Ohio country. Scotland did not offer opportunity for John Fleming and his family to meet their needs that generations before them had, since the time of Robert Bruce, been striving to obtain."¹

An early record of ancestors of John Fleming was found by Colville in the "Register of Ratifications by Married Women," Vol. 1; 4 March 1617-16 December

1658, (B10/19), in a MS copy in Baillie's Library, Glasgow. The original register is held in the Glasgow City Archives, City Record Office, 249, George St., Glasgow. Gl. John Fleming and Katherin Riddell were named as parents of James Fleming, husband of Janet Strang. The record showed that James and Janet Fleming sold "a small area of croft land of the lands of Kirktown on Kilbridge, with houses, etc., lately occupied by the late John Fleming and his wife Katherin Riddell situated in the Murray of Kilbride situated several miles of Glasgow."²

According to Colville "This land was sold by Janet Strang and her husband James Fleming (Dispositions dated 21 July 1658 and 20 October 1658). James was described as son of John Fleming and Katherin Riddell, and as lately dwelling in Murray of Kilbride and now (1658) resident in Ballergiemore (Farm) in Kintyre. The Kilbride here referred to is now known as the town of East Kilbride."³

In a description of local conditions Colville wrote:

"John Fleming and Katherine Riddell of East Kilbride, with sons William and James, came to Kintyre about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, along with a considerable number of others from the Scottish Lowlands in what has become known as 'The Lowland Settlement of Kintyre,' promoted by the Marquis of Argyll who was Chief of the Clan Campbell. His main object appears to have been to introduce Lowlanders to replace Highlanders—members of the Clan Macdonald and their supporters. Many of his Kintyre farms had become vacant—previously tenanted and occupied by members of the Clan Macdonald or their followers who regarded the Clan Campbell as their traditional enemies, and who gave up their tenancies or deserted their farms to ensure their own safety. James Fleming settled on the farm of Ballergiemore, and later on, he removed to the farms of Auchaleek and Drumore which are situated close together a few miles to the east of Ballergiemore." Other Fleming farms were named Garvachy, Killellan, Balhvean and Killownan (or Killeonan). Early burials of Flemings were in Kilkerran Churchyard at Campbeltown.

"The above James had a son, John Fleming, born 1664, whose tombstone [with Coat of Arms] is in the oldest section of Kilkerran Cemetery. This is an upright stone, inscribed on both sides, and with the initials IF and JS inscribed at the top corners on one side. These initials represent the names of John Fleming and his wife Janet Strang, m. 1686. He seems to have been the progenitor of 'the Killownan Branch' of the Flemings of Kintyre. He apparently was succeeded in Killownan by two of his sons—James and John, born 16 August 1695 and 18 November 1701.

"No evidence has meantime been found that the above James Fleming, born 1695, was a tenant in Killownan, but it seems to be more than probable that he was because there is evidence that his father, John, born 1664, and his son James, born 1727, and his grandson John, born about 1771 (who emigrated to U.S.A.) were each born in Killownan.

"James Fleming, born 16 August 1695, above referred to, married 2 August 1722 Janet Langwill, had a son namely: James Fleming, baptized 4 June 1727, died 2 March 1785, interred in Kilkerran Cemetery, Argyllshire, where there is a tombstone erected in his memory on which he is described as 'tenant in Killownan.' He was succeeded in Killownan by his son John.

"In a Census of men, women and children, with age of each, dwelling in property of the Duke of Argyll, dated 1792, I found amongst those named in Kil-

lownan Farm: John Fleming age 21; Jean Colvill age 19 his wife and James Fleming their son age three months. As this James was born 9 December 1791 in Kintyre, this Census seems to have been compiled about April 1792 at which time John's age is given as 21, and accordingly this would seem to indicate that John was born about 1771 . . . remained in Killownan up to 1817 when he removed to the nearby farm of Laggs of which he got lease from 1818. But soon after obtaining that lease he made up his mind to emigrate to U.S.A. with his wife Jean Colville and his large family. John Fleming took an active part in the affairs of Kintyre Farmers' Society, founded in 1795 at Campbeltown, Argyllshire." /s/ Duncan Colville, 12 March 1968.

Genealogy was a long time interest of Duncan Colville and John Fleming (a cousin of Colville's wife). Copies of letters and excellent Fleming genealogical charts have been deposited in the Archives of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.⁴

By Act of Parliament (1860) parish registers were sent to H.M. Register House, Edinburgh 2, for permanent preservation. The Director of the Scots Ancestry Research Society, 20 York Place, Edinburgh 1, supplied the following information, 21 August 1968, regarding the lineage of John Fleming of Ohio. The register of the Lowland Congregation of Campbeltown shows "James born 9th baptized 12:12:1791 in Kilonan." Records of the Highland Congregation list the dates of birth and baptism of eleven other children of John and Jean Fleming, e.g., "David Fergus lawful son of John Fleeming (sic) farmer in Killeonan and Jean Colville born 18th baptized 24th September 1811 David Fergus." He was named after the Rev. David Fergus who was pastor of the Longrow Church Congregation, Campbeltown, from 1805 to 1822.

TABLE I
Children of John Fleming and Jane Colville

-
1. James, b. 9 December 1791; bapt. 12th; d. 1 January 1852, m. Margaret Breckenridge.
 2. Robert, b. 11 August 1793; bapt. 12th; d. 26 December 1860; m. Mary Dunlop.
 3. John, b. 28 November 1795; bapt. 30th; d. 7 October 1860.
 4. Margaret, b. 17 October 1797; bapt 19th; d. 29 June 1876; m. John McKay.
 5. Janet, b. 12 December 1799; bapt. 14th.
 6. Agnes, b. 3 March 1802; bapt. 6th; d. 7 July 1838; m. John Breckenridge.
 7. Mary, b. 13 February 1804; bapt. 15th; m. James Harvey.
 8. Jean, b. 24 April 1806; bapt. 25th; m. Edward Breckenridge.
 9. William, b. 8 July 1809; bapt. 12th; d. 30 July 1855.
 10. David Fergus, b. 18 September 1811; bapt. 24th; d. 23 January 1898; m. Sophia Bell.
 11. Isabell (a), b. 13 February 1814; bapt. 17th; d. 2 June 1815.
 12. Isabell (b), 13 February 1817; bapt. 17th; d. 8 November 1894; m. Samuel Harvey.
-

Parish register shows, "Jean daughter of Robert Colvil and Agnes Fleeming born November 14th baptised 15th 1772, named Jean." According to Duncan Colville, (18 March 1963) Robert Colvil (b. 1 January 1744; d. ca. 1813) of farms Lochsanish and Trodical and Agnes Fleming (b. 5 January 1748) were married at

Campbeltown 29 November 1769. Jean was the eldest daughter in a family of five sons and five daughters.

No record of the marriage of John Fleming and Jean Colville was located in the registers of the Highland or Lowland Congregations. However, in the Bible of Margaret Fleming Pierrot, daughter of David Fergus Fleming and Sophia Bell, the following notation was found, "John Fleming married Jean Colvill 20 December 1790 age 22 yrs she was 18 in Argile, Scotland." The Bible was printed in 1731⁵.

In the search for the parents and grandparents of John Fleming of Ohio the following entry was found in the old parochial registers of Campbeltown, "James Fleeming and Janet Langwill had a son baptized 4th June 1727 named James." . . . The marriage of James Fleming, senior, and Janet Langwill was then found to have been briefly recorded in the old parochial registers of Campbeltown, as follows:—"James Fleeming and Janet Langwill, Parishoners, Agust (sic) 2nd 1722'."

"The old parochial registers of Campbeltown were next searched for the birth of James Fleeming, senior, and the following entry was found:—"James lawful son of John Fleeming and Jane Strang his lawful spouse born August 11th 1695 named James.' " Other children were Janet b. 28:9:1688; Marion b. 12:3:1693 and Jane b. 7:2:1699. "The marriage of John Fleming and Jane Strang was then found to have been recorded in the old parochial registers of Campbeltown as follows:—"John Fleeming and Jean Strang both in this parish (between May-December 1686).'

"The old parochial registers of Campbeltown which commence in 1659 but which are blank from March 1661-April 1663, January-June and July 1664-April 1670, were searched, where possible for the birth of John Fleming, but this was not found among the few extant entries, although the following were noted:—(1) 'Ann lawful daughter of James Fleeming and Janet Strang his spouse in Drummore baptised the same day,' (June 1670). (2) 'Agnes lawful daughter to James Fleeming and Agnes Patowne his spouse in Achilleeck baptised 29th November 1674.' As there are not extant old parochial registers for Campbeltown prior to 1659 or for East Kilbride prior to 1688, no search could be made for the birth of this James Fleming. His testament was, however, found to have been recorded in the Commissariat of Argyll on 15th March 1676 and was found to contain the following information of genealogical interest:—"The Testament dative and Inventor of the goods and geir pertaining to the deceast James Fleming in Achleik within the parochin of Kilkerran and diocis of Argyll the tyme of his deceis who deceist in the moneth of december or thairby 1674 years faithfully made and given up by William Fleming in Killelan his brother german for name of Archibald, David, William and Anna (sic) Flemings lawful children to the said deceased James Fleming executors dative decerned to him. No son John was mentioned in this testament and the testament of a John Fleming in 'Laggs parochin of Kilchearan' recorded in the Commissariat of Argyll on 13th March 1676 was also consulted. This was given up by Margaret Langwill, relict (widow) in name of *John*, James, Marie, Agnes, and Archibald, their lawful children. The investigation was here concluded." /s/ Patricia M. Baxendine, Director.

The Fleming farm at Fleming, Ohio, was visited 14 November 1958. The highway divides the original 160 acres so that 23 acres, with a store, are south of the main tract. A frame dwelling house, barns and two cemeteries lie north of the highway. A tenant stated that he did not know if any of the original house built by John Fleming is incorporated in the present structure. The old cemetery lies about 500 yards north of the house. Numerous headstones carry names of Flemings, Turners and Ormistons. The stone marking the grave of the Original Immigrant reads, "John Fleming, a native of Argyle Shire Scotland died Feb. 5, 1854 in the 86th year of his age." That of his wife reads, "Jane wife of John Fleming died Nov. 1, 1852 in the 81st year of her age."

The tombstone age reference would indicate that John Fleming was born in 1768 rather than 1771 as reported by Colville. Additional evidence is found in the Seventh U.S. Census, 1850, which listed John Fleming, aged 82, and Jane Fleming 78 years of age. John Fleming's real estate was valued at \$5,000.00 at that time.

In 1850 the family of James Fleming, aged 57, consisted of his wife Margaret, 40, and seven children: John C. 15, Thomas 13, Sarah 11, James 9, Robert 7, Jane 5, and Margaretta 2. In the home of William Fleming, aged 35, were his wife Janet 23, son John F. 11 months, John Waters 28, Laborer, and Mary F. McKay 9.

The small cemetery on the David Fergus Fleming farm is located on the crest of a hill where second generation Flemings and Greenlees are interred. One red granite shaft marks the graves of David Fleming and his wife Sophia Bell. "David F. Fleming died Jan. 23, 1898 Aged 86 yrs 4 ms. 3 da." On the opposite face of the monumental shaft is the inscription, "Sophia Bell, Wife of David F. Fleming, died July 17, 1890, Aged 74 yrs. 10 dys."

TABLE II

Children of David Fergus Fleming and Sophia Bell

Jane, b. 14 April 1834; d. 25 February 1852.
Infant, b. 10 August 1836; d. 10 August 1836.
Margaret, b. 20 November 1837; d. 15 August 1892, Nashville, Tenn; m. Jackson L. Peirrot.
John Frederick, b. 3 March 1840; d. 17 March 1914.
David W., b. 20 June 1842; d. 13 April 1901.
James, b. 23 August 1845; d. 24 October 1913.
Hannah Sophia, b. 1 July 1849; d. 4 July 1921.
William, b. 24 August 1852; d. 8 February 1912.
Emma Jane, b. 15 February 1857; d. 11 April 1934.
Luella Alice, b. 7 October 1861; d. 1 April 1866.

David Fergus Fleming signed his will 15 September 1890 in the presence of J. C. Brenan and W. G. Way. All real estate and contents of dwelling house was bequeathed to son William Fleming. Sons John F., David W., and James were willed \$5.00 each "they already by way of advancements their full share of my estate." Out of property devised to him, William Fleming was to pay sisters Margaret Pierrot \$125.00; Hannah S. Greenlees \$200.00, and Emma J. Hollingsworth

\$200.00. After payment of funeral expenses the proceeds of sale of personal property (except the household goods devised to William Fleming) were to be divided "share and share alike" between three daughters Margaret, Hannah and Emma. All children were asked to "unite in paying for tombstones to be erected at the graves of myself and wife." Finally, the will contained the provision, "If any or either of my children shall attempt to set aside or annul this will, he, she or they shall thereby forfeit all right to any share or part of my estate whatever" Sons John F. Fleming and David W. Fleming were named executors without bond. /s/ David F. Fleming.⁶

The Coat of Arms of John Fleming of Killowen, displayed on the headstone in Kilkerran Cemetery, Campbeltown, appeared to indicate that he was descended from one of the noble houses of Scotland. When the Fleming genealogical data were submitted to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Court of the Lord Lyon, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh 2, the following reply was received from Sir Thomas Innes:

From the Lord Lyon King of Arms

Court of the Lord Lyon
H.M. Register House
Edinburgh, 2 15th May 1968

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of 21st April with the annexed genealogy adducing the descent of the descendants of John Fleming in East Kilbride, who died before 1658, for whose grandson, John Fleming in Killowen, a tombstone was erected at the burial-place in Kilkerran upon which is displayed the shield of arms of the Earls of Wigton differenced by at any rate a bordure, and further differences.

A person proving descent and representation from this family of Flemings would seem, on submission of due evidence of their subsequent descent and propinquity, entitled to a matriculation of these arms, probably with some distinction in the bordure or the pallet.

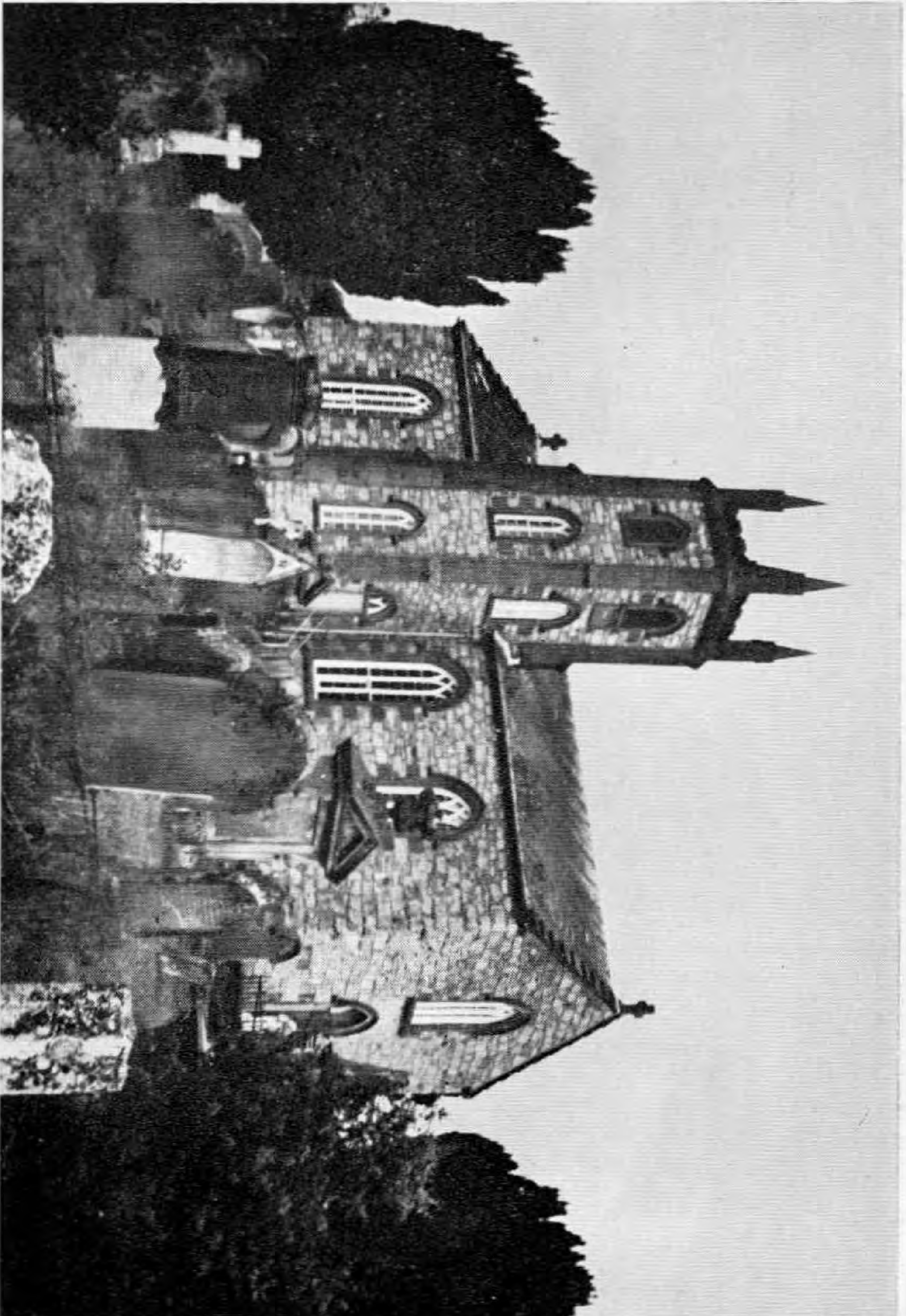
This seems to have been fairly satisfactorily effected by the searches of the Scots Ancestry Research Society. It may be very difficult to get more information regarding a small landed family like this, whose inheritance appears to have been a tack (i.e. lease) and not, indeed, feudal ownership; and I do not see any ground for quartering the arms of either Riddell or Strang. The Wigton arms are quartered, but that was through a Fraser of Olivercastle heiress—hence the three cinquefoils.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ Thomas Innes of Learney
Lyon

Notes

¹Records of Secretary, Fleming Family Association, Archives, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.



Kells Parish Church

²Colville letter, 18 March 1963, p. 4. Confirmed by Hugh K. Mackay, Librarian, Baillie's Library, 69 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow G12 8LP. (6 February 1973).

³Colville letter, 15 January 1968.

⁴H. R. Rowland, Fleming Family Tree, Six Generations, 1768-1956.

⁵For descendants of Margaret Fleming Pierrot, See, (i) Richard S. Uhrbrock, "The Pierrot-Gatewood Family of Ohio," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 1970, 58, (3), 180-191, (ii) Richard S. Uhrbrock and Esther Gatewood Uhrbrock, "Descendants of Thomas Gatewood," *The Colonial Genealogist*, 1973, 6, (1), 65-74.

⁶Probate Court, Washington Co., Ohio, Marietta. General Index Executors & Administrators, No. 1, p. 108; Docket J, p. 284; Will 9, p. 126; Docket C, p. 546. *Journal X*, pp. 222; 285.

THE McCLAMROCH LEGEND

By DONALD WHYTE, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G.

John McLandsborough, in his attractive book, *Our Galloway Ancestors*, privately printed at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1898, states that John McClamroch (1684-1754) of Stranfasket, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbright, married as his second wife, Janet, daughter of Robert McMillan of Nether Holm, Carsphairn. This information was given him by Robert McMillan of Glencrosh, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire, stated to have been the representative of the McMillans of Nether Holm. The family of John McLandsborough were, moreover, responsible for the erection of a tombstone in Kells churchyard, upon which the following inscription was cut towards the end of the 19th Century:—

HERE LIES/ANDREW McLANDSBOROUGH OF BARSKEOCH/YOUNGER SON OF/JOHN McCLAMROCH OR CLAMBROCH/OF STRANFASKET, AND HIS SECOND SPOUSE/JANET McMILLAN OF NETHER HOLM/OF DALQUHAIRN, PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN (WHO/WITH HIS YOUNGER BROTHER AND SISTERS BY THIS/MARRIAGE TOOK THE SURNAME OF LANDSBURGH/ INSTEAD OF McCLAMROCH) HE WAS BORN AT/STRANFASKET, 1734, AND DIED AT ST. JOHNS/TOWN OF DALRY 1812/ALSO OF HIS SPOUSE MARGARET SLOAN/BORN AT DARNAW, 1748, DIED AT ST. JOHNS/TOWN OF DALRY IN 1812/IN MEMORY OF/JOHN McLANDSBOROUGH THEIR ELDER SON/BORN AT DARNAW IN 1782, AND DIED AT SCIO IN/THE STATE OF OHIO, U.S.A., IN 1857/ALSO OF ANDREW McLANDSBOROUGH THEIR/YOUNGER SON BORN AT BARSKEOCH IN 1792, DIED AT/OTLEY IN THE COUNTY OF YORK IN 1853.

Two older stones nearby record much useful information about the McClamrochs. The first of these relates to the collateral and senior branch of Craigenbay, and the other — an 18th Century tablestone — lies over the burial ground of the McClamrochs of Stranfasket.

(1)

IN MEMORY OF/JAMES LANDSBURGH/WHO DIED AT CRAIGENBAY, 4th JUNE/1844 AGED 82 YEARS/ALSO AGNES McMILLAN, HIS WIFE/WHO DIED

THERE 16th DECR. 1811, AGED 42 YEARS/ALSO OF WILLIAM THEIR SON WHO DIED/THERE 22nd JULY 1828, AGED 27 YEARS,/AND JAMES, SON OF ROBERT McTAGGART, WHO/DIED AT LIVERPOOL, 19th JULY, 1869, AGED 25 YEARS/ALSO THE SAID ROBERT McTAGGART, HIS SON-IN-LAW/WHO DIED AT NEW GALLOWAY, 28th AUGUST/1870, AGED 60 YEARS/ALSO MARION LANDSBURGH, WIFE OF THE ABOVE/ROBERT McTAGGART, WHO DIED AT NEW GALLOWAY/13th DECR. 1884, AGED 82 YEARS/ALSO JESSIE McTAGGART, HIS YOUNGEST DAUGHTER,/WHO DIED AT CORSEHILL, KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM,/21st APRIL, 1924, AGED 76 YEARS.

(2)

HERE LYS/ANDREW MACCLAMBROCH OF STRANFASKET WHO DYED/1709 AGED 52 ALSO HIS SPOUSE MAR/GARET GORDON OF THE FAMILY OF/BARMARK SHE DIED 1697 AGED/36 ALSO JOHN McCLAMBROCH SON/TO THE SAID ANDREW HE DIED 1754/AGED 68 ALSO HIS SPOUSE MARGAT/McKEHIRAITH OF THE FAMILY OF/BALLOCH SHE DIED 1718 AGED 27/ALSO MARGARET McMILLAN/SPOUSE TO ALEXr. McCLAMROCH/OF STRANFASKET WHO DIED NOVEMr./4th 1751 AGED 25.

(The McClamroch arms are sculptured on the stone, rather imperfectly, as the motto is cut in the third quarter of the shield. A fair description of the McClamroch achievement would be—Parted per pale [Argent and Azure]; dexter, a hand couped holding a buckler; sinister, in chief a hand couped grasping a bloody dagger in saltier, and in base a boar's head erased [Or.] Crest: A hand holding a dagger. Motto: *Fear God and Fight*. (The boar's head is probably derived from the arms of the Gordons, Viscounts of Kenmure, whose motto was *Dread God*.)

For the purpose of this article, the two gravestones of the McClamrochs of Stranfasket are relevant. It is to be remembered that the old stone carved in the 18th Century does not record the name of John McClamroch's second wife. Neither she nor his first wife, Margaret McKehiraith, are named in the *Old Parochial Register of Kells*¹. Three separate entries, two of these incomplete, appear in the register, then the whole family appears as follows:—

John McClamroch of Stranfasket's Children—
 Elizabeth was born Janry 13th 1715
 Margaret was born ffeby 9th—1717
 Mary was born December 2d—1726
 Alexander his first born son was born ffeby 15—1727
 Jean was born Decr 24—1728
 Janet McClamroch octr 1st—1732
 Abigail was born Aprile 15—1732
 Andrew was born aprile 15 1734
 John was born aprile 25—1736
 Ann was born December 2—1741
 Sarah was born aprile 4—1743

These names were communicated to the author of *Our Galloway Ancestors* by the Rev. David Landsborough, of Henderson Manse, Kilmarnock², and he

evidently accepted Robert McMillan's statement that the second wife was Janet McMillan. In an appendix he gives a genealogy of the McMillans of Holm, which begins thus³:—

Robert McMillan of Dalquhairn married Janet Mitchelson, one of the four co-heiresses of the adjoining property of Moorbrook, he died 1770, and left issue:

David, who succeeded to Holm.

James, who succeeded to Barlae and Dalshangan.

Thomas, tenant of Auchrae.

Janet, married to John McClamroch of Stranfasket, parish of Kells.

Robert McMillan of Nether Holm would require to have been a very old man at his death in 1770, to have fathered a woman whose children were born between 1725 and 1745. We propose to show that in fact John McClamroch of Stranfasket married as his second wife, Jean, daughter of Alexander Welsh in Knockgarroch, and that in the legend of the change of name related on the tombstone at Kells, Janet, is a mistake for Margaret McMillan, mentioned by Landsborough as wife of John McClamroch's eldest son Alexander. The author of the family history however, did not connect her with the McMillans of Nether Holm, nor did he clearly perceive that the "younger brother and sisters", who changed their name were brother and sisters of Andrew McClamroch *alias* Landsborough, immediate younger brother of Alexander McClamroch of Stranfasket.

A sasine recorded 18th August, 1725 is in the following terms⁴:—

Liferent Seasin, Jean Welsh.

Att Dumfries the eightine day of August I^mvij^c and twenty fyve years, The seasin underwritten on stamped parchment was produced by William Mcmillan merchant in Dumfries to be repeat whereof the tenor followes, In the name of God amen, Be it evidently knowen to all men by this present publict instrument That upon the sixth day of July I^mvij^c and twenty five years And of the reigne of our soveraigne Lord George by the Grace of God King of Great Brittan, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, the eleventh year, in presence of me, notar publict, and witnesses under subscribing Compeared personally upon the grund of the Lands underwritten, John Mcclaumroch of Stranfasket, As also Compeared personally Upon the grund of the s[ai]d lands, Alexander Welsh in Knockengaroch as pro[curato]r [and] attornie for Jean Welsh his daughter, now spouse to the s[ai]d John Mcclaumroch, Haveing and holding in his hands ane contract of mariage made and ended betwixt the said John Mcclaumroch On the ane part and the s[ai]d Jean Welsh, therein designed eldest Lau[fu]ll daughter to the s[ai]d Alexander Welsh, as takeing burdene upon him for his said daughter On the other part, of the date seventene day of May I^mvij^c and twenty four years, Whereby for the mariage contracted and [the] rafter solemnised The s[ai]d John Mcclaumroch band and oblided him and his airs and successors In case the said Jean Welsh shall survive him and there be ane male childe procreate of the said mariage and existing att his decease, upon his own proper charges and expenses duly and sufficiently to infett the said jean Welsh his spouse in Liferent dureing all the days of her lifetyme after his decease, in caice she

survives him, In all [and] haill ane annuity of Ane hundred pund Scots monie yearly, and failing of male issue childrine of the s[ai]d mariage In all and Haill ane annuity of Two hundred merks monie fors[ai]d yearly to be uplifted and taken at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, be equall portions fre of all assay, teyndis and other publick burdens whatsoever, furth of all [and] haill the said John Mc claumeroch his lands of Stranfasket and Largvey, with houses, biggings, yeards and pertinents [the]rto belonging, both lying within the paroch of Kells and stuary of Kirkcudbright, or furth of any part or portion [the]rof readdiest maile, ferms, profits, customs, casualties [and] duties of the same, Beginning the first term payment [the]rof att the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas immediately after the decease of the s[ai]d John Mc claumeroch, and sua furth yearly and terms [ther]after during the said Jean Welsh her lyfthyme, with twentie merks monie fors[ai]d of penalty for ilk terms failzie, to be holden with warrandice in manner mentioned in the s[ai]d contract, As the samen of the date fors[ai]d Containing [ther]intill precept of seisin [and] several other provisions, oblidgeiments and conditiones, in itself att mare length is exprest. Which contract the s[ai]d Alex[ande]r Welsh, pro[curato]r and attornie fors[ai]d exhibited [and] delyvered to the said John Mc claumeroch, Desireing and Requyreing him to putt the same to all execution conform to the tenor [the]rof, which he, willing to doe, received the s[ai]d contract into his hands and thereafter delivered the same to me, notar publick, to be overread and intimated to the witnesses bystanding, which accordingly I did, and after reading and publishing of which contract the s[ai]d John Mc claumeroch for implementing and fulfilling of his said oblidgeiment [the]rin containt propriys manibus with his ain proper hands have Delyvered lyfrent state and seisin with reall and corporal possession, of all and haill the fors[ai]d annuity of One hundred pundis income fors[ai]d, in caice the s[ai]d Jean Welsh survives him And there be a male child procreat of s[ai]d mariage and existing att his decease, and failing of male childrine of the said mariage, of all and haill the annuity of Two hundred merks income fors[ai]d yearly, to be uplifted [and] taken in manner and all the terms abovementioned free of all essies, teyndis and publick burdens whatsoever furth of all and Haill the fors[ai]d lands of Stranfasket and Largvey, with houses, biggings, yeards and pertinents [the]rto belonging, Lying as said is, or furth of any part or portion [the]rof readiest mails [and] duties of the same, To the said Alexander Welsh, pro[curato]r [and] attornie fors[ai]d for the s[ai]d Jean Welsh and in her name, in Lyfrent dureing all the days of her lifethyme in caice she survives him, Be deliverance of earth and stone of the grund of the fors[ai]d Lands, and ane penny monie in his hands as well, is to be done in such caices, there personally present and accepting the same to be holden in manner mentioned in the s[ai]d contract, under the provisions and conditions [the]rin containt, After the form and tenor [the]rof in all presents, Upon which all and sundry the premises The said Alex[ande]r Welsh, attornie fors[ai]d asked [and] took instruments, ane or mair in the hands of me notar publick undersubscribing, Thir things were done upon the grund of the fors[ai]d lands, reversive and successive, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon of the said day or [the]rby, moneth, year of God and of our soveraine Lord reigne abovementioned, in presence of William Kennedy of Knockreoch, David Carson in Carsfad, William Mc clamroch in Stranfasket, and John Carnochan in Largvey, Witnesses

to the premses specaly called [and] required, And in testimony of the said premises the said John Mc clamroch hess also subscryved these p[rese]nts. Sic Subscibitor Adamus Newall, clericus Glasguensis diocesis autoritate regali ae per Dominos concilio et sessionies, etc.

_____	John Mc clambroch	W. Kennedy
attestor vera	witness	John Carnochan witness

A:N N:P	W. McClamrah witness	David Carson witness.

That Jean Welsh was the mother of all but the two eldest of John Mc-Clamroch's children is clear from the date of the marriage contract and from later documents. On 6th August, 1751, John made a bond of provision for his younger children, Andrew, John, Jean, Janet, Abigail, Ann and Sarah, and after the marriage of Jean in July 1758 to Alexander Gordon, weaver in Balmaclellan, a sasine in favour of John Newall, younger of Barskeoch, describes her as "One of the Younger Children procreated of the Marriage twixt John McClameroch of Stranfaskett, now deceast, and Jean Welsh his Spouse⁵."

The traditional reason for the McClamrochs changing their name to Landsburgh or Landsborough, is that Alexander McClamroch, last of Stranfasket, through horse-racing and other expensive indulgencies, was unable to fulfill the duties of running the estate and was the cause of it passing to the Newalls. There is no doubt that he was continually in debt, and the *Stewart Court Books of Kirkcudbright*⁶ record numerous protests against non-payment of short-term loans. Moreover, he married Margaret, only daughter of Robert McMillan of Nether Holm, in 1750, and uplifted her dowry of £100 Sterling in 1753, even though she had died on 4th November, 1751, probably in childbirth. The marriage contract is preserved and transcribed here from the original⁷:—

It is matrimonally agreed upon betwixt Alexander McClamroch younger of Stranfasket on the one part, with the advice and Consent of John McClamroch of Stranfasket his father and he taking Burden upon him for his Said Son; And Margaret McMillan only lawfull Daughter to Robert Mcmillan of Nether Holm on the other part, with the advice and Consent of the said Robert McMillan her father, and he taking Burden upon him for his Said Daughter THAT IS TO SAY The said Alexander McClamroch and Margaret Mcmillan have accepted of Each other for future Spouses and promises to Solemnize the Holy Bond of marriage, and In Contemplation of which marriage the Said John McClamroch Bind[s] and obliges him to put the Said Alexander McClamroch and Margaret McMillan in possession of four Cows, Grass, with their followers, fourty sheep with two Horses, with Houses and yeards with Corn Land and meadow effeiring to the Said Sums, and that for the Space of one or two years next following the said Marriage, free of any rent, and afterwards with consent of the said Robert Mc-Millan to put the Said future Spouses in possession of the half of his lands of Stranfasket and Largvee, free of any Rent, the said Alexander paying the half of the Cess, feu, Stipend and other publick Burdens affecting the half of Said Lands, and to Endeavour So far as he can of said possession to be assisting his

said father in paying off Debts towards Clearing of the Estate, As also the Said Alexander is to buy the half of his father's Stock at the sight of men mutually Chosen, and to pay the price thereof as Shall be agreed upon and it is provided That if there be an Heir male procreate of the Said future marriage and living at the said Alexander McClamroch his death, That he Shall Succeed as Heir to him in his whole heretage belonging to him or that may be acquired During the marriage, Reserving power to the said Alexander McClamroch to burden the Samen with Such provisions as he Shall think fit to other Children of this marriage or of any Subsequent marriage, and further the said Alexander McClamroch Binds and Obliges him his Heirs and Successors in Case the Said Margaret Mcmillan Survive him and a male Child living of said marriage, duely to infeft and Sease the said Margaret McMillan upon his own Expenses in an yearly annuity of one hundred pounds Scots money, and failing of male Children living at his death in the Sum of two hundred merks Scots money to be uplifted at two terms in the year, whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions, free of all Cess, Stipend, or other Publick burdens, furth of all and Hail the said Alexander McClamroch his Lands of Stranfasket and Largvee, Lying the parish of Kells and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright or furth of any part thereof, Beginning the first terms payment att the first term of whitsunday or Martinmass after the Decease of the said Alexander McClamroch for the half year immediately preceeding, and so furth yearly and termly Dureing her lifetime, with twenty merks money forsaid of penalty for ilk terms failzie, and the said Alexander McClamroch Makes and Constitutes the said Margaret McMillan his Spous her Heirs &c., his Lawfull assignees in and to as much of the Rents and Duties of the Said Lands as will pay the foresaid yearly annuity and termly felizes if Incurred, Conform to the Respective Conditions above Conseved, As Also the Said Alexander McClamroch assigns to his Said future Spouse in case She survive him the third part of his household plenishings (Heirship moveables excepted), As also the said Alexander McClamroch obliges him and his forsaid in Case the said Margaret Mcmillan Survives him to Give her one of the best horses, three Cows with their followers, and fourty Sheep all to be maintained at Grass and fodder and herded upon the Said Lands of Stranfasket Dureing the said Margaret Mcmillan her widowity only. As also She is to have an Acre of Corn Land in Stranfasket Laboured and Sowen to her yearly, with an Dwelling house and others needfull to her and a third part of the yeards after her husbands Decease during her life-time, DECLARING ALWISE that in Case the saids Margaret Mcmillan Shall mary a Second husband She loses the benefit and possession of the said houses and yards the Grassing of forsaid Sums of An horse nolt and Sheep and the acres of Corn Land, The which provisions in favours of the said Margaret Mcmillan the Said Alexander McClamroch obliges him and his forsaid to warrand to be good to his said future Spouse at all hands and against all Deadly as Law will. The which provisions in favours of the said Margaret Mcmillan the said Robert and Margaret Mcmillans hereby accepts of in full Satisfaction to her of all Liferent provision, terce of lands, third or half of Moveables Conquest or other benefits whatsamever that she can any ways ask or Crave thro[ugh] the death of her husband or that may accress to her by Law any manner of way except his own good will or which the heirs or Exe[cutor]s of the said Alexander McClamroch in Case he survive his Said Spouse and there be no Children Exist-

ing the time of her Decease AND IT IS HEREBY provided that in Case there be no heir male of the marriage but Daughters in that Case the said Alexander McClamroch binds him and his forsaid to pay his said Daughters one or more the Sum of three thousand merks Scots money at their attaining the age of twenty one years Complete, with a[n]nual rent, in all time thereafter till payment and penalty in Case of failzie and to Educate and maintain his said Daughters Conform to their Station till they attain the forsaid Age, And on the other part the said Robert McMillan Binds and obliges him his heirs and Successors to contract and pay to the said Alexander McClamroch him his heirs or assignees in name of tocher the Sum of one hundred pounds Sterling money against the term of Martinmass Seventeen hundred and fifty one years under the sum of twenty pounds Sterling in Case of failzie with the a[n]nual rent of the Said principal sum from Said term of payment ay and untill payment thereof. And the said Robert Mcmillan Binds and obliges him and his forsaid that the Said Margaret Mcmillan and her husband shall be Reckoned as a Bairn in the family Either at his or Mitchells and his Spouse their Death the Longest liver of them two, And lastly it is agreed upon that in Case there be no Children of the Said future marriage Then the Said Margaret Mcmillan any time during her life Shall have Liberty to Dispose or assign to any person She shall think fite the equal half of what money shall be paid to the Said Alexander McClamroch or his forsaid in name of Tocher, with her Consenting to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or any other books Competent, that le[tte]rs of horning and all other Diligence needfull may pass hereon in form as effeirs and Constitutes

proc[urator]'s Attour to the Effect
the Said Margaret Mcmillan may be infeft in her forsaid annuity the said Alexander McClamroch Constitutes

his Baillies in that part Con[junct]lie and se[ver]allie to pass to the Ground of the Said Lands of Stranfasket and Largvee, and there to Give and Deliver liferent State and seasine with Actual Real and Coporale possession of the forsaid yearly annuity of an hundred pounds Scots money in Case there be a male Child procreate and Existing at the Said Alexander McClamroch his Decease, and failzing of Male Children of the Said marriage of the foresaid annuity of two hundred Merks money forsaid to be uplifted and taken at the terms and in Manner above mentioned furth of all and hail the Said

Lands of Stranfasket and Lands of Largvee Lying as said is to the Said Margaret Mcmillan or her Certain Attorney in her name bearer hereof by Deliverance of Earth and Stone of the Ground of the Said Lands and a penny money as used to be [asked] of the said Alexander McClamroch and his forsaid for payment of a penny money as use is at the term of whit-sunday yearly if required, and yow in no ways leave undone to the Doing whereof the Said Alexander McClamroch hereby Gives and Grants his full and irrevocable mandate and Commission—In Witnes whereof Both parties have Subscribed Each page of thir presents Consisting of this and the three preceding pages (written upon Stamp paper by Alexander Buchanan, Schoolmaster at Kells) at New Galloway the therty first day of October Seventeen hundren and fifty years, before these wit-

nesses John McCourtie of Furnistoun, William Corsan, late Baillie of Newgalloway, and Alexander Buchanan, writer hereof

John McClambroch
Robertt Mcmillan
Alexr McClamroch

W. McCourtie, witness
William Corson, witness
Al: Buchanan, witness.

The receipt for the dowry is also preserved⁸, and is transcribed:

I Allexander McClambroch, younger of Stramfascut, Grant Me by these presents to have received from Robertt McMillan of Nether Holm My father in Law, the Sume of one Hundred pounds Sterling Money of Principall, with annualrent thereof since Martinmas one Thousand seven hundred and fifty years, bein the Tocher or portion agreed upon to be payed by the said Robertt McMillan with his Daughter Margaret McMillan, Now Deceast, Latte by Spouse, as Contained in the Contract of Marradge Made and perfylod betwixt Me and the Said Margaret McMillan with consent of Both our parents, bearing the date the therty first day of october seventeen hundred and fifty years, Theresin I the said Allexander McClambroch Hereby Discharge the said Robertt McMillan, him, his Heirs, Executors and successors, of the Said principall Sume of one Hundred pounds Sterling and annaulrent due therein, Contained in the aforesaid Contract of Marrage, and of the said Contract itself in so far as it Concerns the aforesaid Sumes of Money, And I warrand this my Discharge to be good and sufficient to the said Robertt McMillan and his forsaid, att all hands and against all Deedly as Law will, and I Consent to the Registration of these presents in [the] Books of Counsell and Session or others Competent, therein to remain for preservation, and if Need is that all Execution Needfull pass hereon in form as effiers and Thereto I Constitute my procurators in witness whereof I have subscribed these presents (written upon stampt paper be William Corson, Latte. Bailly of New Gallaway) Att Newgalloway the forth day of June seventeen hundred and fifty three years before these witnesses, John McCourtie of Furnistoun, David McMillan of Achenshinloch, and the said William Corson, writer hereof

Alexr. McClamroch

W. McCourtie, witness
David McMillan, witness
William Corson, witness

These papers tend to support the tradition of the change of name, but it must be pointed out that local writers imply that the change was gradual and thought to be an improvement on the Gaelic surname. R. de Bruce Trotter explains the peculiarity of the Galloway people which transferred the "c" from the "Mac" to the name itself, and in a list of names that "haes gotten a "C" in them whaur it's no needit," shows⁹ how he considered the old name became obsolete:

REAL NAME	PRONOUNCE'T	FAMILIARLY	GENTEEL WAY
MacLamroch	MaClamroch	Clamroch	Landsborough
MacLamroch	MaClansborough	McClamroch	McLandsborough

The earliest reference to the surname appears to be in a sasine of 1455, when Thomas McClameroch, sergeant of the barony of Glencairn, is mentioned¹⁰. There are numerous variants, but it is interesting to note that the form McClamburgh appears as early as 1597¹¹.

It is generally accepted that the surname McClamroch or McLamroch means *lamh* or hand, and *ruadh* or red, giving the meaning as *son of the ruddy or bloody handed*. The antiquity of the McClamroch arms and the bloody dagger shows this derivation is an old one, and it is said to have been supported by Professor Donald Mackinnon, an eminent Gaelic scholar of the 19th Century. Other derivations have been suggested, perhaps the most interesting from a Gaelic folk-tale regarding St. Roch and a skylark, in which his disciple Lamhroch is mentioned. This would suggest as a meaning *the hand or servant of St. Roch*. In Lowland Scotland the skylark is called a laverock, and the surname Laverock is possibly a variant of McClamroch. The original home of the McClamrochs was in the Glenkens, a district of northern Kirkcudbrightshire consisting mainly of the basin of the River Ken and comprehending the parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells. They appear to have been vassals of the Gordons of Kenmure, and Robert Trotter, in his historical romance, *Derwentwater* (chap. iii.), tells how the retainers of William, 7th Viscount Kenmure, met at Lochinvar with "dancing plumes and glittering helmets"¹². In listing vassals he mentions McGhie, McClurg, Chambers, Maxwell, among others, and "glanced to the sun the banners of McKnaicht and McLamroch, quartered with the arms of their chief"¹³.

A correspondent¹⁴ has intimated that he has heard it suggested that Sir Walter Scott had McClamroch—*son of the bloody handed*—in mind when he penned *Redgauntlet*. There does not appear to be any foundation for this idea, and in fact, Lockhart tells us¹⁵ that the work had made considerable progress at the press before Constable and Ballantyne could persuade him to substitute that title for *Herries*.

Notes and References

¹Preserved in New Register House, Edinburgh.

²*Our Galloway Ancestors*, p. 14.

³*Ibid.*, p. 61.

⁴*Dumfries Registers of Sasines*, Scottish Record Office, RS23/10/1.

⁵*Ibid.*, RS23/17.

⁶In the custody of the Sheriff Clerk at Kirkcudbright.

⁷Boxed with original papers in the Sheriff Court House, Kirkcudbright. It is also entered among *Deeds and Protests* (bound volumes), with some slight differences in spelling.

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹*Galloway Gossip or The Southern Albanach*, p. 210. Dumfries, 1901.

¹⁰*Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 1918, p. 188.

¹¹*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. v, p. 679.

¹²*Derwentwater*, p. 29. Edinburgh, 1825.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 30.

¹⁴James G. W. MacLamroc, B.A., J.D., Greensboro, N.C., whose ancestor, Robert McClamroch, emigrated to Orange Co., Virginia, about the middle of the 18th Century, before the McClamrochs in Scotland—not only those of the Stranfasket family—changed the name to Landsburgh or Landsborough.

¹⁵*Life of Sir Walter Scott*, Chap. LX.

SCOTTISH RECORDS PRIMARILY FOR THE PERIOD 1770-1780 CONCERNING DUNCAN, DANIEL OR ARCHIBALD NICOLSON OR McNICOL

By C. B. HARMAN NICHOLSON

The following list of persons by the name of Duncan, Daniel or Archibald Nicolson or McNicol, is compiled from parochial registers, estate papers and printed works, and concerns primarily the period 1770-1780, although names and dates outwith appear. The records were surveyed with professional help between 1970 and 1973, and this article, with further notes on the Nicolsons and McNicols, together with some statistical information, has been presented to the Scottish Genealogy Society for preservation in their library.

DUNCAN McNICOL *As Child in Birth Records*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Child's Birthdate</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
<i>Argyllshire</i>			
Inverary	1730	Archibald	Anne Campbell
	1735	Archibald	Anne Campbell
Craignish	1773	Duncan	Everick Nic Kay
Glenorchy/Inishail	1774	John	Catherine MacVean
	1778	Archibald	Mary Fletcher
	1779	John	—
Kilfinan	1776	John	Florence Tosh
Strachur	1771	Patrick	—
<i>Lanarkshire</i>			
Glasgow	1775	Angus	Catherine McLaren
<i>Perthshire</i>			
Killin	1775	Nicol	Elizabeth (McNicol)

Other Records

Duncan McNicol (b. 1782) and Duncan McNicol (b. 1787) were sons of Rev. Donald McNicol and Lillias Campbell, of Lismore. (*Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot.*)

Duncan McNicol, of Gartavick, was heir to Archibald, of Barmore, 1805. (*Argyllshire Sasines*).

Duncan Nicolson was son of Archibald Nicolson (b. 1826) and Anne MacIntyre, of Barra, who emigrated to Australia. (*Scottish Notes and Queries*).

DUNCAN MCNICOL

As Father in Birth Records

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Child's Birthdate</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Wife</i>
<i>Argyllshire</i>			
Glenorchy/Inishail	1772	Catherine	Mary Henderson
	1773	Nicolina	Jean Campbell
Craignish	1773	Duncan	Everick Nic Kay
<i>Dunbartonshire</i>			
Bonhill	1776	Agnes	Jean Lindsay
<i>Lanarkshire</i>			
Glasgow	1779	Catherine	Jean Lindsay
<i>Perthshire</i>			
Alyth	1770	George	—
	1779	George	—
Killin	1766	Sarah	Mary Campbell
	1772	John	Mary Campbell
	1775	Archibald	Mary Campbell
	1771	Nicol	Mary (McNicol)
	1776	Mary	Mary (McNicol)
	1789	John	Sarah (McNicol)
<i>Renfrewshire</i>			
Eastwood	1770	Allan	Agnes Glen
	1775	Jean	Agnes Glen
	1777	Dorothy	Agnes Glen
	1772	Elizabeth	Katharine Black
	1774	Jean	Katharine Black

Other Records

Duncan MacNicol, shoemaker in Inverary, 1760-1833, and his wife, Janet MacKellar, 1771-1827, had daughter Sarah, 1800-1831, wife of Duncan Munro. (*Tombstone Inscription, Inverary, Argyllshire*).

Duncan McNicol of Soccoch, Glenorchy, had financial transaction with John McNicol of Tyndrom (Perthshire), 1763-1770. (*Breadalbane Muniments*).

Capt. Duncan McNicol of Argyllshire emigrated to Anson County, North Carolina in 1774. Family included Patrick, Annabell, Elizabeth, two other children and wife. Brother was Donald, a minister. Duncan died 1780. (*Loyalist Papers*).

Capt. Duncan McNicol was husband of Jean Campbell and father of Peter and Elizabeth, his heirs, 1782. (*Argyllshire Sasines*)

Duncan McNicol emigrated to Glengarry, Canada, 1820 ca. (*The Scots Overseas*).

DANIEL MCNICOL *As Child in Birth Records*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Child's Birthdate</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
<i>Lanarkshire</i> Glasgow	1780	Donald	Mary Brodie
<i>Stirlingshire</i> Drymen	1767	John	Helen McMurrich
	1776	Alexander	Mary Buchanan
	1785	Robert	Margaret Salmon

Other Records

Daniel Nicolson was heir to his father, John, merchant in Glasgow, 1751. (*Services of Heirs*)

Daniel McNicol, who emigrated to Richmond, Virginia, was son of Daniel McNicol (b. 1813) and Mary Adam of Campsie, Stirlingshire. (*Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants*).

DANIEL MCNICOL *As Father in Birth Records*

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Child's Birthdate</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Wife</i>
<i>Lanarkshire</i> Glasgow	1770	Marie	Agnes White
Gorbals	1772	James	Elizabeth Ray
<i>Stirlingshire</i> Drymen	1784	Robert	Janet McGrigor
<i>Aberdeenshire</i> Old Machar	1780	Alexander (Nicolson)	Janet Swap
<i>Renfrewshire</i> Greenock	1788	Margaret	Janet McKellar
Abbey (Paisley)	1777	Nichol (Nicholson)	Mary Sinclair
<i>Bute</i> Kilmory	1774	James	—

Other Records

Daniel Nicolson, merchant in Glasgow, was debtor to MacKinnon in Strath, Skye, 1750. (*Lord MacDonald Papers*)

Daniel McNicol, acquired lands in Nethermoss of Muckhart in 1790. His second wife, Janet Thomson and his children, John, William, Peter, Helen, Janet, Margaret and Mary, succeeded to above lands 1807-1814. (*Perthshire Sasines, 1781-1820*).

Daniel McNicol (b. 1813) and Mary Adam of Campsie, Stirlingshire were parents of Daniel who emigrated to Richmond, Virginia. (*Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants*)

Daniel McNicol, of Slates, acquiring land in Newtown of Elderslie (Paisley), 1819. (*Renfrewshire Sasines*).

Daniel Nicolson, merchant, of Ardrossan, Ayrshire and Hamilton, Larnarkshire, was father of James, his heir, 1820. (*Services of Heirs*).

ARCHIBALD MCNICOL As Father in Birth Records

Parish	Child's Birthdate	Child	Wife
<i>Argyllshire</i>			
Inverary	1730	Duncan	Anne Campbell
	1735	Duncan	Anne Campbell
	1750	John	Margaret McKellar
	1755	James	Margaret McKellar
	1757	Giles (f.)	— McKellar
	1756	Mary	Kathrine McFarlane
	1758	Nicol	Katrin McIlvoile
	1772	Helen	Katharine Bell
	1776	Alexander	Katharine Bell
<i>Glenorchy/Inishail</i>			
	1778	Duncan	Mary Fletcher
	1779	Girsell (f.)	Mary Fletcher
Kilmadan	1776	Isobel	Cathrine Black
Strachur	1775	Sarah	—
	1775	Nicol	—
<i>Lanarkshire</i>			
Glasgow	1772	John	Marion Buchanan
	1774	Jean	Marion Buchanan
	1776	Ann	Marion Buchanan
	1777	Andrew (Nicolson)	Margaret Duff

<i>Renfrewshire</i>			
Greenock	1772	James	Mary McAlester
<i>Perthshire</i>			
Killin	1776	John	Janet McNaughton
	1788	James	Janet McNaughton
	1770	Margaret	Janet McNaughton
	1772	Anne	Janet McNaughton
	1773	Mary	Janet McNaughton
	1778	Mary	Janet McNaughton
	1779	Mary	Janet McNaughton
	1779	Donald	Janet McNaughton
	1783	Christian (f)	Janet McNaughton
	1770	Nicol	Isabell Campbell
	1773	Alexander	Isabell Campbell
<i>Inverness-shire</i>			
Inverness	1772	Marjory	Anne Chisolm
<i>Bute</i>			
Kilmory	1777	Mary	Elizabeth McDougal

Other Records

Archibald MacNickoll and John MacNicolas were included in muster rolls of Earl of Argyll's Regiment, 1691. (*Prebble's Glencoe*)

Archibald Nicolson was a tenant in Skye in 1778 and 1801 and was dispossessed in 1807. (*Lord MacDonald Papers*)

Archibald McNicol paid rent in Weem, Perthshire in 1780 and had account with John McNicol of Tyndrom, Perthshire, 1763-1770. (*Breadalbane Muniments*).

Archibald McNicol, of Barmore, was father of Duncan, of Gartavick, his heir, 1805. (*Argyllshire Sasines*).

Archibald Nicolson (b. 1826) and Anne MacIntyre, of Barra, emigrated to Australia and had sons, Duncan and Archibald. (*Scottish Notes and Queries*).

ARCHIBALD MCNICOL

As Child in Birth Records

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Child's Birthdate</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
<i>Argyllshire</i>			
Inverary	1771	John	Elizabeth Buchanan
	1773	John	Ann MacPhail
	1773	Nicoll	Katharine MacArthur
	1778	Alexander	Tivvy McTavish
Glenorchy/Inishail	1780	Nicol	— McVean

<i>Perthshire</i> Killin	1775	Duncan	Mary Campbell
<i>Stirlingshire</i> Drymen	1780	Alexander	Mary Lenny
<i>Bute</i> Kilmory	1779	Peter	—

Other Records

Archibald McNicol (b. 1773), was son of Donald (b. 1735) and Katherine (b. 1742), of Glenorchy. (Passengers on "Jupiter", 1775).

Archibald Nicolson (b. 1773), was son of Donald Nicolson and Margaret McQueen of Aird, Skye, (*Scottish Notes and Queries*).

Archibald McNicol (b. 1783) was the son of Rev. Donald McNicol and Lillias Campbell, of Lismore. (*Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot*).

Archibald McNicol, his brother and sister, Malcolm and Agnes, and his mother, Agnes Munro, were heirs of Malcolm McNicol, in Johnston, 1811. (*Renfrewshire Sasines*).

Archibald Nicolson (b. 1826) was son of Alexander Nicolson and Susan Nicolson. of Barra. (*Clergymen of Church of Scotland*).

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA ON 31st MAY 1973

We were organized 226 years ago and it is an established historical fact that the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia is the oldest charitable organization in continuous existence in North America. There is in the United States an older St. Andrew's Society than we are, the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, South Carolina. They were organized in 1729 but they were not organized for strictly charitable purposes and also their membership requirements do not say that you be of Scottish birth or Scottish ancestry, and also in their original plan of organization there were certain social aspects included.

We are the original St. Andrew's Society in the entire world organized for charitable purposes only. In fact the matter is there is only one older Scottish organization in the entire world and that is the Royal Scottish Corporation which was organized in the 17th century during the reign of Charles I and the organization is still functioning and doing a very good job. We correspond back and forth. The reigning Monarch is always the Honorary President of that organization.

The reason that they were formed was because of the troubles in Scotland in the reign of Charles I and a great many of the Scots fled into England, found their way to London and became distressed and this organization was formed to relieve that distress.

Now in the United States or in America, we should say, because this was before the United States was formed, in 1657 in Boston the famous Scotch Charitable Society was formed, but very unfortunately they did not continue in continuous existence and for the past three years I have not received any word and it is assumed that they have gone out of existence.

Article 2 of our Charter states under the heading "Purpose", "The sole object of The Society shall be the relief of distressed Scotch immigrants after their arrival in Pennsylvania and the widows and minor children of such immigrants", and we have never deviated from this sole purpose for 226 years and we have carried out our purpose and obligations through all the trials and tribulations of the country, during its birth and growth, wars, civil insurrections, financial problems, etc., and during the Revolutionary War, with all the turmoil in the City of Philadelphia because of the occupation by the British forces, The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and our records which we have fortunately preserved, (they are in the safe deposit vault of the Provident National Bank), show that during those hectic times The Society functioned as its Charter stated.

Now we are very, very proud of the fact that five of our members signed the Declaration of Independence and we are also very proud of the fact that one of them, James Wilson, according to historians, was actually the father of the writer of the Constitution, but there are very few of us who know that some of our members did not adhere to the idea of revolution and did not enlist in the Continental side and some of our members were United Royalists and as such some of them migrated from Philadelphia and went to Nova Scotia.

During our life, during these 226 years, the calls for assistance according to the old minutes which are still in existence and the old treasury records still in existence show the economic life of the country. If an historical economist would search our old records both Treasurer's and Secretary's, he could draw a complete and perfect graph of the economic life of this country through its development, because when the country went into periods of prosperity the calls for assistance diminished and as the economic life of the country went down, then the calls increased and they increased very very markedly; the most serious strain that was placed upon us in the entire life of The Society was during the terrible depression of the 1930's.

The need became so great that in 1936 in desperation, the Assistants Committee decided that they would have to buy coal in carload lots, which they did and the coal was brought into Mason-Heflin's Coal Yard on Allegheny Avenue off the Reading tracks below 5th Street and dumped into one of their hoppers and delivered by order from the Assistants Committee to these distressed people. Food was purchased in wholesale lots and brought into the then Library, the first Library of The Society, in the Bullett Building at 4th & Walnut Streets, and there it was broken down into packages and baskets, etc., and personally delivered. Clothing was even purchased at wholesale, and every Thanksgiving and every Christmas the Assistants Committee assembled, not only themselves but other

volunteers in The Society, to use their automobiles or go by trolley or however they could to deliver these Thanksgiving baskets and Christmas baskets and also toys for the children.

Now a lot of people ask me when I say to them I am a member of The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, well what is that? And I will say that it is an old charitable organization. Or what do you do? Oh we assist distressed Scots. You have never seen one line in any newspaper from 1747 to 1973 about the charitable work of The St. Andrews's Society of Philadelphia and I hope that it is always that way. I hope that we continue and I know that when we give assistance to a brother Scot, we don't give him charity and we are not looking for any credit.

BOOK REVIEW

The Mythology, Traditions and History of MacDhubhsith-MacDuffie Clan, by Earle Douglas MacPhee, M.M., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. Vancouver, B.C.: the author, 121-4875 Valley Drive, V6J 4B8. 1972-73.

Two volumes of this elaborate work (Vol. I, v+58 pp.; Vol. II, iv+60 pp.) were printed in 1972, priced \$5.00; and three additional volumes (iv+ 219 pp. continuous) are now available in a limited edition at \$6.75.

The scope of Dr MacPhee's contribution to the history of the clan is indeed wide. In the first volume he dealt with the origin and name; and with lands and the question of the chiefship, which may later be referred to the Lord Lyon King of Arms. Volume II. treats of population movements between Ireland and Scotland; the religious life of the clan; social customs and events; legends, folklore and heraldry.

In Vol. III. the author continues the history by dealing with the dispersal of the clan from Colonsay and other islands, to Europe, Ulster and the West Indies. Vol IV-V. has information on pioneers in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. To these chapters is appended a biographical list of names to remember, including Robert B. McAfee (1789-1869), American politician and historian; the Rev. George McFie (1789-1869), Glasgow born minister of Portland Head, N. S. W., Australia; the Rev. Dr Marshall V. McDuffie (1855-1927), distinguished Baptist clergyman of North Carolina; Robert McFie (1746-1827), of Sugar House Lane, Greenock; and Sir John Cameron McPhee (1878-1952), Premier of Tasmania.

Dr MacPhee, who has had a distinguished military, business and academic career, clearly states the motives which resulted in the production of what must surely become a standard reference book on the McDuffie Clan. He would like to see the organization of McDuffie or McPhee societies in various parts of the world, to recognise a chief and collect material relating to the clan. Certainly his own work will inspire and guide others in their research. — SENNACHIE.

THE SINGLE EAGLE SUPPORTER IN SCOTTISH ARMORY

By ROGER F. PYE, F.S.A.

Round about the New Year of 1973 there was sent to me, for my comments, a paper in which the author, who shall be nameless, sought to shew, amongst sundry other ridiculous propositions, that the arms of the Earldom of Ross were not *Gules 3 lions rampant Argent* (as we know them beyond any doubt to have been) but *Or an eagle displayed Gules*. His thesis was of course based upon the single eagle supporters of Walter Leslie, *jure uxoris* Earl of Ross, and the Countess Euphemia, his wife, and the later presence of the red eagle in the arms of their Macdonald son-in-law and his male line descendants. I lost little time in disabusing my correspondent of his strange theories, but the irritation they had caused me led to my doing what had long been my intention; viz. to delve further into the background of the single eagle supporter in the hope of establishing some sort of connection between the various people known to have used it. It quickly became apparent that such a connection did exist, and three groups emerged, as shewn in the appended genealogical tables. The examples mentioned are all based upon armorial seals listed in *Scottish Armorial Seals* by W. R. Macdonald, and the numbers shewn below in brackets are the reference numbers used in that work.

The clearest of the three groups is that descending from Alexander, last Lord of Abernethy (d. 1315-'7) who bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (3). His elder daughter and co-heiress, Margaret, married John Stewart, created Earl of Angus, whose grand-daughter and eventual heiress, Margaret, Countess of Angus, bore her arms on the breast of an eagle (2559). The younger Abernethy co-heiress Mary, married firstly Sir Andrew Leslie of that Ilk and, secondly, David Lindsay of Crawford who (doubtless in right of his wife) bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (1632). The fourth son of the first marriage, Walter Leslie, *jure uxoris* Earl of Ross, bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (1611), as did his Countess Euphemia of Ross (2333), and Donald, Lord of the Isles, who married their daughter and eventual heiress, Margaret Leslie, introduced the eagle to his arms (1794/5). Their son, Alexander of the Isles, Earl of Ross, also bore the eagle in his arms (1796) or else placed these on the breast of an eagle (1797), while *his* son, John of the Isles, last Macdonald Earl of Ross, similarly either bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (1798/9) or bore the eagle in his arms (1800). After his forfeiture of the Earldom he did both simultaneously (1801), and thereafter the eagle remained a prominent charge in the heraldry of the Macdonalds.

In the group just discussed we have the clearest evidence of the eagle supporter being handed down in orderly fashion and being transmitted through heiresses. In two cases (those of the Lindsay/Abernethy and Leslie/Ross marriages) we appear to have the same supporter being used by the spouse in right of his or her partner, and in another (the Leslie/Macdonald marriage) we have the incorporation of the eagle in the husband's arms in right of his wife.

The next (rather earlier) group encountered is that descending from Maurice, third Earl of Menteith (d. ca. 1233), who likewise had two co-heiresses, viz. Isabel, Countess of Menteith (who married firstly Walter Cummin, Lord of Badenoch and *jure uxoris* Earl of Menteith, and secondly Sir John Russell), and

Mary, Countess of Menteith, who succeeded her sister and married Walter Stewart, *jure uxoris* Earl of Menteith. The sons of this latter marriage, Alexander Earl of Menteith, and Sir John Menteith of Rusky, both bore their arms on the breast of an eagle (2554 and 1950), as did the former's son Allan, Earl of Menteith (2556) (in the last two cases it is a double-headed eagle). The latter's heiress Mary, Countess of Menteith, married Sir John Graham, *jure uxoris* Earl of Menteith, and had a daughter Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk suggests that either this last lady or her mother subsequently married Sir John Drummond of Concraig (d. ca. 1360) from which marriage may have descended that Maurice Drummond who bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (756).

In the above group, as in the first, we again have the orderly descent of the eagle supporter in the male line and its transmission through heiresses. I am tempted to believe that the single double-headed eagle supporter of the arms of the City of Perth is associated with this group, possibly from a territorial connection with the Drummonds, from 1605 Earls of Perth, but this requires further examination. Certainly I have little faith in the late Sir Thomas Innes of Learney's suggestion that the eagle commemorated the City's trade with Germany.

The third group which we have to consider is much less coherent than the other two, and seems to descend from William Cummin (d. 1176-'82), Earl of Buchan in right of his second wife. By his first wife he had Richard, father of Sir John Cummin, Lord of Badenoch, father of Sir John Cummin, Lord of Badenoch (the Competitor), whose son, Sir John Cummin, Lord of Badenoch (slain by Bruce 1306) bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (583). The latter's uncle, William Cummin of Kirkintilloch (who married Isobel Russell, daughter of the Russell/Menteith marriage mentioned in group two) suspended his shield from the beak of a bird (584).

Of the original William Cummin's second marriage to Marjorie, Countess of Buchan, was born Sir Alexander Cummin of Buchan (d. 1305-'8), who bore his arms on the breast of an eagle (587).

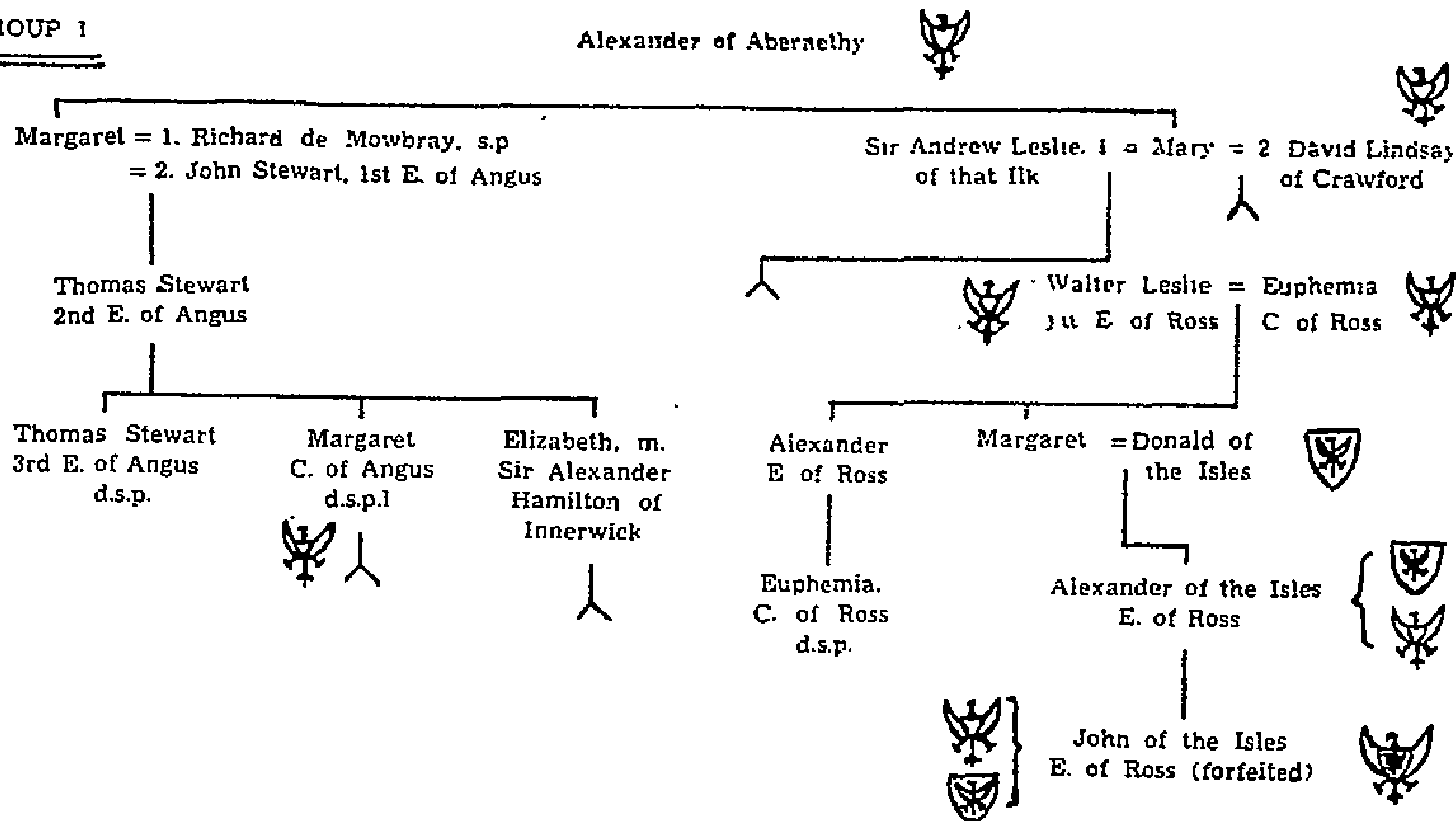
The connection between these eagle-bearing Cummins is so loose in fact that we cannot be sure it is really a Cummin group at all, and it is possible that the eagle has descended to the individuals concerned not through Cummins but through some ancestors in female line. (e.g. Alan, Lord of Galloway).

Both Sir Iain Moncreiffe and myself are reasonably certain that all the users of the single eagle supporter are logically connected, and the solution to the problem is essentially a genealogical question, which I trust readers of this paper will join in endeavouring to solve.

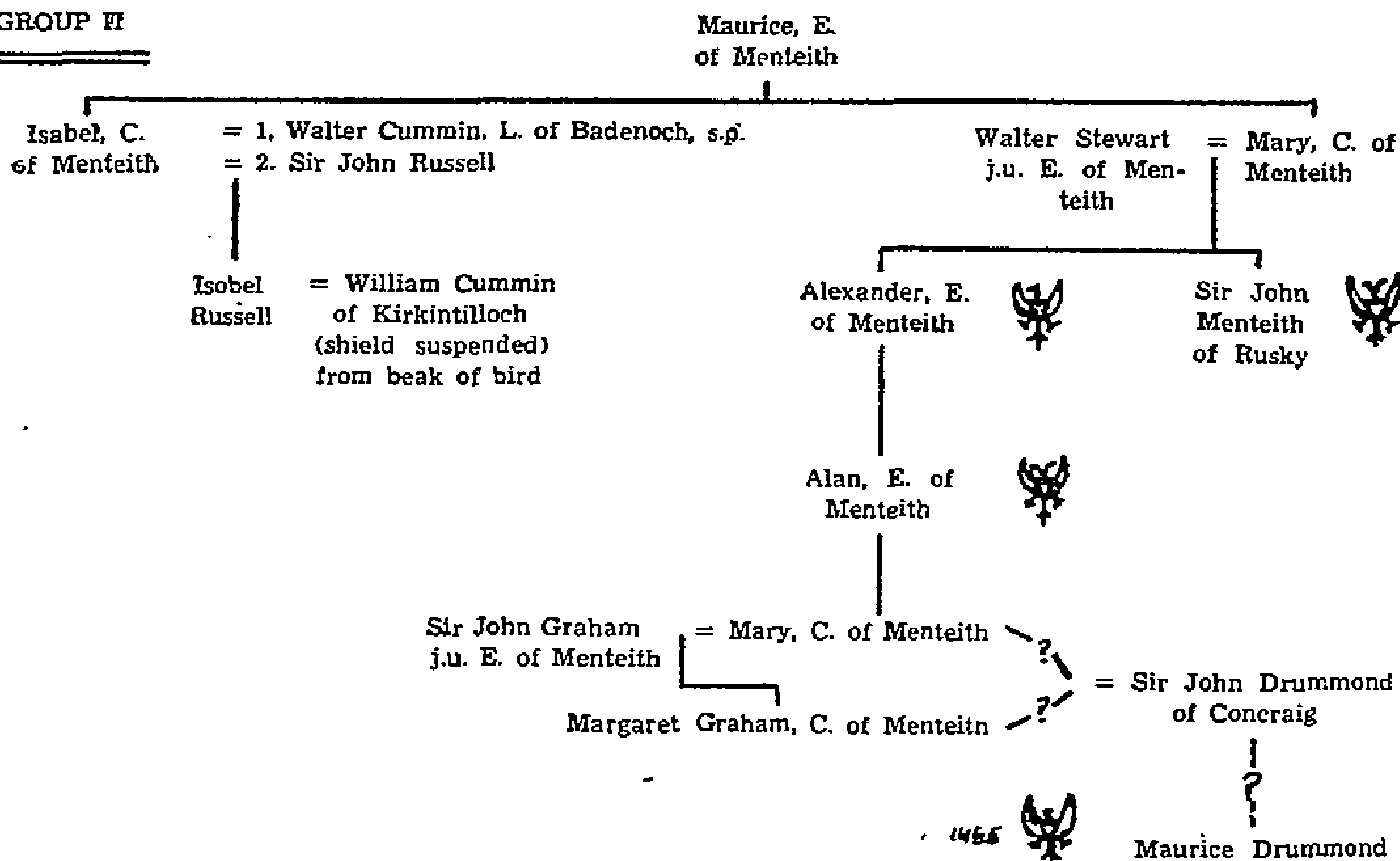
The *raison d'être* of the eagle supporter must for the moment remain a matter for conjecture, but the obvious suggestion which springs to mind is of some Imperial connection. As Woodward remarks: "Probably that which contributed most to the general adoption of a single supporter was the use by the German Emperor of the eagle displayed bearing on its breast his personal arms; a fashion early adopted by his kinsmen and feudatories", and in the thirteenth century there is a whole crop of these arms appearing on the Continent, besides the English examples of Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and his son Edmund.

The only Scottish example of which I know, other than those listed under the three groups mentioned above, is John Butler, of Edinburgh, on his seal of 1470 (298).

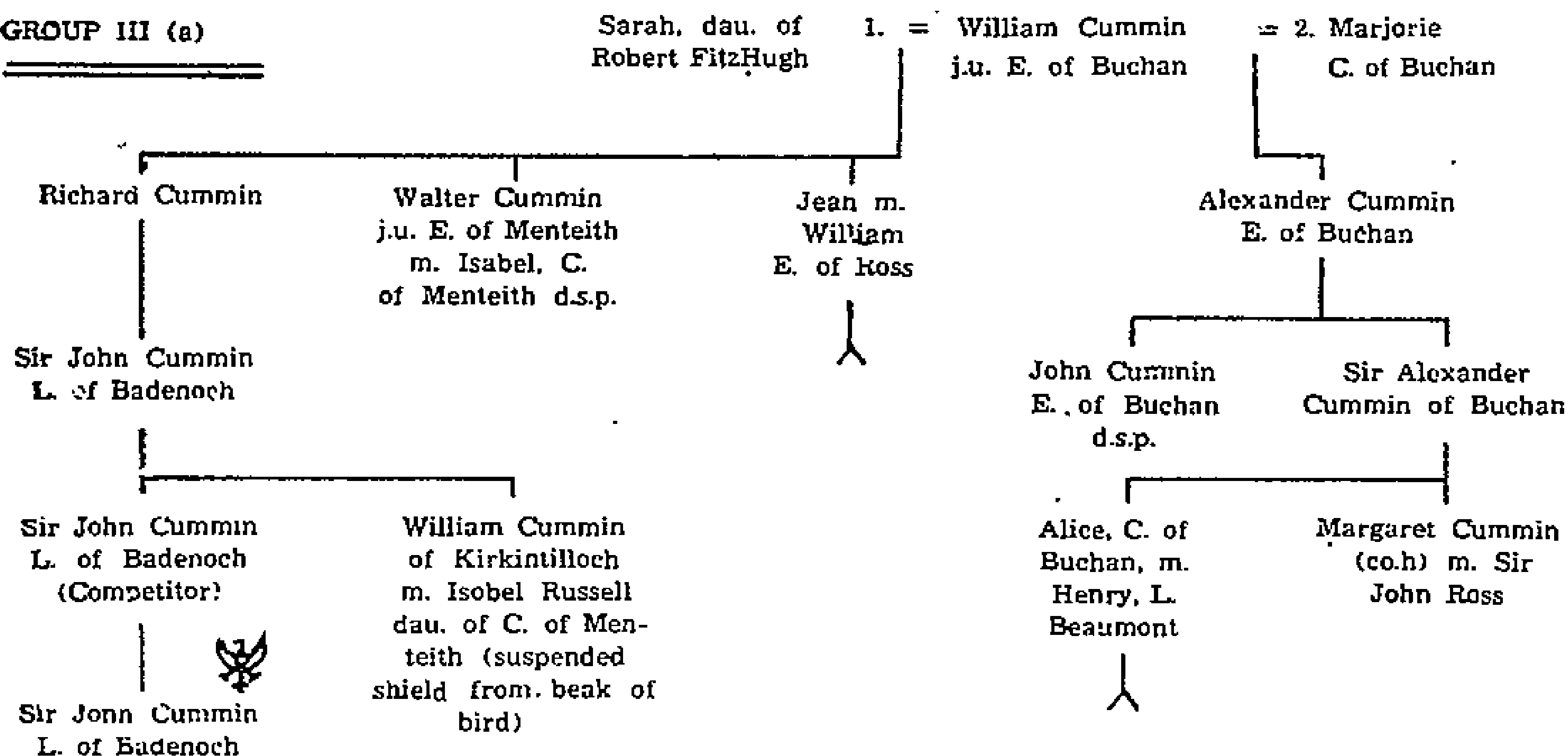
GROUP I



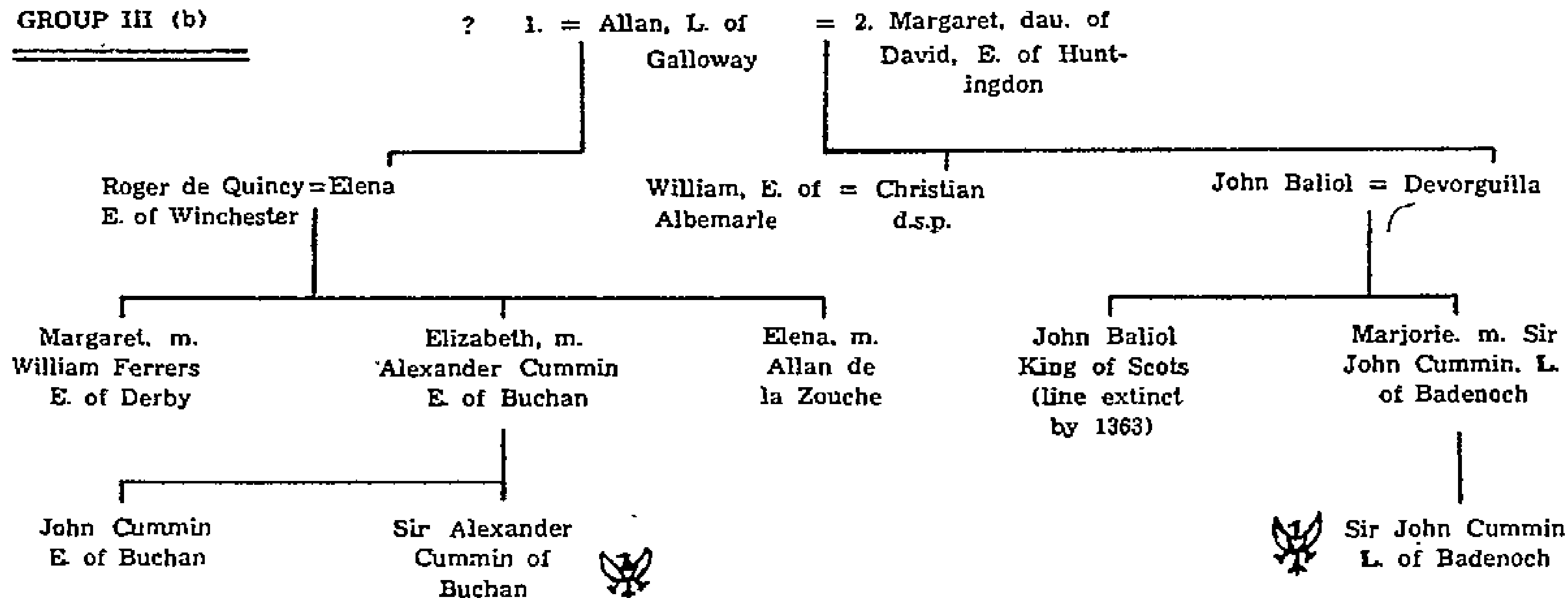
GROUP II



GROUP III (a)



GROUP III (b)



QUERIES

MRS BRUCE TOUSLEY, 10427 28th S.W., Seattle, Washington, 98146, U.S.A. is tracing the family history of the Findlaters of Cullen, Banffshire. Would be interested in exchanging information with anyone else interested in this line.

MILNE, MILLEN: William, son of John Millen and Margaret Durnot or Donaldson, born 22nd September, 1818, in Forfarshire. Married at Glamis in 1851 (entered in Register as Milne). Any information about the family would be appreciated. Mrs Sue Harris, 37 Woods Avenue, Matua, Tauranga, New Zealand.

INNES: Around 1745 William Innes and his sister, Ann, left Scotland "in disgrace"; they are believed to have been the children of George Innes, Banker, of Stow, Midlothian, whose lineage is given in Burke's Landed Gentry under Mitchell-Innes. Can any evidence be found to establish this relationship? R. J. Hennis, 12 Eastfield, Salford 6, Lancs.

ELLIOT: Descendants of Adam Elliot of Mickledale, born around 1600, are sought by Mrs Sandi Haskell, 2703 Garden Lane, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701, U.S.A.

MacFARLANE, McFARLAND and other spellings HAMILTON, CUMMING. Can anyone tell me the name of the last Chief of the MacFarlane Clan? It is my understanding that he left for America circa 1785 according to "The Highland Clans" by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk and David Hicks, page 202. An effort is being made to organise a MacFarlane Clan Society in the United States, so any information will be greatly appreciated, concerning the McFarlane Clan.

Where can I obtain the Military record of William Hamilton, of the 22nd Foot, Major in the British Army, died 1796 on the ship "Basset" in the Downs (Gentleman's Magazine), which might also contain some data on his wife, who was Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of William Cumming, formerly of Presley, County Moray, near Forres, Scotland who came to America in 1716; a Jacobite. William Hamilton in the British Army during the American Revolution. Trying to find out data and place of their marriage, in either America, Scotland or England, etc. This was the William Hamilton whose claim to the title of Lord Belhaven was disallowed in 1793.

A manuscript on the above William Cumming of Presley is in preparation, and any help and information will be greatly appreciated. All letters answered. Mrs Fletcher King, 3801 Jackson Boulevard, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

ROBERTSON: John Wightman Robertson, born Fifeshire 1836, died New Zealand 1878. Parents George Robertson (Contractor) born about 1810 and Marion Wightman or Whiteman. Wanted any information as to the marriage and place of birth or any known descendants still in Scotland. Mrs Dickson, 21 Dorchester Road, Leicester, LE3 0UH.

MOORE — LILLEY (LILLIE): William Moore, merchant and (in 1766) Church Warden of the Episcopal Church on St Eustatius ("The Golden Rock", as it was then nicknamed), Netherlands West Indies, married on 3 November 1754 Patricia Lilley. The marriage record gives William's age and place of birth, i.e. born during 1726 in Dumfries(-shire?), Scotland. His bride Patricia was born on Barbados/B.W.I., between 1737-'40, being a daughter of James Lilley and Ann N.N. (=Nomen Nescio, I do not know the name). William Moore was still alive in 1788. He and his wife had (at least) 2 sons, Thomas and William. William was born on St Eustatius during 1759, and became a merchant and landed proprietor and planter on "The Golden Rock". He was a member of the Council for Civil and Criminal Justice on St Eustatius and died there on 21 November 1837. On 30 September 1779 he had married Adriana Heyliger, born on Montserrat/B.W.I. 9 January 1764. She died on St Eustatius on 30 September 1848. She was a daughter of Johannes Heyliger, merchant, and of Elizabeth Molineux and a grand-daughter of Colonel Abraham Heyliger, Governor of the three Dutch Windward Islands. The Molineux family played a leading role on Montserrat (for the Dutch Heyliger family, see the 1973 Yearbook (pp. 97-180) of the semi-official "Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie" in The Hague; for the British Molineux family, see the notes "Molineux of Montserrat" in *Caribbeana*, vol. III, pp. 1-5 and 381-382, as well as vol. IV, p. 310.

At the marriage of William Moore and Adriana Heyliger in 1779, a document was made (copy in my possession), which is illuminated with the coats-of-arms borne by the families of the newly-wed couple. Underneath the Moore arms is added "*descended from the Earls of Drogheda*". The description of this Moore arms is: Azure, a chief indented. Or with three mullets Gules. Crest: a black-moor's head. Supporters (dexter and sinister); a greyhound reguardant Argent gorged with a collar Azure. Mantling: Or and Azure. Motto: Fortis Cadere Cedere Non Potest. Wm. Moor and Adriana, Heyliger had 13 children (7 sons and 6 daughters). At least 3 of their daughters married Scotsmen and resided in Scotland, viz: Anna Patricia Moore, born St. Eustatius 30 September 1783, married Robert Ha(g)gart, a Glaswegian merchant; Jane Moore, born St Eustatius 25 February 1789, married Duncan McBean of Tomatin, chief of his name and a merchant in Glasgow; the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Moore, born St. Eustatius 2 May 1782, died Edinburgh 29 November 1870, was married at Glasgow on 25 December 1797 to James McInroy of Lude. All three had issue in Scotland.

Of this last marriage the eldest son was James Patrick McInroy of Lude (born Glasgow, 17 October 1799, died Lude House, Blair Atholl, 11 October 1878). He was married at Glasgow 9 April 1822 to Margaret Seton Lillie, (born Glasgow 9 November 1799, died Stirling 28 April 1879), who was a daughter of David Lillie, a Glaswegian merchant (alive in 1823), and Margaret MacGoun.

Black, in his "Surnames of Scotland" states sub Lillie-Lilley: "Not a common name anywhere in Scotland". It is therefore very likely that James Lilley and David Lillie were related.

1) Who can furnish me with information on a Moore family, resident in south-west Scotland (particularly Dumfries(-shire)) during the second half of the 17th, and/or during the 18th century, which claimed descent from the Moore of Drogheda family from north-east Eire (Co. Louth)? And in particular, has anyone found any record of William Moore, born in Dumfries(-shire?) during 1726 or/and

of the arms borne by his family, as described above? Wm. Moore might have been a son of a Thomas Moore. 2) Who can furnish me with information, particularly 18th century, on the Lillie-Lilley families, and/or on James and David? See also below. J. N. McInroy-Hessling.

SETON OF BLACKHALL: In my possession is a photographic reproduction of what is probably a (first half) 18th century miniature (showing the head with long curled wig, neck and part of shoulders) of David Seton of Blackhall, son of David Seton of Blackhall, who had one other son, Christopher Seton.

The original of this portrait is kept by one of the U.S. descendants of the McInroy of Lude family, into which family it was brought by Margaret Seton Lillie (married in 1822 to Jas. P. McInroy of Lude), who was born at Glasgow, 9-11-1799, to *David* Lillie (born ca. 1760).

Although the exact connection between the Seton of Blackhall family and David Lillie and his daughter is not known, it seems obvious from the fact that this portrait was in their possession and that the names David and Seton occur in the Lillie family, that those Lillies probably descended through the female line from the Setons of Blackhall; possibly David Lillie's mother was a member of that family and a daughter of David Seton of Blackhall. Any information on him and his family, and/or a tie-up with the Lillie family, would be welcome, including sources. Where was/is Blackhall? J. N. McInroy-Hessling, Cornelis Houtmanplantsoen 3, Voorschoten, Netherlands.

DUNCANSON: Wanted, birthplaces and parentage of Thomas Duncanson and Catherine Whitefield, who were married in Gorbals, Glasgow, in April 1838 and landed in New York in December 1838. Also brothers and sisters of Thomas. Would love to hear from any descendants of these. Mrs Eugene M. Clark, R.R.1 Box 9, Stockport, Iowa 52651, U.S.A

FISHER—LINDSAY—SCRIMGEOUR—McKENZIE: Peter (Patrick) Fisher, a weaver at Innerbuist, Scone, Perthshire, is known to have had 2 children both born at Innerbuist: 1. David Fisher (born 1751); 2. Catharine Fisher (born 1753). Catharine married David Lindsay, a farmer at Oatside, Perth, in 1785 in Perth, and they had a daughter Jane (Jean) Lindsay born 1794 in Oatside. Jane married James Scrimgeour, a master shoemaker from Tibbermore, Perthshire, in 1819 in Redgorton, Perthshire and they had a daughter Catherine Scrimgeour born 1821/22 in Almondbank, Redgordon. After the death of James Scrimgeour, his widow Jane married again to Alexander McKenzie, a bleacher, in 1830 at Mains, Dundee, Angus, by whom she had a son Andrew McKenzie. Jane McKenzie died in 1873 at Claverhouse Mains.

Any information about the birth, death and parentage of Peter Fisher; David Lindsay and James Scrimgeour would be most gratefully received as would any information about Peter Fisher's marriage and the death of David Lindsay's wife Catharine plus any other known facts. Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, CM11 2LL, England.

LISK: William Lisk, a boatman with Customs, had a Daughter Jessie, who married James Morton, Seaman, in September, 1833, at North Leith. They had three

children, James born 1835, Agnes born 1841, and Jessie born 24th December, 1845. In 1851 they moved to Co. Durham. Any information welcomed about the family, or about the origin and birth place of the Lisk family. Marilyn R. Letery, 4206 Swain Court, Riverside, Calif. 92507.

McINROY (of Lude): James McInroy, Younger of Lude, born at Glasgow on 13 January 1823, as the eldest son of James Patrick McInroy of Lude by his wife Margaret Seton Lillie, joined the Argyllshire Highlanders on 2-7-1841 as an Ensign. Home-headquarters of the Argylls then at Naas, a small town south-west of Dublin. James was sent out to South Africa half-way 1842, where he remained for the rest of his service with the Argylls. The regiment was based at Grahams-town, Cape Province. James was promoted Lieutenant on 8-7-1843 and retired from the Army in March 1845 (sold his commission). Probably very shortly after his promotion to Lieutenant, he married his first wife. Her names and data are unknown, but it seems probable, that the marriage took place in South Africa. Their eldest son, James William McInroy, was born on 14 July 1844, while his father was still serving in Cape Province. In order to get hold of the wife's names and data, the records of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Stirling and the officer's returns at Public Record Office in London as well as the miscellaneous records at Somerset House were searched, but without result. This marriage of the (then) heir-apparent to the barony of Lude met with disapproval from the McInroys of Lude, who considered it a "mésalliance" and deliberately omitted the name of James' first wife from the family records, although their issue was recorded, being: 1) James William, b. 14-7-1844; 2) Charles, b. 31-3-1846, d. 1878, m. Euphemia Meiklejohn Gray (s.p.); 3) Henry John, b. 25-12-1847; 4) David, b. between 1849-'52, d. from an accident; 5) George, b. 28-5-1853; and 6) a baby who died shortly after birth. Birthplaces unknown. Henry John and/or George McInroy is/are believed to have emigrated to South Africa. James William, my great-grandfather, became a planter in Demerara and is mentioned in his grandfather's (Jas. P. McInroy of Lude) inventory of estate at SRO in Edinburgh. Robert D. Sherry, in his book "A McInroy Family from Scotland", privately publ. U.S.A. 1968, mentions on p. 6 the Customs Passengers List of the "Arcassion", which arrived from Scotland at New Orleans on 20-1-1849 and on which appear: J(ames) McInroy, male, aged 27 years and accompanied by C., female-24 years (i.e. born ca. 1825), J(ames William), male-6 years, C(harles), male-4 years and H(enry John), male-1 year. Although the ages on the list are not completely accurate, it seems very likely that the persons are identical. James' first wife ("C") died between 1854-'58. As a widower he married secondly at Edinburgh, 10 August 1858, Madeline MacRae Campbell, by whom he had three daughters, all born in Scotland, where James died at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, 17 April 1909. The McInroy of Lude family had commercial interests (mercantile) in Liverpool and in Glasgow.

Who can advise where else to search for James' first wife? Does anyone know, if records are kept in South Africa which might give the answer, or has somebody perhaps stumbled across the details sought? Any information on the McInroys is welcome. J. N. McInroy-Hessler, Cornelis Houtmanplantsoen, 3 Netherlands.

SUPPLY OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

The Editor has frequent requests for Back Numbers of our Journal, but, for some time now, it has not been possible to meet all the demands as quite a number of issues have been out of print. To meet the situation, we have had quite a number of reproductions made and are now in a position to supply copies of any of our issues from March 1962 onwards. Will those who would like to make up gaps in their sets please apply to the Editor's office at 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS, along with a remittance of fifty pence per copy.

We intend to examine the possibility of having reproductions of the first thirty two issues, ending with Volume VIII. No. 4 and we would like to hear from Libraries and others who might wish to order the complete run. The price would depend on the numbers required, but, if a reasonable number of orders come forward, say by the month of September, it seems likely that the cost could be kept to the fifty pence now being charged for all Back Numbers.

SOUTH-EAST HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

In January this new Society held its inaugural meeting. It aims to bring together those interested in genealogy and related subjects in East Hampshire, and plans to hold monthly meetings for talks and discussion, and to issue a quarterly journal. It also hopes to undertake transcriptions of Parish registers within the area.

We wish the Society every success. Anyone wishing to join should write to F. H. Edwards, Esq., 21 Lodge Avenue, Cosham, Portsmouth.

THE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF CHESHIRE—NORTHERN REGION

This Society which operates in Cheshire already has two branches and is planning further regional groups. The Northern Region publishes its own Journal, "Family Historian" from its headquarters at Sale, outside Manchester. The Journal accepts advertisements for help or for exchange of information.

Membership of the Society costs £1 per annum, which entitles the subscriber to the quarterly magazine published from its Headquarters in Chester and to inclusion in their reciprocal research scheme. One can subscribe separately as a "Reader Member" and receive the "Family Historian". For £1 one will receive the next five issues.

Those interested in membership should contact F. R. Jarreth, Esq., 44 Fir Tree Avenue, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 8NF. For the Journal "Family Historian" a £1 should be sent to the Editor, Mrs Elizabeth Simpson, 19 Harboro Road, Sale, Cheshire, M33 5AF.

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

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