

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## Contents

Page

Report of Council, 1973-74 .....	1
Informal Talk on Pedigrees and Ancestors	4
The Thousand Years' Anniversary 973-1973	16
Reproduction of Memorial Inscription Lists .....	18
Reward .....	18
Extract from "The New Yorker" Maga- zine, 11 April 1964, p. 156—Clear Days on the Bench .....	19
The Importance of Witnesses in Locating An Ancestor .....	20
Review .....	23
Queries .....	24

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

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

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

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

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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

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

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

# REPORT OF COUNCIL 1973-74

## MEETINGS

Another year has passed and again we have enjoyed the privilege of meeting in the rooms of the Department of Educational Studies of Edinburgh University, by courtesy of the Deputy Director, Dr J. B. Barclay, to whom we should like to express the thanks of the Society once more.

Eight lectures were held during the year: "Linlithgow history" by D. Adamson, Esq.; "The Local Government (Scotland) Bill & Local Authority records" by J. Imrie, Esq., Keeper of the Records of Scotland; "Families of the Lennox" by I. M. M. Macphail, Esq., "Currie Parish" by J. Tweedie, Esq.; "The Lairds of Ardincaple—MacArthurs & MacAulays" by W. D. H. Sellar, Esq.; "McLachlans in the south of England before 1850" by T. F. McLachlan, Esq.; "Research on Cargill families" by D. C. Cargill Esq.; "Scottish nomenclature" by D. J. Steel, Esq.

We also had an extra Meeting on 11th June when Council Members met visitors from the U.S.A. on a Genealogy Tour to Britain under the leadership of Mr Bill R. Linder, Director of the National Institute of Genealogical Research. The evening, which was organised round a 'panel' of Council Members who spoke on various aspects of Scottish genealogy and then invited questions, was very successful and much appreciated by the American visitors.

The highlight of the year was, of course, the Conference held in Edinburgh on 23rd-25th August to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Society. Much of the time of Council and their Conference Sub-Committee was devoted to the planning of this event. However, the work of the Conference Committee (Messrs McNaughton, Cargill, Guild, Munro, Seaton and Whyte, Mrs Munro and Miss Ferguson), was amply repaid by the success of the venture and the enthusiasm and appreciation of the participants. The September issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, a special "Conference" edition was published ahead of time at the Conference and a full report of the *Proceedings* appeared in the December issue.

## BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

"Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in South Perthshire" compiled and produced by Mr and Mrs J. F. Mitchell, was advertised in *The Scottish Genealogist* for August 1974 and by 18th October 1974, 81 copies had been sold to purchasers in Great Britain, Holland, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Libraries which have bought copies are the Edinburgh Public Library, the Scottish Central Library (now amalgamated with the National Library of Scotland), Baillie's Library in Glasgow, the Royal Burgh of Kensington and Chelsea Library, the National Library of Australia, the Perth and Kinross County Library, the University of London Library, the Aberdeen Public Library, and the libraries of various genealogical societies at home and abroad; copies were also deposited with the copyright libraries: the National Library of Scotland, the British Museum, the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, Trinity College in Dublin, the Bodleian Library in Oxford and Cambridge University Library.

Survey of the remaining burial grounds in Perthshire is almost complete and a volume for North Perthshire should be ready some time in 1975. Some additional recording of inscriptions has been done in Angus and in Midlothian and copies of various new lists have been deposited in the Library of New Register House and in the Society's Library. We are also indebted to Miss A. M. Mitchell for work in typing out and indexing a number of Angus lists which had been compiled by our Member, Mr Sidney Cramer and for fresh work she has been doing in Speyside. Miss Sheila Scott, who prepared the List for Peebles-shire, is now working in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

As so many of the previous Lists are now out of print, the Council has authorised the beginning of an effort to have reproductions made of these. Only three Counties are being dealt with meantime, viz. Kinross, Clackmannan and West Lothian, but, if the demand for these proves satisfactory, it is hoped to deal with the others over a period. Those wishing to give orders for these should communicate with our Honorary Treasurer, Mr Cargill.

### THE LIBRARY

Some 77 items were added to the Library stock during the past year and 76 were issued on loan to Members in the same period. A number of very useful donations were received and other works were bought. The rising cost of books connected with genealogy, however, limits the purchases which can be made from Society funds.

### HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

The Society has had a very encouraging year. 99 new names have been added to the Mailing List, but against that, deaths, resignations and the removal of the names of those who have failed to pay their subscriptions, have reduced the net increase to 45. Since the close of the year, however, other 21 names have been added, which is very satisfactory. The Accounts for the year show a surplus of £75, after covering payments for five issues of *The Scottish Genealogist*, an outlay of £212 for the Addressograph equipment acquired during the year, and transfer to the Library Premises Fund of £96, being the excess of sales of *Monumental Inscription Lists* over expenditure, which includes the cost of paper for producing the North Perthshire *Lists* in preparation. In the *Library Premises Fund*, a final payment of £69 was received from Royalties on the *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.*

Once again, we are indebted to Mr P. A. Buncle for auditing the Accounts.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Finally, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers, the Office-Bearers and Members whose combined efforts have furthered the aims of the Society during its 21st anniversary year.

# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY—ACCOUNTS for YEAR ending 30th SEPTEMBER, 1974

## INCOME

<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS:</b>			
Paid by 365 Members .. .. .	£979.41		
144 Subscribers for Journal ..	294.81		
Arrears of Subscriptions .. .. .	110.40		
Bank Interest .. .. .	88.68		
Sales of Back Numbers etc .. ..	209.38		
Income Tax reclaimed:—			
1972/73 .. .. .	£27.68		
1973/74 .. .. .	31.68	59.36	
<b>Sales of Tombstone Inscriptions Lists:</b>			
Renfrew .. .. .	17.05		
Dunbarton .. .. .	1.02		
East Fife .. .. .	16.95		
West Fife .. .. .	23.00		
East Stirling .. .. .	19.55		
West Stirling .. .. .	30.10		
Peebles .. .. .	9.97		
South Perthshire .. .. .	191.98	309.62	
Donation .. .. .	2.00		
Surplus from Conference .. .. .	20.49		
		2,074.15	
Subscriptions etc, paid in advance ..	224.23		
		2,298.38	
Balances on Hand 30th September, 1973 ..	644.60		
		<u>£2,942.98</u>	

## EXPENDITURE

Printing Journals: Sept. 1973 ..	£144.62		
Printing Journals: Year 1973/74	922.02		
		<u>£1066.64</u>	
Stationery, etc .. .. .		130.53	
Postages .. .. .		230.26	
Subscriptions to other Societies .. ..		11.05	
Lecture Expenses .. .. .		37.50	
Books for Library .. .. .		49.58	
Outlay for Tombstone Inscription Lists (including paper for North Perthshire etc)		212.86	
Transfer to Library Premises Fund—Sur- plus on Tombstone Inscription Lists for Year .. .. .		96.76	
Production of Back Numbers of Journal from 1962 onwards .. .. .		163.76	
Contribution to South East Hampshire Society Exhibition .. .. .		12.00	
Cost of Addressograph Equipment .. ..		212.15	
		<u>2,223.09</u>	
Bank Balances—Deposit Receipts	650.00		
Current Account	69.89		
		<u>719.89</u>	

NOTE: The balance of £719.89 carried forward includes £245.90 of subscriptions paid in advance (£189.26 in 1973). In addition to the 365 Members and 144 subscribers who paid during the year, 56 Members and 11 subscribers had paid in advance as at 30th September, 1973. Now 46 outstanding items amount to fully £100—mostly abroad.

## LIBRARY PREMISES FUND

Balances from last year		Treasury Stock at cost .. .. .	£987.50
Cost of £1,000 10½% Treasury Stock 1976	£987.50	Balance on Deposit Receipt .. .. .	470.26
Deposit Receipt .. .. .	218.83		
	<u>1,206.33</u>		
Donation .. .. .	5.00		
Royalties on 'Dictionary of Emigrants to USA'	69.00		
Interest on Treasury Stock .. .. .	50.92		
Income Tax Recovered .. .. .	6.75		
Deposit Receipt Interest .. .. .	23.00		
Surplus for year from Tombstone In- scriptions .. .. .	96.76		
	<u>£1,457.76</u>		
	<u>£17.33</u>		
Income Tax Recoverable .. .. .			<u>£1,457.76</u>

Above Accounts audited and found correct  
2th October 1974

PETER A. BUNCLE,  
Auditor

DAVID C. CARGILL,  
Honorary Treasurer

# INFORMAL TALK ON PEDIGREES AND ANCESTORS

By Professor R. H. PARKER

What I want to do tonight is to try and convey to you some of my own fascination and interest in family trees. It began for me as a child with the Book of Genesis—an obviously appropriate place! I started with Adam and Eve and traced their descendants. In preparation for this talk I have repeated part of the exercise (Exhibit I). Two things are noticeable: a rather suspicious resemblance between the descendants of Cain and Seth, and the lack of mention of the name of Noah's wife. Much later when I was looking in *Speculum*, (Vol. 16, 1941), a journal of medieval studies, for an article on cost accounting in the 16th century, I came across an article with the splendid title of "The one hundred and three names of Noah's wife". From this I learned of the "vast energy expended by mediaeval writers of East and West upon the shadowy identity of this common mother of us all".

As I grew up, I turned my attention away from the Bible and grew interested in horse-racing. Here again I was involved in pedigrees and family trees. I learned that all thoroughbred racehorses in the world are descended in the direct male line from but three stallions imported into England in the late 17th and 18th century viz. the Godolphin Arab, the Darley Arabian and the Byerley Turk. The last of these was a charger at the Battle of Boyne in 1690. His owner, Colonel Byerley, commanded the Sixth Dragoon Guards under William of Orange. Would that were the only reason for remembering that battle! It can be shown that most of the world's great racehorses of today are descended from three 20th century British sires: Phalaris, Chaucer and Swynford.

My interest in equine family trees led me to human ones. If one could trace so easily all the ancestors of a Derby winner, why not my own tree? It was more difficult than I thought. The present Garter King of Arms has pointed out the importance of four factors: property, continuity, name and record. Ideally one's ancestors should have been the possessors of property, have continued in the same area or the same trade, have had rare or unusual names, and the relevant records should have survived all the possible catastrophes.

Whose ancestors are the easiest to trace in Britain? An obvious choice is Queen Elizabeth II. Her descent can in fact be easily traced from the early sovereigns of both England and Scotland (see Exhibit II). (The dates are those of death; the asterisks denote those who were not kings or queens). It is interesting to note that Margaret Tudor (d. 1541) was also a descendant of Brian Boru, King of Ireland (d. 1014).

There are many twists and turns in Exhibit II. Supposing we take Prince Charles and Princess Anne and try to trace them back in the direct male and female lines respectively. Prince Charles is easy—and not all English (Exhibit III). I have left a few gaps on purpose. Princess Anne (Exhibit IV) is much more difficult and much more English (maiden names are given throughout).

Another approach is to try to list *all* a person's ancestors, i.e. two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, etc. Each of us has  $2+4+8+16 \dots$  ancestors less, of course, an allowance for double counting. Some of us are more inbred than others! Again it is royalty which tends to carry off the prizes (if such they be).

All reigning monarchs in Europe except the Princes of Monaco and Lichtenstein have a common ancestor in William IV, Prince of Orange and all are descended from his father Jan Willem Friso, Prince of Orange (died 1711). Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh share Queen Victoria, Christian IX (of Denmark) and George II as common ancestors. It is interesting to calculate the ratio of the theoretically possible number of ancestors to the actual number if each named ancestor is counted only once. The results can be quite startling. In the tenth generation each of us has a maximum of 1,024 ancestors. Alphonso XIII of Spain, however, had only 111! Not all royal families are so inbred. Let us look briefly at the ancestry of the Queen Mother. Sir Anthony Wagner has worked out that her 64 great-great-great-great (4 greats in all) grandparents include two dukes and the daughter of a duke, the daughter of a marquess, three earls (including the 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne—the only Scot of the 64!) and the daughter of an earl, one viscount, one baron, some half dozen country gentlemen, a director of the East India Company, a provincial banker, two daughters of bishops, three clergymen (one of them born in Virginia and related to George Washington), the daughter of a Huguenot refugee, an Irish officer of Jacobite descent in the French Service and his French mistress, the landlord of the George Inn at Stamford, a toyman of St Paul's Churchyard, London, and a London plumber.

Captain Mark Phillips' great-great-great grandparents include a Cheshire collier, a hatter, a York comb manufacturer and the German chaplain to Queen Victoria's mother. He can also claim descent from Edward I. Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutiny on the *Bounty* was also descended from Edward I. A very large proportion of the inhabitants of Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands are descended from Fletcher Christian "so that it is doubtful whether any British community contains so large a proportion of descendants of our early kings" (Wagner).

Let me turn now to the problem of tracing our own family trees and forgive me if I use my own as an example. Forgive me also for dealing mainly with English ancestry. The golden rule is to start with what is known and then work back. Above all do not assume without proof that you are descended from somebody and attempt to trace the link from past to present. The first stage is to find out from relatives as much as possible of family traditions. The latter are not always to be trusted but they may save you a lot of hard work. You will probably find, as I have, that some members of the family will be interested and helpful; most will be rather indifferent; some may even be hostile.

Next, obtain a copy of your own birth certificate (from the General Registry Office, Kingsway, London if you were born in England or Wales and New Register House, Edinburgh if you were born in Scotland). Civil registration of births

deaths and marriages began in 1837 in England and Wales and 1855 in Scotland. The coverage was not always complete in the early years, especially in remote rural districts such as my ancestors lived in. All that a searcher is given access to is quarterly indices in large, weighty books. You look for say Parker, Robert Henry, in the correct book and you find alongside it not the place of birth but the registration district, a volume number and a page number. You then fill in a form, pay a fee and wait for the full certificate. The latter will include the full names of the parents. You then proceed to get their marriage certificate (which gives ages and fathers' names) and birth certificates and so on as far back as possible. Some of these facts may be known already but it is useful to obtain documentary evidence as well. Common difficulties are that ages on certificates are often approximate and entries in indexes are difficult to find, especially if the name sought is relatively common or not known exactly. For example, I have still not found the birth certificates of a number of my great-grandparents (see Exhibit V), although I know their approximate dates of birth from other sources.

The next important source of genealogical information is the census records. Those available for inspection are: 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 (there is a hundred years rule). The enumerators' books can be inspected on microfilm in the Public Record Office (England and Wales) and the Scottish books at New Register House (Edinburgh). The most useful is 1851 since this is early enough to provide a link with the parish registers (see below) and the first to provide information on place of birth.

Exhibit VI shows the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire villages in which my ancestors were living in 1851. There are four groups, which we can call West Cambridgeshire; Norfolk/Cambridge Border; West Norfolk and North Norfolk. The first two came together with the marriage of my grandparents James Henry Parker (but see below) and Catherine Chapman; the second two with the marriage of my other two grandparents Robert John Bunkell and Eliza Maria Roy; all four only with the marriage of my parents in 1921. My great-grandfather William Henry Parker was born just in time to appear in the 1851 census. Recorded in the same household were:

Elizabeth Racey, the head of the household, described as a farmer's widow, aged 65; born in Emneth.

James Parker, her son-in-law, married aged 28; born in East Winch.

Elizabeth Parker, her daughter, married aged 23; born in Emneth.

Let me explain how I tried to link this information (which, remember, was provided by the three persons named) with the parish records. Parish registers were first ordered to be kept in England and Wales in 1538. Many still survive in whole or in part in the parish or, increasingly, in the County Record Offices (e.g. those at Norwich and Cambridge). The registers of the Church of Scotland are now all collected at New Register House.

In addition to keeping registers incumbents of parishes were ordered in 1597 to send annual transcripts to the Bishop or Archdeacon of the diocese. Those for Emneth have found their way into the care of Cambridge University Library



and I was able to inspect them there. There was little difficulty with the Raceys. The transcripts were full of them. Elizabeth Parker nee Racey was baptised in Emneth on 4th March 1827 and her parents and grandparents were also from Emneth. I discovered when and how Elizabeth Racey (the elder) became a widow. Her husband William Racey was accidentally drowned at Emneth in November 1841 at the age of 56. We can note here the rather unusual name, continuity in one place, and the survival of the records.

James Parker has proved more troublesome. I have not been able to visit East Winch, his stated birthplace, and where the register still is, but I have been in touch with the vicar and he can find no trace of any Parkers in East Winch or in the neighbouring village of Middleton. It was perhaps just as well that James Parker was not baptised in Middleton, since, during the relevant period, so the present incumbent informs me, the vicar was most candid in stating the profession of one or other of the parents of the baptised infants. One father was described, for example, as a "publican and a beggar maker", another as the "town bull", and one unfortunate mother as "a whore and a man trap". I am left at the moment wondering whether James Parker was born in East Winch and baptised in another parish or whether he was not born in East Winch at all. Tracing my direct male ancestry is proving difficult because Parker is much too common a surname and because of lack of continuity of residence in the same place. Some relevant records may also not have survived.

Monumental inscriptions (both inside and outside the church) may provide useful information. My own limited experience illustrates the importance of completing library research before starting field research. In July 1972 I spent my holiday in Norfolk and devoted part of it to ancestor-hunting. Some of my ancestors came from the village of Briston, so I decided to inspect the tombstones. It was pouring with rain, the grass had not been cut, I found nothing and got my feet and shoes thoroughly wet. Returning in August to Dundee I discovered via the British Museum Catalogue in the University Library that the inscriptions had been copied at the end of the 19th century. Included in the list in a book I read in the calm and comfort of the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, was John Taberham (see Exhibit V) who died and was buried in Briston churchyard in November 1873.

Wills are another fruitful genealogical source. Copies of all wills since 1858 in England and Wales can be obtained at Somerset House. Before that date the probate of wills was a function of about 300 ecclesiastical and minor temporal courts, one or more of which had jurisdiction over the place where the testator held land or died. Wills of people with property in more than one jurisdiction or who died at sea or abroad were usually proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The will of the William Racey, who was accidentally drowned in 1841 is now in Cambridge University Library. In his will he describes himself as a brick-maker; you will remember that in the 1851 census his widow claimed he was a farmer. Perhaps he was both. In wills now in the Norfolk and Norwich Record Office another ancestor of mine describes himself as a barber, but his wife in hers describes him as a barber-surgeon. He was also the parish clerk.

Surnames may provide clues as to ancestry. If your name is McDonald, for instance, you presumably have some Scottish ancestors. The names of some of my ancestors are given in Exhibit V and one of them, to my great surprise, turns out to be Scottish. My mother's maiden name of Bunkell derives from the village of Buncle in Berwickshire. I discovered this when browsing idly one lunchtime through the 929 sequence in the basement of the University Library. Finding Scotland thus unexpectedly of some personal genealogical interest, I glanced at *The Scottish Genealogist* in the periodicals section. There I discovered not only that at Dundee University where I am Professor of Accountancy, my external examiner in Taxation was its editor, but that the Hon. Auditor was a Mr Peter Buncle of Edinburgh! Mr Buncle is a businessman who has devoted the years of his retirement to tracing the Buncle family in Scotland and beyond. There are very few Buncles left in Scotland (but the printers of the *Scottish Genealogist* still bear the name), but there is apparently a flourishing branch in Australia.

No connection has yet been traced between the Scottish and Norfolk Bunkells. The Department of English Local History at the University of Leicester chose Norfolk as the first county to study in a research project on surnames. Dr McKinley, the Marc Fitch Research Fellow in the Department, tells me he has found no Bunkells in his extensive search of pre-1600 Norfolk surnames. It is possible one or more Scottish Buncles arrived there in the 17th century.

So far I have deliberately not tried to give any reasons for studying genealogy. I do it because I enjoy it! One can, however, find some good academic reasons:

(i) Firstly, its use to the historian. Its importance in political history is fairly obvious. For example: the marriages of St Margaret and Malcolm Canmore and of James IV and Margaret Tudor had great influence on Scottish history.

Secondly, the authors of the Historical Association's guide to Business History point out that in some cases "business history cannot be disentangled from family history and even the genealogical table becomes an important source for the historian. The fundamental importance of kinship in business is perhaps most clearly exemplified in the study of the Protestant Nonconformist communities who controlled such a significant share of enterprise in the eighteenth century. The Quaker firms in particular grew up almost entirely within their kinship groups and found finance and new partners from this circle".

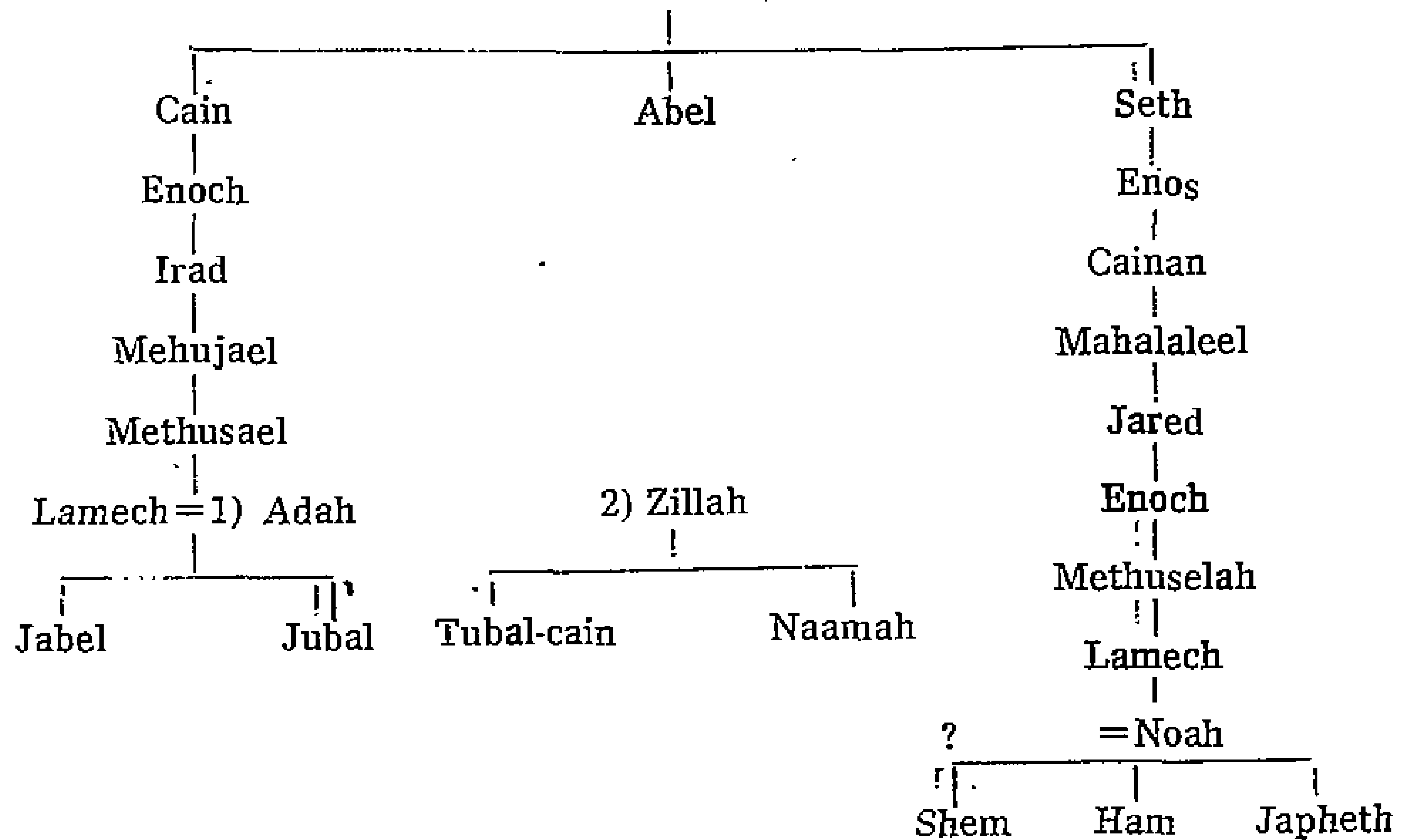
It is the historical demographers, however, interested in population in the past, who have shown most interest in the genealogist's traditional sources: parish registers and the census enumerators' books. The historical demographers are turning from aggregative methods to nominative methods and using the computer to "reconstitute" families from the parish registers and census returns.

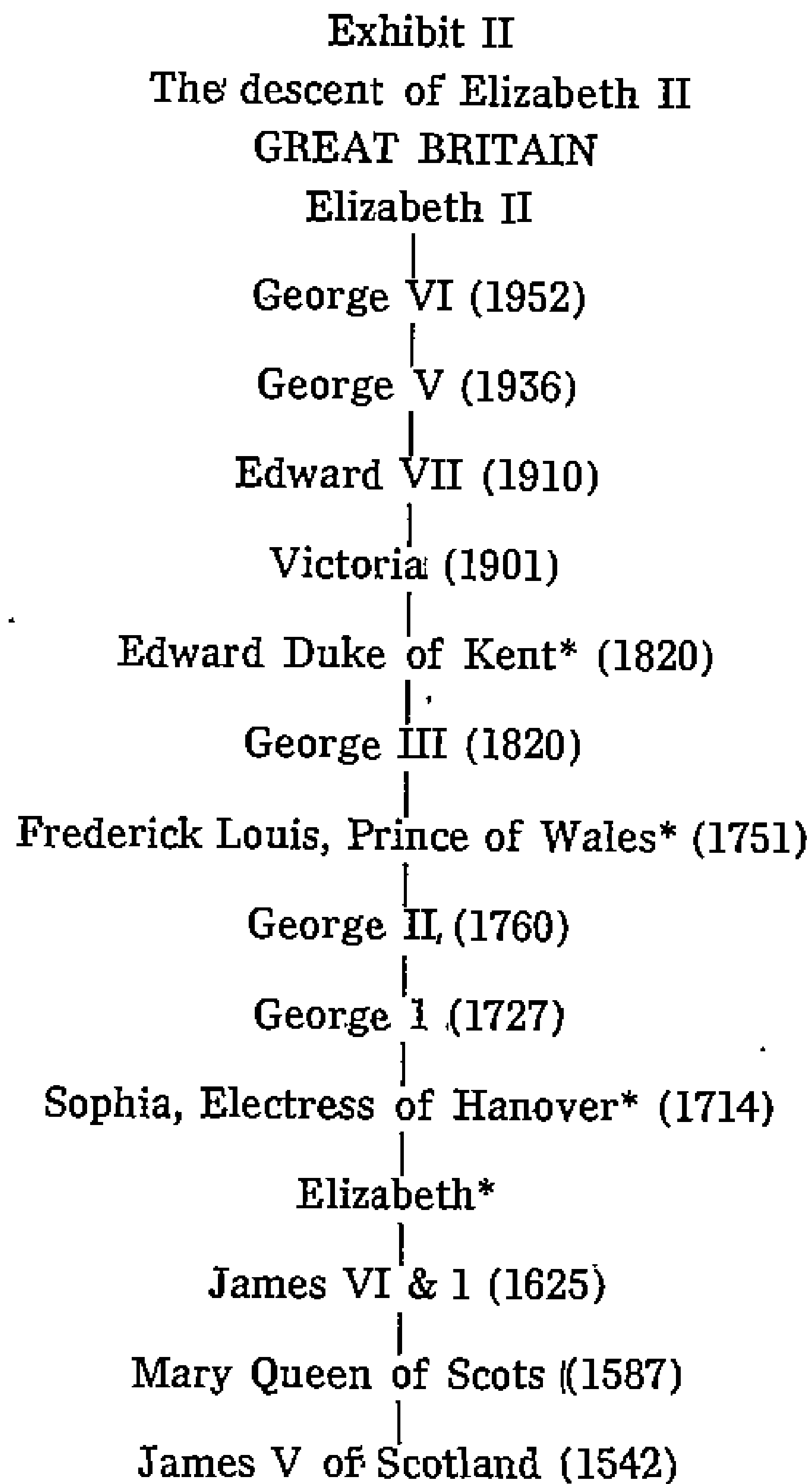
(ii) Family trees are also of interest to all those concerned with social mobility and the relative influences of heredity and environment.

# Exhibit I

A talk by R. H. BARKER

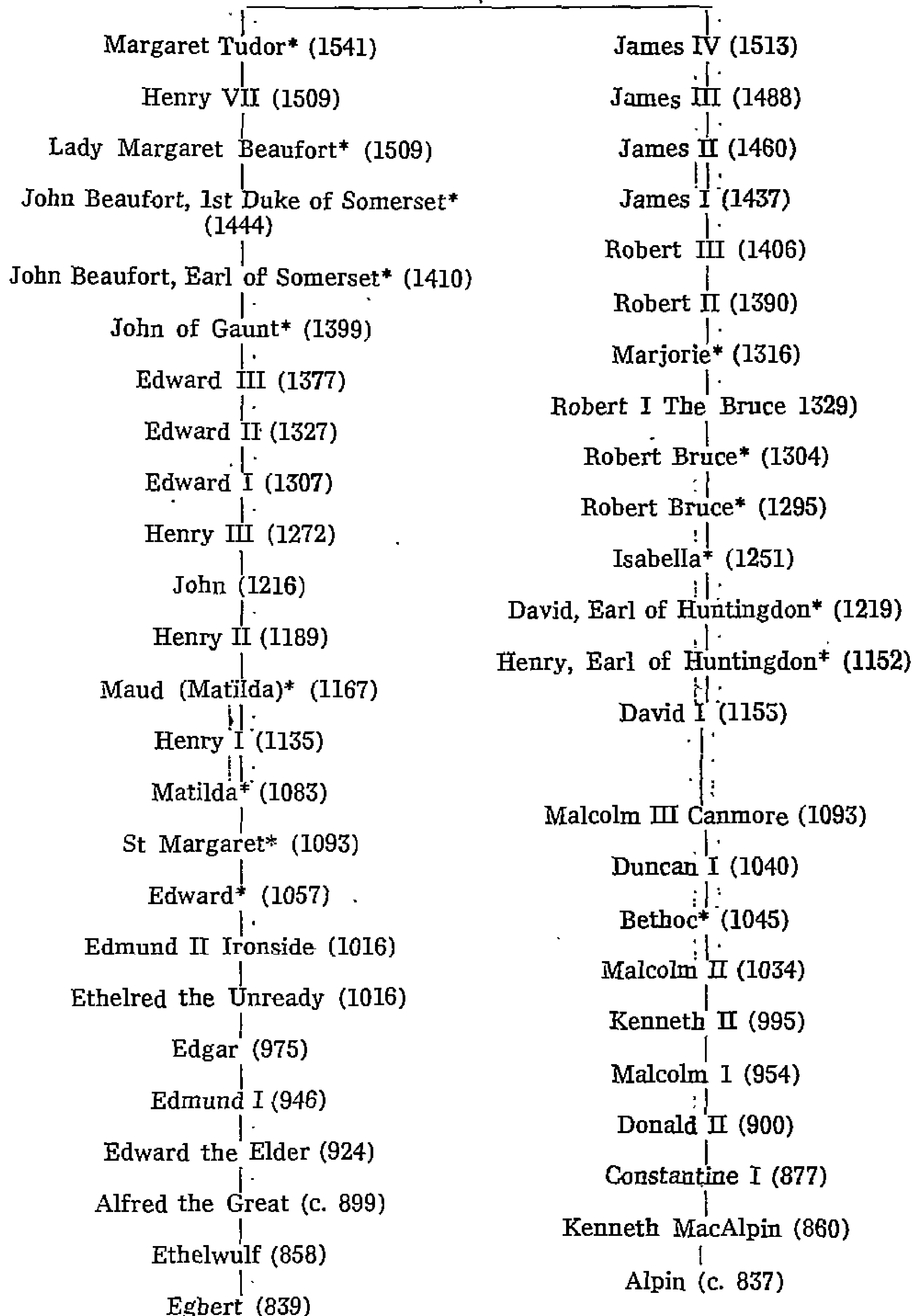
The descendants of Adam and Eve and the problem of Noah's wife  
Adam = Eve





# ENGLAND

# SCOTLAND



## Exhibit III

## ANCESTORS OF PRINCE CHARLES IN THE DIRECT MALE LINE

Prince Charles (b. 1948)

**Duke of Edinburgh (b. 1921)**

### Prince Andrew of Greece (1882-1969)

## George I of the Hellenes (1845-1913)

## Christian IX of Denmark (1818-1906)

**Wilhelm, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (1785-1831)**

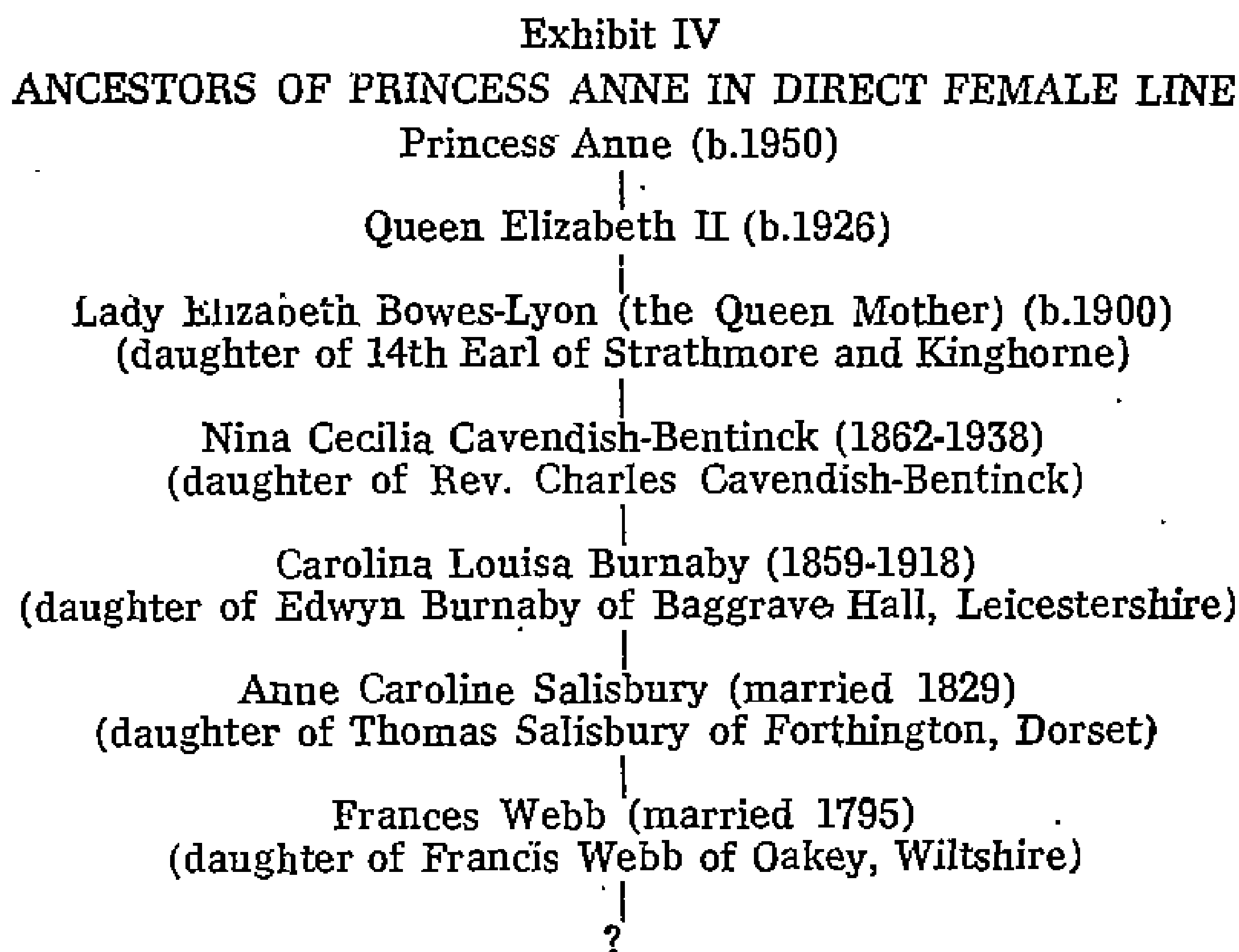
Christian III, King of Denmark ) grandfather of Anna,  
and Norway (1503-1559) ) wife of James VI and I

Frederik I, King of Denmark )	brother of Margaret,
and Norway (1441-1514) )	wife of James III of
)	Scotland

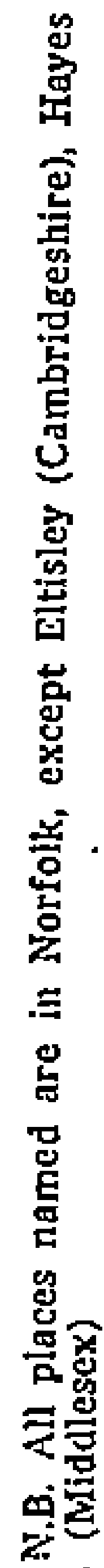
Christian I, King of Denmark,  
Norway and Sweden (d. 1481)

**Dietrich II The Fortunate, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst (c. 1390-1436)**

## Egilmar I, Count of Aldenburg (living 1108)



**SOME ANCESTORS OF R. H. PARKER**

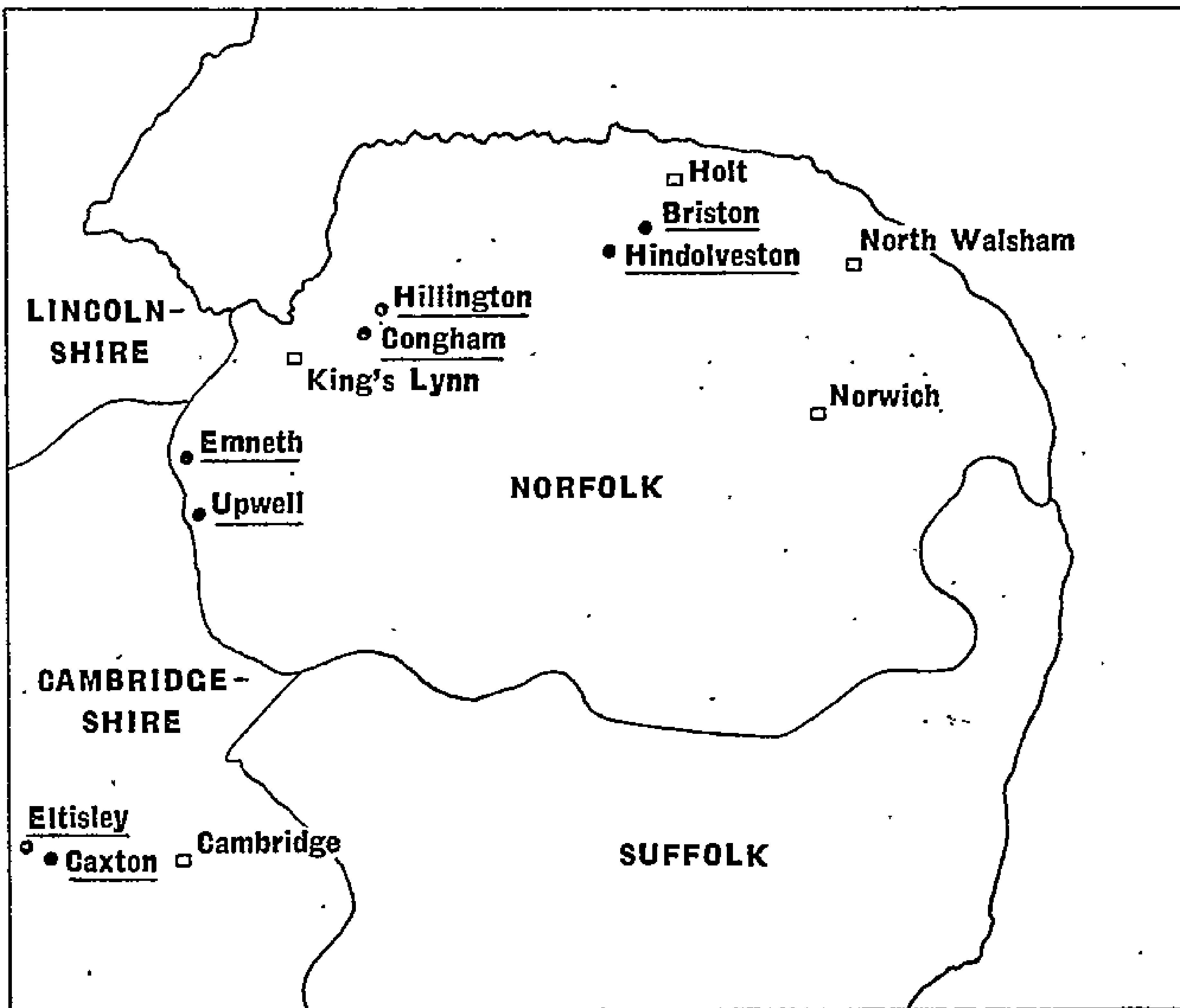


b. born      bp. baptised      d. died      bur. buried



**Exhibit VI**

**Map illustrating homes of ancestors of R. H. Parker in 1851**



# THE THOUSAND YEARS' ANNIVERSARY 973-1973

by W. R. Kermack, 2 Bonaly Road, Edinburgh EH13 0EA

Professor G. W. S. Barrow, in his "Kingdom of the Scots" (Edward Arnold 1973), supports the position that Lothian, which at that time comprised the territory between the Stirlingshire Avon and the Tweed, was ceded by the English King Edgar to Kenneth II, King of Scots, in or about 973 A.D. Lothian has thus been linked to Scotland for a thousand years. To the resultant influx of Gaelic settlers we owe the Gaelic place-names of Lothian. Professor W. J. Watson, in his "History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland", (on which this Note almost entirely depends) finds 200 Gaelic place-names in the three Lothian counties: and it may seem worth while to examine some of them, to see what light they throw on early Gaelic settlement. But Professor Barrow believes we must go farther back than 973 for its commencement. "The Scots, holding Lothian *de jure* from 973, had possessed it *de facto* from a considerably earlier time" (*op. cit* 153). Significant here are place-names that contain the term *baile*, meaning "homestead", of which Watson gives sixteen. He supplies English translations of most of the names. To these may be added a few other names referred to in the volume on East Lothian produced by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

These contain a Gaelic personal name in the English possessive case combined with the English ending *ton*, "a homestead", and indicate Gaelic lords with English-speaking tenantry. County boundaries referred to are those existing prior to 1975.

Watson gives six *baile* names in West Lothian, extending southwards from Bonhard ("stead of the height") near Bo'ness. Presumably they include the first substantial Gaelic settlement in that county. They are located, two to the north of the Bathgate Hills, one to the east—Balgreen ("gravel-stead"), and three to the south. These last, which form a group west and north of Bathgate, are particularly interesting. The meaning of Barbauchlaw, just west of Armadale, is "stead of the crozier"; this might simply signify "church land", but could refer to the *Bachuil*, or pastoral staff of a Celtic saint. As a Relic this would be in the custody of a hereditary *Dewar*, who would have a grant of land—"stead of the crozier". The presence of a *Bachuil* would suggest that here was situated the headquarters of a settled continuing Gaelic community. Such an assumption is reinforced by the fact that another *baile* name in the Bathgate group is Balbardie, "bard's stead", the hereditary bard being an honoured high official, who, like the *Dewar*, had a grant of land. The reason why those Gaelic invaders of West Lothian had not penetrated farther may have been that the Rock of Edinburgh, fifteen miles away, was, on their arrival, still in English possession. They may also have been confronted, as at Ochiltree, by the *treys* (steads) of a British population.

The third place in the group of three at Bathgate is Ballencrieff, "stead of the tree". This may have just referred to a large tree; but there is a possible alternative. P. W. Joyce says that the name *craebh* (modern *craobh*) "was given to large trees, under whose shade games or religious rites were celebrated or chiefs inaugurated; and we may conclude that one of these trees grew where-

ever we find the word perpetuated in a name" ("Irish Names of Places", 483). In Scotland Watson thinks that Moncreiff, near Perth, may have been named from such a sacred tribal tree, comparing with it the place-name of Crieff. The *craobh*-name, Pittencrieff, occurs at Dunfermline, where the abbey perhaps replaced a sacred tree. Thus the name of Ballencrieff near Bathgate also may have referred to a sacred tree.

A second phase in the Gaelic penetration of Lothian commenced when during the reign of Indulph (942-962), Edinburgh came into the possession of the Scots. F. C. Mears in "The Early Views and Maps of Edinburgh" describes the eastern part of the precipitous Castle Rock in the eleventh century as crowned by a fort, with an outer settlement on the west. No doubt the fortress was garrisoned by the Scots. But around were moor and forest, marsh and loch; and the few *baile* names given by Watson are scattered on the higher ground above 500 feet. Another Balgreen (light gravel soil suited primitive implements) near West Calder was some fourteen miles from Edinburgh; and at about half that distance were Balerno ("sloe-tree stead") and Balleny ("stead of damp meadows") at the foot of the Pentlands. By the middle of the twelfth century there had been settlement at Balantrodach ("stead of the warriors", Knight Templars — now Arniston) south-east of the fortress. On the east, near Inveresk, was another Barbauchlaw — "stead of the crozier". If we are to take this, as suggested at Bathgate, and also as a possibility by Watson, to refer to land held by the custodian of a pastoral staff, we might have here the centre of another Gaelic community. Sir Iain Moncreiffe says that "many a saint's bachuil was held by hereditary keepers . . . in mediaeval Scotland; but only two or three have survived the Reformation" ("The Highland Clans", 105); also (p. 95n.) that "St Columba's crozier was carried into battle as late as 918".

Presumably from the neighbourhood of Inveresk, Gaelic settlement extended into East Lothian. Watson gives five *baile* names, one of which it has unfortunately not been possible to locate. The others were strung out along the west side of the northern plain, from Balnebucht ("stead of the poor"—? for their maintenance) somewhere near the river Esk, by Balgrenach (another gravel stead) in the "tenement" of (Long) Niddry and Ballencrieff near Aberlady, to Balgone, south of North Berwick Law. To Ballencrieff—"stead of the tree"—the same comment is applicable as in the case of Ballencrieff in West Lothian, with two additional consideration. In the first place Traprain, six and a half miles distant, also (in Welsh) means "tree-stead"; can both names, presumably originated at different dates, refer to the same tree or the same grove? In the second place there is at Aberlady Church part of an early Anglian cross shaft. That this cross had been erected at Aberlady, about a mile and a half from Ballencrieff, suggests the intention of turning what had been a pagan centre into a Christian centre, as in the well known case of the Fortingall yew, and reinforces the possibility that the *craobh* element in "Ballencrieff" here refers to a sacred tree. Six miles farther on Balgone—"hound's stead"—was perhaps the holding allotted to the keeper of the community's hounds.

Beyond Balgone, however, there seems to have been no *baile* name, and little Gaelic settlement. Watson finds only 46 Gaelic names in East Lothian, compared with 66 in West Lothian, in half the area. When the Gael arrived, East Lothian had been English territory for some three hundred years, actual

English settlement having probably begun with Tynninghame and Whittinghame near Belhaven Bay—places that have the very early habitation suffix — *ingaham*. In proximity to these are Auldham and Morham with the suffix *ham*, which is probably the next most early. Also Barrow gives as nucleated villages of Northumbrian type Oldhamstocks, Innerwick, Spott, Stenton, and Athelstaneford. In this eastern part of East Lothian must have been the hard core of English colonisation.

What may have happened was that while failing to put Gaelic farmers actually on the land, Scots acquired a fringe of estates in English occupation, thus becoming Gaelic lords with English tenantry. From North Berwick these properties extended across the centre of East Lothian: Gillecalmestun at North Berwick at the site on which North Berwick nunnery was founded, Congalton, Gilmerton (*Gille Moire*—Mary's servant), Malcolmyston south of Herdmanston (a "fossil" name not now in existence), and Gilchriston (*Gille Chriosd*—Christ's servant). If we add other names of this type—Gilmerton now part of Edinburgh, Gillemoreston (Eddleston), and Gillebechistoun (the "toun of St Begha's servant") near Eddleston, we have in all eight names of this type, in six of which appears the prefix *Gille*. These cannot be earlier than the period after A.D. 1000, when Professor Watson says "*gille* began to replace the older *maol*, shoveling servant" (*op. cit.* 134); and it would seem likely that this dating applies to all eight names in this stage of the Gaelic penetration of Lothian.

---

## REPRODUCTION OF MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION LISTS

Quite a number of the original Lists produced by Mr & Mrs Mitchell have been out of print for some time and the Council have decided that a beginning should be made to supply reproductions. The Counties of Kinross, Clackmannan and West Lothian were the earliest to be listed and copies of each of these can now be had from Mr D. C. Cargill, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh EH4 3PG. The Council have fixed the prices at £2 each for Kinross and Clackmannan and £3 for West Lothian and they can be supplied unbound at these prices, plus postage. Alternatively, they can be bound in "Open Flat" style which will involve 50 Pence extra for West Lothian and the same sum for the combined lists for Kinross and Clackmannan bound as one—plus postage in each case. Orders should be sent direct to Mr Cargill, our Honorary Treasurer.

---

## REWARD

50 Dollars reward for proof of parents and grandparents of John Snodgrass, born 1764, York County, Pennsylvania, leading to forebears in Ireland and Scotland.—L. E. Snodgrass, 1132 Monroe Street S. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108.

EXTRACT FROM 'THE NEW YORKER' MAGAZINE,  
11 APRIL 1964, p. 156

(Communicated by Colin Campbell)

CLEAR DAYS ON THE BENCH

(From 316 "Federal Reporter," 2d series, *United States vs. Campbell*)

(2) The District Judge, however, did not submit the case to the jury upon the basis of a permissible inference of the identity of the man on the porch and the defendant in the bathroom. He gave the jury a positive instruction that, if they believed the policeman-witness and that he was not mistaken in his identification of the defendant as the man he saw in the bathroom, they should convict the defendant. They were not allowed to consider whether or not, though the defendant was in the house and seen in the bathroom, the man who came out on the porch and handled the illegal transaction was another.

In giving this mandatory instruction to the jury, the Court acted out of a background of information which the jury did not possess. When considering counsel's objection to the charge on this score, the following colloquy occurred:

"The Court: He said he saw a man and that man was Campbell.

"Mr Roper: Not when he came to the door. He didn't identify him by form. I asked him the next question, and he said he saw a form; but then when he turned on the light in the bathroom, that it was Campbell. Now, the point is, with all the Campbells in that country and could have been in that house, is that the Campbell—

"The Court: I never knew a Campbell in my life that wasn't in the liquor business.

"Mr Roper: I can buy that.

"The Court: As a matter of fact, I defended them all. When I was at the bar, I defended all the Campbells in the liquor business; and after I got to District Attorney, I prosecuted all the Campbells; and now that I have been a judge, I have been trying Campbells 25 years as a judge.

"Mr Roper: Would it necessarily follow, your Honor, if he was in the house —

"The Court: Not only that, I have tried this fellow three or four times.

"Mr Roper:—that he would be guilty.

"The Court: What?

"Mr Roper: It would not necessarily follow, though, would it, your Honor, if he came to the door even, or he was in the house, that he necessarily negotiated this transaction.

"The Court: What do you think a Campbell would have been doing there with that liquor if he wasn't participating?

"Mr Roper: It may not have been his, if it was there.

"The Court: It doesn't make any difference if it was his liquor or not if he was there participating in it. They never did come out and say whose house it was in.

"Mr Roper: That's the point I am making; they haven't proved that.

"The Court: I will take your first exception. I think your first exception is correct. Bring them back. I might say to the jury that knowing the Campbells like I do, I forgot to put that part in you suggested. Want me to do that?

"Mr Roper: No, sir.

"The Court: All right. Bring them in."

---

## THE IMPORTANCE OF WITNESSES IN LOCATING AN ANCESTOR

By Lindsay S. Reeks, Pleasant Hill, California

Unlike English parish registers, Scottish registers of marriages & baptisms from early times, often contain the names of witnesses. Some witnesses may, and others may not, be related to the person undergoing the marriage or baptismal ceremony. It is important to search out any clue which may tie in a witness to an ancestor, and this may sometimes involve considerable research pertaining to a witness. The following is an example of this.

The baptism of John Lourie has not been found and the first that is heard of him is in his marriage to Bessie Adamson of Liberton parish. They were married at Duddingston parish, 2 Nov 1654, at which time he is referred to as being of Duddingston parish, and this is an example where a couple were not married in the parish of the bride, as was the custom. At the baptism of one of his children, John is referred to as a coalhewer.

John and Bessie had six known children baptized. At four baptisms, three at Liberton, and one at Inveresk parish, an Alexander Lourie is a witness, and at one baptism, a James Lourie is a witness. Could it be that Alexander & James Lourie were brothers, or somehow related to John? But in neither Duddingston, Liberton, Inveresk, or Newton parish, which all had coalmining areas, were baptisms of children of either Alexander or James Lourie found. Perhaps then, these two lived in some other parish, or else they did not marry and have children.

I began going over the various parish vital records again, which are on microfilm, and in Duddingston parish, which was the parish that John Lourie was from when he married, as well as the parish where he & his bride married, it is believed that a clue was found and which had escaped me when first going through the records. A baptism dated 26 Jan 1654, of Alexander Brown, son of James Brown & Margaret Lourie, gave Alexander Lourie of Restalrig, as a witness. Looking at a map of the Edinburgh area, it is noted that the community of Restalrig is roughly about 2 miles northwest of Duddingston parish, and is located in the parish of South Leith. Another baptism of the above couple on 3 Oct 1652, shows a witness, James Lourie, as being of Leith. It would seem that this James Lourie & Alexander Lourie, might be the same ones who witnessed baptisms of children of John Lourie. The baptism in 1652 is the first known baptism in Duddingston parish, of a child of James Brown & Margaret Lourie, and is about a year before the marriage of John Lourie. There are no Lourie marriages at

Duddingston from 1653-1670, other than the one of John in 1654. 1653 is the year marriage records begin in Duddingston, and if James Brown & Margaret Lourie had a child baptized there in 1652, and were married there before this, then their marriage will not be found in that parish.

In Liberton parish, which joins Duddingston, and where John & Bessie had four of their children baptized, a James Brown was a witness to one baptism there on 12 Oct 1661, along with Alexander Lourie. Could this be the same James Brown who was married to Margaret Lourie and had children baptized in Duddingston parish? Then on 6th Dec. 1668 at another baptism of a child of James Brown & Margaret Lourie, the witness, Alexander Lourie, is referred to as a "fermer" in Restalrig.

While it seems that in those days most coalhewers followed that occupation because their fathers were coalhewers, this was not always adhered to. I remember seeing one baptismal record which indicated that the man was part time coalhewer and part time gardener. In another instance, there was a gardener's son who became a coalhewer. Also I have seen examples of one witness to a baptism listed as a farmer, gardener, or some other occupation, and the other witness listed as a coalhewer; and while in many cases this may not be of any significance, in some cases, one parent might be related to a coalhewer, and the other parent to someone of another occupation. Thus a coalhewer who is descended from a coalhewer, might marry a farmer or gardener's daughter, or a coalhewer's daughter might marry a farmer or gardener's son. I suppose also it might happen that a gardener or farmer who had several sons, might not have had enough work or land from which all of his sons after marriage might support a family, so that one or more sons may have sought some other occupation such as coalhewer, where there may have been more opportunities for work.

I checked South Leith parish baptismal records in which Restalrig is located, and found several baptisms of children of Alexander Lourie & Marion Johnstone, and several of James Lourie & Margaret Mackrea, in the 1640's & 1650's, as well as some of James Brown & Margaret Lourie. At one of the baptisms of children of James Lourie & Margaret Mackrea, I found one witness referred to as James Lourie, elder. Could this be his father, and if so, this could mean the same father for the others referred to including John? South Leith baptisms are missing from 1620-1643, and if the above Louries were baptized in this parish during this time, it would mean that their baptism will not be found.

James Lourie & Margaret Mackrea married at Kirknewton parish, the parish of the bride, 16 Oct 1646, so that James may have been born between 1624 and 26. The marriage has been recorded in Duddingston parish. James Brown of Duddingston, & Margaret Lourie, married at South Leith, 24 Oct. 1651, so that she may have been born ca 1629-31. Alexander Lourie & Marion Johnston married at South Leith, 17 Oct 1652, so that he may have been born ca 1630-32. John Lourie who married Bessie Adamson in 1654, may have been born ca 1632-34.

The South Leith marriage register shows no James Lourie marrying between 1616 & 1646, the latter date being when James Lourie & Margaret Mackrea married. None of the first male children of James, Alexander & John were named James, so that the Scotch custom of naming the first male child after the paternal grandfather was not followed if the name was James.

The above and following information has all been gleaned from parish registers; and perhaps wills and other records, if searched for and found, may turn up further information on the Louries of South Leith. To summarize, it seems likely that John was a brother to James, Alexander & Margaret, and that his father may have been named James, although further research seems indicated in this respect. He was probably born in South Leith and may have been the youngest surviving child of his parents. Possibly he moved from South Leith to Duddingston parish to reside with or near his sister Margaret when she married in 1651.

At a baptism of Alexander, son of James Brown & Margaret Lourie, at Duddingston, on 26 Jan 1654, William Smith & William Browne, are witnesses besides Alexander Lourie of Restalrig. At a baptism of a child of William Browne & Janet Watson on 15 Feb 1653, witnesses are William Smith & James Brown, "tailours" in Duddingston. These three males listed in this baptism certainly could be the same three males mentioned in the baptism of Alexander Brown on 26 Jan 1654 above. With Alexander Lourie being a farmer and James Brown, a tailor, and James Lourie possibly having an occupation of some substance as well, since he may have been the eldest son, it is noted that John Lourie is the only one listed as a coalhewer. Being possibly the youngest child, he may not have fared too well in getting a suitable occupation as one or both parents may have died when he was rather young and before he had a chance at some suitable occupation.

It would seem that James Lourie, elder, a possible parent of John & the others, evidently did not marry in South Leith since the marriage records there are not missing during the years when he probably married, and it seems likely that he married in the parish of his bride.

The following children of John Lourie & Bessie Adamsone were baptized at Liberton parish.

(1) *Thomas*, bapt 16 Dec 1655, witnesses were Thomas Adamsone, Alexander & James Lourie. Thomas Adamsone was probably the father or brother of Bessie, and Alexander & James Lourie were probably brothers of John. John & Bessie lived at Niddrie, as indicated in the baptismal record, and it is noted that Niddrie was a coalmining community. Nothing further is found of Thomas & it is probable that he died young.

(2) *Marion*, bapt 8 Sep 1657, witnesses were Thomas Adamsone & Francis Meek. Francis Meek witnessed at baptisms of several families in Liberton. Marion married John Anderson probably in Inveresk parish, ca 1677-78, during which time, Inveresk marriage records are missing. She was buried 12 May 1695 in Duddingston parish.

(3) *Elsbeth*, bapt 12 Oct 1661, witnesses were Alexander Gibsone, Alexander Lourie & James Brown. Alexander Gibsone witnessed at baptisms of several families in Liberton & James Brown was married to Margaret Lourie, a proposed sister of John. Nothing further is found of Elsbeth and it is probable that she died young.

(4) *John*, bapt 2 May 1664, witnesses were Robert Carson, Hew Aitcheson & Alexander Lourie. The family was still living at Niddrie. Nothing further is found of John and it is probable that he died young.

The following children were baptized at Inveresk parish.



(5) *Jeane*, born 12 Nov 1667, bapt 17 Nov., witnesses were Alexander Lourie & John Dailles. John Lourie is referred to as a coalhewer. Nothing further is found of Jeane and it is probable that she died young.

(6) *Janet*, born 24 Apr 1672, bapt 25 Apr., witnesses were Alexander Steel & John Johnstone. John Johnstone was a coalhewer who was married to Christian Cowan. Janet married Thomas Baks in Inveresk parish, 21 May 1692, witnesses being John Anderson, her brother-in-law & John Lourie, her father (or brother?) Evidently Thomas Baks died in a few years and Janet married 2nd, 22 Jun 1703, Charles Macline, in Inveresk, witnesses being John Hunter & John Anderson. It is believed that her 2nd husband died & Janet married 3rd, 16 Aug 1707, Walter Wilson of Duddingston, at Inveresk, witnesses being John Dickson & Alexander Fluker. Alexander Fluker was married to Bessie Anderson, whose parents were John Anderson & Marion Lourie, mentioned above.

It is noted that the first and only known male child, Thomas, and the first female child, Marion, are probably named after Bessie's proposed parents, Thomas Adamson & Marion Craig. She was baptized at Liberton, 3 Aug 1634. There could have been a child born ca 1659 named James, and one ca 1669; there is no evidence, however, although it may be that the baptisms are unrecorded or that the children died as infants or before they could be baptized and so were not recorded. All of this means that the possibility of James being the father of John, James, Alexander and Margaret, needs to be further explored. John Lourie's burial has not been found, although he may have died in Inveresk parish where he was last reported living. Inveresk burial records do not begin until 1751.

---

## REVIEW

*Gravestone Inscriptions, volume II, Co. Down, Barony of Ards*, compiled by Dr R. S. J. Clarke and published by the Ulster Scot Foundation, Belfast, 1974; price £1.

Previous volumes of this County Down series have been reviewed in the October 1967, December 1970 and June 1973 issues of this journal. The last of these describes the principal differences in style and content of the Ulster inscriptions from the Scottish—the frequent absence of the maiden name of a married woman, the general lack of mention of occupation and the absence of symbols of occupation.

The volume includes about 950 inscriptions from the inter-denominational graveyard of Movilla in Newtonards, 11 pre-1900 from the Church of Ireland church there and all the inscriptions, 11 in number, from the old Newtonards Priory graveyard.

Some of the commoner names appearing in the Movilla graveyard are — Anderson on 20 stones, Boyd on 19, Brown 17, Dalzell 21, Ferguson 31, Finlay 15, Jamison 11, Johnston, 16, Patterson 26, Patton 21, Rankin 10, Stewart 7, Thompson 14, Wallace 28 and Wilson 10—all of which are also common in Scotland.

Various baptismal and marriage records exist and are in local custody—the Church of Ireland from 1701 to 1736 and from 1838 to the present; for the presbyterian churches from 1833 or later; and for the Roman Catholic from 1855.

The illustrations show a flat stone with a marginal inscription dated 1633 to a woman and some headstones dating from 1756 to 1827 (the last with masonic symbols) of types similar to those of the same period in Scotland.

The projected vol. 12, Barony of Ards, will deal with the graveyards of Ballyblack, Greyabbey and Kircubbin with addenda. Vol. 10 dealt with the graveyards of Ballymageogh, Ballymartin, Glasdrumman, Kilhorne, Kilkeel and Tamlaght, and had an index to volumes 6 to 10.

To anyone interested in County Down family history this volume, like its predecessors, should prove a valuable acquisition. It may be hoped also that it will suggest to others the desirability of recording graveyard inscriptions elsewhere before it is too late.

J. F. M.

---

## QUERIES

**KIRKNESS:** Peter Kirkness born in the Orkney Islands Dec. 12, 1825 died at Mount Forest, Ont. Canada, May 19, 1904, husband of Mary Scott. His Gt. Gt. Grandson would like any information on parents, parish etc. and also be interested in communicating with anyone working on a Kirkness line.—John A. Church, P.O. Box 1002, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, N4S 8A4.

**LESLIE:** John Leslie, born approx. 1762 and married Margaret Muir. There were five children from this issue, Janet, Magnus, Andrew, Thomas and William who married Jessie SWANNY or SWANEY, all born and lived in the Orkney Islands. Would be interested in exchanging information with anyone else interested in this line. — Miss Sue Leslie, 6 Andrew Avenue, Millswood, South Australia 5034.

**EWING-CALDER:** Two of my major lines originated in Scotland, arriving in America (Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and adjoining colonies) before 1750. I am anxious to correspond with anyone interested in either or both of these surnames.—Laura D. Ewing, P.O. Box 55, Wimberley, Texas, U.S.A. 78676.

**SMITH:** Seeking parentage and information Andrew Smith and wife Katherina. Their son, William Theodore Smith, was born 11th November 1848, (probably Aberdeen). William emigrated to America about 1884, settling in Pierce Co., Wash. Andrew had a sister who married Mr More. Their son, Robert Smith More, was born 13th October 1828, Scotland. The Mores emigrated to America in 1831, settling temporarily in Connecticut; then on to Iowa and Illinois. Robert finally settled in Pierce Co., Wash.—Mrs Elsie Nemchick, 4117 N.W. 127th St., Vancouver, Wash. 98665.

**HUME:** John Hume lived in Leith between 1860 and 1875: he first married Elizabeth Whitecross, by whom he had 9 children, Fred, Charles, Henry, John, William, Frank, Arthur Paton, Elizabeth and Helen. About 1878 Arthur Paton Hume emigrated to Australia. John Hume later married Jane Dow, by whom he had several children. Are there any relatives still living in Scotland of John Hume?—J. A. Hume, 49 Clovelly Avenue, Glenroy 3046, Melbourne, Australia.

**KING:** I'm seeking the parentage of John King, born 1795, in the village of

Denholm, 5 miles west of Jedburgh, Roxburgh County. He immigrated to the United States in 1817. Would like to hear from anyone with King ancestors in Roxburgh County.—Mrs Barbara Silveira, 6839 Colton Blvd., Oakland, California 94611, U.S.A.

JOHN YOUL of 1/41 Rockley Road, South Yarra Vic. 3141 Australia desires information concerning JOHN YOUL who married JEAN WATSON at Stirling, 27th November 1796. Their son John, Candlemaker, born 14.2.1803, married Mary Anderson 9.6.1826, migrated to Australia 1853”.

NEED information on the ancestry of John Campbell, born ca 1710 in Coleraine, North Ireland, Migrated to North Carolina middle 1700's in his own ship, founded Coleraine, North Carolina. died 1788. Also William Johnston referred to as Lord and Capt. Married Ann Chew in Virginia in 1723. Born 12.1.1697. All letters will be answered.—Capt. F. Allen Johnston, P.O. Box 738, Katy, Texas, USA

NICOL (L); Morris (Morrice); Meldrum; Mitchell; Rollo; Duncan; Donaldson; Fury; Scott; Kelly; Sim; McGregor. Thomas Nicol and his wife Elspeth Morris (Morrice) were known to have had 3 children all born in Leuchars, Fifeshire. 1: Euphan Nicol (born 1682); 2: Jean Nicol (born 1684) and 3: Andrew Nicol (born 1687). Andrew married Jean Meldrum and they had 4 children all born in Leuchars. 1: Thomas Nicol (born 1715); 2: Margaret Nicol (born 1716); 3: John Nicol (born 1718) and 4: Andrew Nicol (born 1725).

John married Elizabeth (Elspeth or Isobel) Mitchell (born 1719) in 1745 at Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fifeshire, and they had 5 children, all born in Ferry-Port-on-Craig. 1: Andrew Nicol (born 1746); 2: Thomas Nicol (born 1748); 3: Alexander Nicol (1750-1810); 4: John Nicol (born 1753) and 5: Jean Nicol (born 1757).

Alexander Nicol(1) became a weaver and married Euphan Rollo (died 1786) in 1780 at Ferry-Port-on-Craig and they had a son Walter Nicoll (1786-1862) in Ferry-Port-on-Craig. After the death of his wife Euphan in 1786 Alexander Nicoll married again to Elspeth Duncan in 1788 in Ferry-Port-on-Craig.

Walter Nicoll became a church sexton and officer in Mains Parish Church, Mains, Dundee, Angus, and in 1805 at Mains, married Jane (Jean) Donaldson who was born in 1770/71 at Newtyle, Forfarshire and died in 1853 at Mains. Walter and Jane Nicoll were known to have had 5 children all born in Mains. 1: William Fenton Nicoll (1808-1873); 2: Margaret Nicoll (born 1810); 3: David Nicoll (born 1812/13) who became a tailor; 4: Jean Nicoll (born 1816/17) who became a bleachfield worker, and another daughter who married a Fury, they having 2 children both born in Main. 1: Jean Fury (born 1840/41); 2: Catharine Fury (born 1844/45).

William Fenton Nicoll became a linen yarn bleacher and married Elizabeth Scott (1800-1858) in Mains, in 1830 and they had 6 children.

1: David Nicoll (born 1833) who married Catherine Kelly; 2: Barbara Nicoll (1835/1897) who married John Sim; 3: Walter Nicoll (born 1839/40 in Mains) who became a linen yarn shaker; 4: Ann Fisher Nicoll (born 1844 in Magdelene Kirkton, Mains, died 1922) who became a linen yarn bleacher and married James McGregor in 1866; 5: John Nicoll and 6: William Nicoll.

Any information about the parentage of Elspeth Morris; Jean Meldrum; Euphan Rollo and Jane Donaldson plus any other facts about any of the above persons would be most gratefully received. — Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, CM11 2LL, England.

*MACLEAN*: Roderick (Rory) Maclean, born at Kilmorach, Inverness-shire, married Margaret Chisholm and had three sons: Hector, Donald, Neil. Hector (1772—August 18, 1854), born at Kilmorach, married Ann (Nancy) Fraser (1777—August 5, 1859), daughter of Kenneth Fraser, Glasgow, and emigrated between 1803 and 1811 to Pictou, Nova Scotia, Canada. (Donald married Elizabeth Maclean, and settled in Pictou County; Neil went to Australia). Descendant seeks information about ancestry of Roderick (Rory) Maclean.—Please write Donald F. Maclean, 5787 Ogilvie, Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Information wanted regarding three brothers, Samuel, Jonathan and Christopher Howgate who emigrated to America between 1750 and 1770. Would also like to correspond with any families bearing the name Howgate. — Arthur Hogate, 58 Walnut Street, Salem, New Jersey 08079, U.S.A.

*JOHN BAXTER* born 1676 plus or minus four, of *TEALING* near *DUNDEE*, co-founder of *GLASSITE* movement, married beginning of 1695 *JANET LEAPER*, founder of family known as *BAXTERS* of *DUNDEE*, probably flax manufacturer. Does anyone know who his forbears were?

Does anyone know who his children were besides *JOHN BAXTER* 1700-1784?

Does anyone know where *JANET LEAPER* came from?

—John Baxter, 65 Canterbury Road, REDCAR, County of Cleveland, ENGLAND, TS10 3QG.

*Dr WILLIAM LYON* born 1715 son of *ROBERT LYON* born 17 FEB 1685 graduated at Saint Andrews 1705, ordained Minister of *KINFAUNS* 8 APR 1712 and of *JEAN DALGLEISH* married 8 DEC 1714 in the Parish of *PERTH* (see Lyons of Cossins and Wester Ogil, Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald, 1901.) This *WILLIAM LYON* returned from *MARYLAND* in the North American Colonies in 1735 to marry a Miss *GRAHAME*. The parents of the lady disapproved of the match, but the pair eloped and were married, returning subsequently to *MARYLAND*. Their children were *ROBERT* who married *SUSANNA HALL* and *ELIZABETH* who married *ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON*.

What was the Christian name of Miss *GRAHAME*?

Where and when did the marriage take place?

Who were her parents?

—John Baxter, 65 Canterbury Road, REDCAR, County of Cleveland, England, TS10 3QG.

*LYON* family living at *NEWTON ABBOT* in *DEVON* at beginning of 1700s, known to have gone to *IRELAND* and subsequently to North *AMERICA*. There is an allegation not so far substantiated that they may have been derived from *LYONS* of *EASTER OGIL* which went out of the family at the time of the tenth laird. Names associated—*THOMAS*, *WILLIAM*, *MARY*, *DAVID*, *ALEXANDER*. A pos-

sible address was Manor House, Kingston, Somerset. Female descendants married HENRYs and GIBSONs.

Any clues?—John Baxter, 65 Canterbury Road, REDCAR, County of Cleveland, England, TS10 3QG.

**CUSHNIE:** Mr David J. Cushnie, 14 Madrid Road, Andover, Hants. SP10 1JR, is doing research on Cushnie families who migrated from Scotland, usually from Aberdeenshire, to England last century. He wonders if anyone else is working on these families and would be happy to share the information he has collected.

**SMITH, ORKNEY:** Information wanted as to the descendants of the Rev. Alexander Smith, Minister of the Congregational Church, Rendall, who died 6th September 1886 and is buried in St. Magnus Cathedral Churchyard together with his wife and daughter, Mrs John T. Marcus who died, aged 90, in 1940. Two sons, J. C. and George Smith were merchants in Fiji. The data is required by Dr. D. A. Scarr, of the Department of Pacific & Southeast Asian History, The Australian National University, in connection with his work on Sir John Bates Thurston (1836 1897), Governor of Fiji, etc.

**DAVID BETHUNE** (or Beaton), 1494-1546, Cardinal Archbishop of St. Andrews, is stated (Conolly, *Eminent Men of Fife*, p. 45) to have been the son of John Bethune of Balfour and Isabella, dau. of David Moneypenny of Pitmully. Walter Macfarlane's *Genealogical Collections* states (p. 7) that John Bethune of Balfour m. Elizabeth, dau. to -N- Monepennie, laird of Kinkell. Stephen's *Inverkeithing and Rosyth* shows at p. 126 a 'Mr David' Moneypenny, yr. son of Thomas Moneypenny of Pitmully by Christian Keith. Was this David Moneypenny the grandfather of Cardinal Bethune?—D. M. Foley, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, U.S.A.

Desire data and parentage of JOHN HENDERSON, and wife, REBECCA LYLE. A son, JOSIAS L. HENDERSON, of Ballyfore, married Dec. 1, 1853, Raloo, Antrim, Ireland, and died Sept. 19, 1897, Govan, Lanark, Scotland.

Desire data and parentage of JOHN Mc LEAN. Also, data of daughter, MARGARET McLEAN, who married Josias L. Henderson, Dec. 1, 1853, Raloo, Antrim, Ireland. Margaret was of Ballylagan, Antrim, Ireland.

Desire data and parentage of JAMES HAWTHORNE. Need data of son, JAMES HAWTHORNE, who married Mary McBride, Sept. 10, 1846, Ballynure, Antrim, Ireland.

Desire data and parentage of JOHN LEE. A son, WILLIAM JOHN LEE, born June 6, 1853, Kilmore, Monaghan, Ireland, married MARY JANE Mc KEON, of Rockcorry (dau of WILLIAM McKEON), July 13, 1852, Parish of Ematrix, Monaghan, Ireland. Need all data of Mary Jane McKeon and her parents.

Desire data and parentage of SAMUEL McBRIDE. Need data of daughter, MARY McBRIDE, who married James Hawthorne, Sept. 10 1846, Ballynure,

Antrim, Ireland. Mary married (2) July 24, 1868, Patrick Creighton. She died (where, when ?) Scotland.

Desire data and parentage of ANDREW BROWN. A son, SAMUEL BROWN, was born, Feb. 2, 1808, Clontenakelly, Comber, Down, Ireland.

Desire data and parentage of JOHN GOURLEY. Need data of daughter, AGNES GOURLEY, of Ballykeel, who married Samuel Brown, Aug. 24, 1850, Moneyrea, Down, Ireland.—Mrs Sam Henderson, R#2, 770 S. River Drive, Heyburn, Idaho 83336.

George CARDNO, tenant farmer on Kinglessor, parish of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, died 17 Sept. 1774, age 75. Family records conflict as to who his wife was. One gives an Isobel WEBSTER, no dates, the other gives Jean LOW who died 8 March 1788 age 80. A search of parish records gives a Jean CARDNO who died on that date.

Family born to George CARDNO and his wife were:

Alexander bap. 23 Dec. 1733

James bap. 9 Sept 1740

Sophia bap. 2 Oct. 1742

George bap. 26 May 1744

John born 1748

also

Jean

Peter

It would seem that this family were tenants on Kinglessor since at least 1587, when a William CARDNO is first mentioned in the Philorth Charter Chests.

There does not seem to be a marker in the Fraserburgh Cemetery that is readable concerning this George CARDNO. I would like to contact anyone who may have done research on this family. Who was the wife of George CARDNO? Who were the parents of George? Will happily share information on later generations. — Robert L. Pittendrigh, 19 Merlin Crescent, Regina, Sask., CANADA S4R 3E1.

---

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Joan Ward, Santa Cruz, California; Kathleen Richards, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Richard Abbott, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Carolyn Turner, Richmond, Virginia; Bill Linder, Washington, D.C., Director, Central Reference, U.S. National Archives; Nancy Linder (Mrs Bill R.); Miriam Dexter, Manhattan, Kansas; Lillian Hanley, Midland, Texas.

Members of a genealogy tour to Britain directed by Mr Linder, for the purpose of visiting ancestral homesites and performing research. The above members of the 53-person tour had ancestors from Scotland. All were highly impressed and commented on the hospitality of the Scots, and were appreciative of the tour of the Scottish Record Office and the reception given by the Scottish Genealogy Society.

# **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

<b>Hon. President</b>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<b>Hon. Vice-Presidents</b>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., Ph.D., Albany Herald. John F. Mitchell, C.I.E., F.S.A.Scot. Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.
<b>Chairman of Council</b>	Donald Whyte, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G.
<b>Hon. Secretary</b>	Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY. (Tel: 031-556-3844).
<b>Hon. Treasurer</b>	David C. Cargill, F.S.G., F.S.A.Scot., 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4 3PG.
<b>Hon. Editor</b>	Ivor R. Guild, M.A., LL.B., c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S. 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS.
<b>Hon. Librarian</b>	R. M. Strathdee, F.L.A., 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh, EH4 2EH.
<b>Hon. Auditor</b>	Peter A. Buncle.
<b>Council</b>	Miss Patricia M. Baxendine, M.A. Miss A. S. Cowper, B.A., F.L.A. Peter J. W. Kilpatrick R. W. Munro Dr Jean Munro Mrs Sheila Pitcairn James R. Seaton, M.A. Mrs Rita E. Shiels Bruce A. Stenhouse. James A. Thompson.