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BALQUIDDER — A HIGHLAND "NO MAN'S LAND"

by Major John Stewart of Ardvorlich

I am just a poor ignorant farmer by profession and a very part-time amateur historian. Local history has been my spare-time hobby; however, in the course of my seventy years I have picked up odd bits of information here and there, and in the course of delving into the past deeds — and misdeeds — of my own family have of necessity learnt much about the history of Balquhidder and Lochearnside, and what an amazingly complicated history it is!

I intend to try to trace the changes in the tribes or clans inhabiting that area, and the innumerable changes in ownership, all of which make a fascinating study to me at any rate. I do not pretend that there are not gaps in my knowledge.

Balquhidder was from early times the land of the MacLarens; then in the 16th century it became the land of the MacLarens and Stewarts. Quite recently it became known as the land of the MacGregors owing to the wizardry of Sir Walter Scott. Perhaps before going any further I should explain that I may be a bit biassed for besides being a Stewart my mother was a MacLaren!

I will begin by describing, for those who don't know it, the lie of the land. Balquhidder and Lochearn lie on the very edge of the mountain mass overlooking the Lowland plain. In days gone by it was difficult of access; the only approach from the South was by the narrow and tortuous Pass of Leny and thence along the steep banks of Loch Lubnaig. From the East it could only be reached traversing the wild shores of Loch Earn. North and West it was guarded by high and difficult passes used and familiar only to those in search of a creach, and to unwelcome "broken men". The Lowlanders looked upon their strange neighbours with fear and distrust, and had little truck with them except when they descended from their fastnesses to sell their cattle at the great Trysts of Crieff or Falkirk, or when they descended, unapostolically, to lift their cattle, goods and gear. The officers of the Law rarely penetrated it, and when they did were glad to get out of it unscathed.

The district comprises three main areas:—

The Braes of Balquhidder stretching practically from the Kirkton of Balquhidder to the vast hinterland reaching to the hills above Glenfalloch in the west.

Fon Drummondich, the area comprising the present estate of Edinchip.

The Campbell Lands of Glenogle, Glenbeich, and Glenample, the waters of these three glens flowing eastwards into Loch Earn, the Tay basin, whereas the waters of Balquhidder flow into the Forth basin.

In early times Balquhidder formed the westernmost part of the Earldom of Strathearn created in 1115 by King Alexander I. The inhabitants, a mixture of Dalriadic Scots and native Picts were tribes which at a later date formed the Clan Laurin. They held their land under the patriarchial system, and as some measure of their importance two

of their chiefs, Laurin of Ardveich and Eoan of Bathweder appear in the Ragman Roll of 1296. When the Celtic Earldom succession failed and reverted to the Crown, King David II granted it to his own nephew, who later became King Robert II who in turn conferred it upon David, his eldest son by his second marriage. For some reason which we do not know, the leaders of these native tribes either neglected to get charters for their lands or were refused them, and the tribal leaders became tenants of their landlords with no rights but the right of their swords.

These tribes suffered serious loss of man-power at the Battle of the Standard in 1138; in a sanguinary feud with the Buchanans of Leny about 1425; and at the Battle of Ben Doran in 1438 when fighting in support of Dugald Stewart of Appin, whose mother was a daughter of MacLaren of Ardveich. Gradually then their power and influence decreased until by the time they were known as the Clan Laurin they were confined to two tribes, the MacLarens of Balquhiddar and the MacLarens of Ardveich on the North side of Lochearn.

This connection between the Stewarts of Appin and the MacLarens is particularly interesting for it led to an alliance between the two clans which persisted until 1745, in spite of the great distance between their respective countries. Neither clan called upon the other for help in vain. The Stewarts of Appin were involved in every Jacobite rising, and at their side were the MacLarens of Balquhiddar.

When in 1427 King James I divested Malise, Earl of Strathearn of his Earldom — making him Earl of Menteith instead — the whole area became vested in the Crown, and about 1490 William Stewart of Baldorran was appointed Royal Baillie of Balquhiddar. He was a Lowlander, Baldorran being in Stirlingshire near Lennoxton. The post corresponded somewhat to the present day commissioner or factor, and he had a lease of the baillieship with the right to let the farms and holdings and to administer justice. (I have his sword of office in my possession to this day). I do not know by what interest or influence he got the job — maybe through his father-in-law Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.

This is the point where the changing influences in Balquhiddar begin.

William Stewart and later Walter his son used their powers to settle numerous Stewart families in what was after all, MacLaren country. His sons, legitimate and illegitimate, his relations and friends, seem to have been settled in excellent holdings. In a remarkably short time there were many Stewart families which rapidly took on the language, habits, and organisation of the Gael amongst whom they had settled. The curious feature is that this invasion seems to have been entirely peaceful. There were no massacres, no complaints, no lawsuits; intermarriages with MacLarens soon followed. The more important places leased were Glenbuckie, Gartnafueran, and Ledcreich; these were later turned into feus. Other Stewarts were settled in Glenfinglas.

This appears to have been the first invasion of strangers on a big scale. One wonders why it took place without disturbance? Was it because the weakened MacLarens were thin on the ground, or were they too peace-loving to fight for their rights, or were they led by a feeble chief?

The whole of the Lordship of Balquhiddar was not under lease to William Stewart. Argyle had procured a charter of Edinample on Lochearn, and in 1511 Ross of Craigie had a charter of Auchleskine, claimed to be the homestead of the MacLaren chief.

And now we must leave Balquhiddy for a moment and turn to the authors of the next invasion. The invasion by Clan Gregor. This Clan had originally occupied large stretches of land in Glenorchy and Glenstrae, but they had lost Glenorchy to Argyll who had made it over to his third son, Colin Campbell, 1st Laird of Glenorchy, in 1432. This resulted in many of the clan having to leave their ancient clan territory, and as Glenstrae was too small an area to accommodate them, they had to live outside it, dispersed under alien landlords. They spread to Rannoch, Glenlyon, Lochtayside, and Glengyle during the next century. One cannot but feel some sympathy for the clan, forced out of their homeland and having to beg shelter and land from unwilling chiefs of other clans.

According to a note made by William Stewart, my predecessor, about 1830, there were four tribes of Clan Gregor apart from the Chief's line of Glenstrae.

The Clan Douilcheach or "Children of the Mist" who inhabited the Glendochart area.

The Clan Douilchiar (Dugald Kiar) of whom Glengyle.

The Slioch Para Choilach Roro, who from the name would appear to have come from Cowal originally, and were in Glenlyon.

The Aberachs, who appear to have come from Lochaber. Of them Glencarnaig and a good many in Balquhiddy.

Early in the 1500's there had been born in Rannoch a MacGregor called Duncan Ladarsach. He was not the chief, but later became tutor to Alasdair of Glenstrae who was the chief, and he led him into a labyrinth of trouble. Duncan Ladarsach was a particularly cruel, ruthless, and daring rascal, who, having gathered a party of the wilder spirits of the clan round him, terrorised the whole of Breadalbane and Strathearn. It is said that mothers in those days warned their naughty children that, if they did not behave, Duncan Ladarsach would get them!

In 1542 he turned his attention to Balquhiddy, one can only suppose being well aware of the weakened condition of Clan Laurin. As is so poignantly expressed in "MacGregor's Testament",

*"My chief and friendis then I gart convène
To ane prive counsall all thegidder,
Quhilk the Clanlaurent full soir nicht mene,
The cause thair of ye may well consider:
In the Passioun oulk into Balquhiddy
Seven and tuentie we slew into that place
Be fyre and suorde, thai gat na uther grace."*

They occupied the holdings of their victims. A clan without a powerful chief and with no great interested superior to protect them could do little to protect themselves.

By 1551 Duncan Ladarsach's depredations had become so serious that James Stewart, Walter the Baillie's son, with two Drummonds entered into a Bond of Manrent with Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, undertaking to pursue to the death with their whole power Duncan Ladarsach MacGregor, Gregor his son, and their accomplices, and a year later both were caught and beheaded by Glenorchy.

In 1558 the MacGregors struck again. One of the tribes, Clan Dulcheir, ever spreading and seeking new homesteads, came over the passes and massacred 18 householders of Clan Laurin, their wives and bairns. Again they occupied their victim's holdings. This seems to have been the body blow for the MacLarens, and the following year they entered into a Bond of Manrent with Glenorchy, gaining his protection in exchange for their independence. MacGregors were bad neighbours for a weakened clan.

And here we must leave Clan Laurin and Clan Gregor for a moment and pick up the thread of the Stewarts.

When Walter the Baillie died in 1547 Archibald, Earl of Argyll, was granted the lands and annual rents which had pertained to him, so that James his son did not inherit the baillieship. Balquhiddy appears to have come under Argyll's domination and he seems to have withdrawn his patronage of the Stewarts so that James's son, Alexander, bereft of patronage, had to be content to become a tenant of Chisholm of Dundurn in Ardvorlich. I fear this meant a down-grading in social status! Sometime after 1551 Argyle sold his rights in Balquhiddy to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and about the same time Ross of Craigie sold his lands, which included Auchleskine — the MacLaren chief's "homestead" — to David, Lord Drummond, and that area thereafter was known as Fon Drummondich.

In 1588 the Clan Gregor brought further trouble and retribution upon themselves. They murdered John Drummond of Drummondernoch, one of the King's foresters in Glenartney. It is a well-known story and cannot be better told than in a letter written to his friend Buchanan of Auchleshie by my great-great-grandfather in 1811.

(Letter follows)

Letter from WILLIAM STEWART OF ARDVORLICH to JOHN BUCHANAN OF AUCHLESHIE. 1811.

Dear Sir,

I was favoured with yours of the 5th inst. and shall now send you as circumstantial an account as I can of the Murder of Drummondernoch relating it as I had from my Father and several others.

John Drummond of Drummondernoch, about the beginning of the seventeenth or towards the end of the sixteenth century, was Stewart Depute of Strathearn, under his cousin Lord Drummond. At that time, two or three MacGregors of a tribe in Balquhiddy, called Clann Dughall a cheathach or the Children of Dugall of the Mist (from their ancestor being an outlaw) were apprehended committing depredations upon the lands belonging to Lord Drummond, and being tried before the Stewart Depute, they were condemned and executed at Crief. Soon after, a party of the MacGregors surprised Drummondernoch in the Forest of Glenartney, while attended but by one servant. In revenge for the execution of their kinsmen they killed him; and having cut off his head brought it down to the House of Ardvorlich.

At that time, Alexander Stewart of Ardvorlich, one of my ancestors, was married to Margaret Drummond, sister to Drummondernoch. She, her husband being absent, entertained them very hospitably. She was called out of the room on some errand, and on her return, the first object that presented itself to her, was the bloody head of her brother, placed upon the Table, the Mouth full of bread and cheese: and the miscreants in their savage humour, desired it to eat heartily for many a dinner had he eat at that Table.

The poor woman, in a state of distraction immediately burst out of the room and disappeared. Norwithstanding the diligent search that was made for her, she could not be found, so that they concluded that she had destroyed herself.

It was afterwards discovered, however, that upon hearing where her brother had been murdered, she instantly set out and never halted until she reached the fatal spot. She continued wandering through the Forest for many days in a state of absolute mental derangement.

This happened about Midsummer. At that season of the year it was customary for all the inhabitants of the Highlands (and the practice was not discontinued until our own times) to send all their Milch Cows to pasture upon their shealings for the space of two or three months. Ardvorlich's cattle were at that time upon one of his shealings by the side of Benvorlich, adjoining to the Forest. After spending some days in this wandering state, a glimpse of reason it was presumed had returned, and she became anxious to see her cattle. As her women were employed one evening in milking the cows, they were astonished to see her standing upon a height a little above them intently looking on. When they attempted to make up to her she ran away and disappeared. Information was sent down to the House, and her husband, with a party of men, went up and searched in all directions, but to no purpose. Naturally concluding that she might return that evening, they concealed themselves in the heath that surrounded the shealing. She appeared as on the former night. She was taken and brought down to her own House where she gradually recovered her reason, and lived many years after.

As soon as the commission of the murder was known an express was sent to Drummond Castle acquainting Lord Drummond of it, and application being made to the King in Council, then at Stirling Castle, Letters of Fire and Sword were issued against the tribe and their abettors.

Drummond of Invermay, a younger brother of Drummondernoch's, and the first of that family, putting himself at the head of a strong party of men sent by Lord Drummond, and the Earl of Montrose who was likewise a relation, marched up to Ardvorlich, and being joined by Stewart of Ardvorlich and his party, they proceeded to the Braes of Balquhiddy and killed it is said, no less than thirty-seven of them upon the meadow of Invernenty. James Stewart, the next Ardvorlich and nephew to Drummondernoch, afterwards apprehended twelve more of this same tribe, carried them to the East end of Lochearn, and hanged them upon a large Oak Tree. This extirpated the whole Horde.

This is a popular story well known in this Country, but like every other story handed down by tradition, interlarded with many fictions. It is asserted that the Lady

lived many months in the Forest amongst the Deer, and that she and they became at last so well acquainted, and so familiar that she lay all night in the middle of them, and that they even allowed her to milk them. It is also told that the tree whereon the MacGregors were hanged, having that year carried such a luxuriant crop, never after bore a single acorn nor even leaf. The present Lord Melville made some alteration on the Public Road about eight or nine years ago to the westward of Dunira House, and in making the new line, a number of human skeletons were dug up near to the place where the Tree is supposed to have stood. It is of course conjectured they were the remains of these MacGregors.

I have been assured that there were found not long ago, at Drummond Castle, some letters that passed between the Earl of Montrose and Lord Drummond regarding this transaction: in one of which the Earl declares they will take sweet revenge for the death of their cousin Drummondernoch.

A small rising ground to the westward or rather Northwest side of the hill of Uathmhore is still pointed out as the place where he was killed, and to this day retains the name of TOM Iain Mhore or John More's Mount, which I have frequently seen. A cairn was built upon the top, a part of which it is said still remains.

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That is not quite the whole story. When the MacGregors left Ardvorlich they made for Balquhidder. As the Privy Council Records recount:—

Likeas, after the murder committed, the authors thereof carried the said umquhile John Drummond's head to the Laird of MacGregor, who, and the hāill surname of M'Gregors, purposely convened upon the Sunday thereafter at the Kirk of Buchquhidder — where they caused the said umquhile John Drummond's head to be presented to them, and there avowing the said murder to have been committed by their communion, council and determination, laid their hands upon the pow, and in eithnick and barbarous manner swear to defend the authors of the said murder, in maist proud contempt of our sovereign Lord and his authority, etc., etc.,

Commission was granted to every nobleman and chief of clan within striking distance to search for and apprehend Alaster M'Gregor of Glenstrae and others of the said Clan Gregor and to pursue and assiege them with fire and sword.

By this time the MacLarens had sunk into relative obscurity. Even the line of their chiefs ceased to be certain. Not so the MacGregors; they, in spite of every attempt by the Government, Argyle, Glenorchy, and their many other enemies to subdue them, continued on their course of self-destruction. Meanwhile Alister Stewart in Ardvorlich had got into trouble. He and his accomplices, men of Lochearnside, Balquhidder, and Stewarts in Glenfinglas, had in 1591 carried out a successful night raid upon certain lands about Drymen. So successful had it been that a few months later they harried the same lands in broad daylight "with twa bagpapis blawand befeir thame", and carried off a great creach of 196 head of cattle, 66 horses, and 100 sheep. Pipers will be interested to note that the "twa bagpapis" were MacCrimmons living at that time on Lochearnside, and that one of them was a Patrick MacCrimmon. Alister and his merry men suffered no retribution apart from being declared outlaws. As a result of all this, a year later, the Privy Council granted a Commission to Argyle to apprehend "the wicked Clan Gregor

the Stewarts of Balquhiddar, and other broken men of the Hiellands". It is perhaps somewhat distressing to find the Stewarts classed with the wicked Clan Gregor, but reading between the lines I can only suppose that Alister was desperate for stock for his farms and this was the easiest way to procure it. He must have done well, for 30 years later his son was able to buy Ardvorlich from the Earl of Perth.

In 1585 Sir John Murray of Tullibardine obtained a charter of the lands of Balquhiddar from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, so that he was superior of the whole Lordship excluding Fon Drummondich and the Campbell lands of Edinample and Glenreich. A word about these Campbells. Ardveich known as Ardveichlonne was granted to his second son Colin by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy 6th Laird in 1558, and Dalveich Castle was probably built by him, only to be razed to the ground in 1644 by Alasdair MacDonald (called Colkitto) — inveterate enemy of all Campbells — when he passed along Loch Earn on his way to rendezvous with Montrose at Blair Atholl. On the failure of Colin's line after two generations, Edinample and Glenveich were granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy (called Black Duncan of the Cowl or Black Duncan of the Castles) to his fourth son Patrick in 1624. It was Sir Duncan who built Edinample Castle, a fine and picturesque fortified house with a magnificent dungeon where many a MacGregor must have languished. It was rapidly becoming a complete ruin, but salvation has come at the last minute for it has been bought by a man who intends to restore it to its original size and appearance.

Now we will drop the Campbell thread and take up the MacGregor thread again.

In 1603 the Clan Gregor got involved in their greatest trouble; The Field of Glenfruin. Having defeated the Colquhouns in this bloody battle, the Government decided to wipe out the Clan once and for all. The name MacGregor was to be known no more; Alasdair of Glenstrae, the chief, was hanged; no man could feed, help, or shelter a MacGregor. It says a lot for their pride of race, their "esprit de corps", and their tenacity, that the Clan survived at all, but let it be said that many men who had no cause to love them had pity on them, gave them shelter, and were heavily fined for the crime of "reset of Clan Gregor". Amongst them was Alister Stewart of Ardvorlich, fined 500 merks, John M'Laren in Glenbeth, 200 merks, Robert M'Ean V'Laren in Balquhiddar, 20 merks, John M'Laren in Ardrossan £100, Laurence his son, £40, and many others.

For the next 30 or 40 years an uneasy truce reigned in Balquhiddar. There were minor raids and murders; Gilderoy the infamous freebooter was hung, there were further enactments against the wicked Clan Gregor. In the Civil War of 1644—45 both the MacLarens and MacGregors fought for Montrose; the MacLarens joined their friends the Stewarts of Appin. Strange that Clan Gregor fought for the King who had permitted such drastic laws to be passed for suppressing them, but they rightly regarded The Campbells as their true and greatest enemies and blamed them for dispossessing them of their lands of Glenorchy and Glenstrae, and they were adversaries of the King. I dare not suppress it, but the Stewarts of Balquhiddar did not come out of it so well, but that is another story.

In 1613 there was again a change in ownership when John, Earl of Tullibardine wadset his lands in Balquhiddar to David, Lord Scone, but 30 years later Mungo, Viscount Stormont, Scone's successor granted disposition in favour of his nephew John, Earl of Atholl. The Atholl Hunting Rolls give the names of the chief tenants and feuars in the Lordship in 1663. Ten Stewarts are named and only three McLarens. There are 7 MacGregors, and it will be noted that they do not hide their identity under other names. The penal legislation against them had been repealed in 1661 after the Restoration, as some recompence for their support of the Royal cause, only to be reimposed in 1693 after Killiecrankie. There were three Fergusons. This became a common name in Bal-

quhidder, and I have always understood that they were introduced from Atholl when the Earl got the Lordship. There were also 6 Macintyres; this too was a common name, but I do not know anything of their origin. There are other names, some no doubt followers of Clan Laurin still using their patronymics.

In 1671 there was born in Glengyle, Robert MacGregor Campbell, better known as Rob Roy. He was the son of Donald MacGregor of Glengyle of the tribe of Clan Duilcheir. As a young man he leased Monachyletuarach in Balquhidder and engaged in the profession of cattle dealer, but he soon spread his wings and engaged in that business on a much grander scale and latterly in protection rackets further afield. His exploits are so well-known that I will pass them over, especially as they took place outwith our area. There was however one serious clash with the MacLarens in 1734. A tack of some land held by John M'Laren of Invernenty was due for renewal, and Rob Roy claimed and demanded that he should get it. Feeling ran high, and a challenge was issued to settle the matter with the sword. Clan Gregor mustered for the fight, and the MacLarens sent word to Appin to come to their aid.

On the appointed day the MacGregors, finding themselves outnumbered suggested that the matter should be settled by single combat knowing full well that Rob Roy was an expert swordsman with a remarkably long reach which gave him great advantage. Alexander Stewart of Invernahyle in Appin, a much younger man and able swordsman was chosen to confront him. It was a long and fierce fight but at last the younger man penetrated the tiring Rob Roy's guard, wounded him, and ended the fight. Rob Roy died shortly after at Inverlochlarig Beg whether as a result of the fight or not I would not know. Amongst those who attended his wake and funeral was my great-great-grandfather, Robert Stewart. I wish I knew what he thought about it!

If Rob Roy did not stir up that much trouble, his rascally sons certainly did! Two years later the last clan murder in Balquhidder took place. Rob Roy's sons had never forgiven the MacLarens for getting the better of them when their father tried to wrest Invernenty from John MacLaren. At the instigation of his brothers, Robin Oig, the youngest, approached MacLaren when he was peacefully ploughing one of his fields. MacLaren saw him and said "What is that snake wanting here to-day? At that moment Robin Oig fired and the poor man fell mortally wounded. The MacGregors then laughed or killed 30 head of cattle belonging to the MacLarens. Robert Stewart of Appin advertised that he would pay £50 for the capture of the murderer. In another advertisement offering £20 for his apprehension Robin Oig is described as "a tall lad, aged about 20, thin, pale coloured, squint eyed, brown hair, pock-marked, ill legged, in-kneed, and broad-footed. Robin was no beauty! He disappeared and was next heard of in the ranks of the 42nd at Fontenoy, but justice caught up with him at last and he was executed, but for other crimes, in 1754.

In 1745 William, Jacobite Duke of Atholl, issued a Warrant to Alexander Stewart of Glenbuckie and Robert MacGregor of Glencarnaig to raise his Balquhidder vassals and tenants for the Prince. Most of the MacLarens fought with the Appin Regiment. The Clan Gregor formed a regiment commanded by Glencarnaig. This was a property which his father had feued from the Duke of Atholl in 1727, and was sold by creditors in 1746. This was the only land ever owned by the MacGregors in Balquhidder to that date. The Stewarts fought, some in the Atholl Brigade, some in the Duke of Perth's Regiment, but when Alexander Stewart of Glenbuckie was found murdered at Leny, many of his followers returned home.

That brings us to the end of the Clan period, though Balquhider did not escape the dreadful consequences of the failure of the rising.

The Rolls of the Strathearn and Balquhider Volunteers in 1798 show 45 Stewarts; 45 MacLarens; 37 Fergusons; 24 MacGregors, and 22 Macintyres enrolled in the Balquhider, Lochearnhead, and Ardvorlich Companies. That was before the changes wrought by the industrial and agricultural revolutions had taken much effect. Many of the Balquhider men were settled on Blair Drummond Moss which Lord Kames reclaimed early in the 1800's.

In Balquhider to-day there are only one or two resident MacLarens, though a MacLaren was recognised as Chief by the Lord Lyon a few years ago, and purchased a foot-hold in the MacLaren country.

In 1774 all the penal statutes against the Clan Gregor were repealed, and Colonel John MacGregor Murray, nephew of Robert of Glencarnaig and a descendant of Duncan Ladarsach, was elected chief of the clan about 1787. Colonel Murray, later Sir John Murray MacGregor, purchased the estate of Edinchip from the last of the Campbells of Edinchip and the superiority of the Lordship of Balquhider from the Duke of Atholl, and the present Chief's seat is there to this day.

There are still a few Stewarts about; my own family and a few others, but they are thin on the ground. Curiously enough the Fergusons seem to have stood the strain better than the other clans which were once so numerous. There are still several families in Balquhider. Whether they were better at keeping out of trouble, or more tenacious, or were better businessmen, I don't know.

I would like to tell you what has struck me most forcibly during the preparation of this paper.

Firstly, the paramount importance to a clan of possessing some form of Charter or Land ownership once the Patriarchial System was replaced by the Feudal System. The MacLarens seem to me to be a classic example of a clan, latterly small and weak and possibly with ineffective chiefs, doomed to near extinction through lack of them. The Clan Gregor is perhaps another example, yet in ways the exception. For though landless and nameless and hounded they never surrendered their pride of race, their "esprit de corps", and they were led by fearless chiefs.

Secondly, In Balquhider there was no continuity of superiors, and the superiors were nearly always remote from their Lordship. Strathearn, the Crown, Argyll, Glenorchy, Lennox, Tullibardine, Scone, Atholl. This meant that they had little interest in their far off domain. Perhaps they suffered from a malaise common enough to-day; they didn't want to become involved and so let feuds and massacres run their course.

Thirdly, the depressing conclusion that all the crimes, murders, and massacres perpetrated by or on our ancestors were in no way more cruel or vicious than those being perpetrated in Northern Ireland every day.

I would like to take this opportunity of mentioning the interesting and important work which has been undertaken in Balquhider by a Mr. Robert Stewart, a student at Newcastle University. He has spent the last two summers identifying and plotting the situations of the many farms, homesteads, and clachans, which are now ruins or mere

ruckles of stones; even the names have almost been forgotten. Some are in ground planted by the Forestry Commission, and are in danger of being lost for ever. I have seen his plans of the lay-out which are detailed and to scale, and one can learn much about the inhabitants by studying the size and lay-out of these farms and clachans. It seems to me that it is a study which could be carried out with advantage in other districts while there is yet time.

A FORTUNE UNFOLDED

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13. *idem.*, *ibid.*, Vol. XL, p. 1.
14. Maxwell, p., "Statistical Account for Scotland", Creech, Edinburgh, 1795, Vol. 15, p. 482.
15. Douglas, R., "New Statistical Account for Scotland", Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1845, Vol. 7, p. 253.
16. Law, M., Scots Mag., 1972, Vol. 98, p. 28.
17. "The Poems of the Sempills of Beltrees", Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1849, p. 41.

GRAVE CONFUSION

It would appear that a chaotic situation has developed out of erroneous renderings of monumental inscriptions at Kirkliston relating to the families of Dundas, Reid and Dalrymple (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. XXIV, p.1.) The inscription above the doorway of the Newliston Aisle of Kirkliston Parish Church in fact reads:

VIRTUTE DECET NON
SANGVINE NITI

JD

1629
MC

The date is not in Roman numerals and is placed to one side. The initials are those of John Dundas of Newliston and his wife Margaret Crichton, and an account of this old family is given in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. V (1958), pp. 35–38, 47–51, with the armorial bearings of John Dundas shown at p.47. A literal transcription of the inscription is: It is proper to trust in virtue, not in lineage.

The estate of Newliston passed to the Dalrymples of Stair in 1669, when Sir John Dalrymple (cr. Earl of Stair, 8th April, 1703), married the heiress, Elizabeth Dundas, and cleared off the debts against the estate. Several members of the Dalrymple family were interred in the Newliston Aisle, including Dame Margaret Róss of Balniel, who was the prototype of the haughty and tyrannical Lady Ashton, in Sir Walter Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, and the celebrated John Dalrymple (1673–1747), 2nd Earl of Stair, who remained without a memorial until 1885, when a plaque was erected on the east wall. At the same time another was placed on the south wall, to commemorate members of the family of Hog of Newliston (chiefs of the surname), who purchased the estate in 1753. The erection of the plaques was the sequel to an examination of the vault to find if Dame Margaret Ross — suspected in her time to be something of a witch — was interred in an upright position, to secure the temporal prosperity of her family, as stated in the introduction to the *Bride of Lammermoor*. She was found to have been placed flat, like the other occupants of the vault, which was then sealed up: the Hogs having acquired ground in Kirkliston cemetery.

The verse quoted in *The Scots Magazine*, vol. 78 (1816), p. 588, and also by Charles Rogers, in *Scottish Monuments and Tombstones* (1871), vol. I, p. 169, in both cases erroneously, has no connection with the Newliston Aisle, or the families of Dundas and Dalrymple. It appears on the tomb of Alexander Reid, a local Covenanter (whose reminiscences have been printed), who was buried on the south side of the tower of the Norman church. The inscription is now faded, but the writer carefully copied it in 1950, as follows:—

*HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
ALEXANDER REID IN STRATHBROCK
WHO DIED MAY 26 1706 HIS
AGE 60 YEARS*

*IF YE WOULD LIVE & DIE IN PEACE
THEN LOVE GOD MERCY AND JVSTICE
AND KEEP FROM GUILT YOUR
CONSCIENCE CLEAR
AS STROVE THIS MAN WHO LIETH HERE*

*AR
MS*

The wife of the Covenanter, who tenanted East Mains of Strathbrock, was Margaret Stone. Descendants are interred at Uphall and Kirkliston (see *Monumental Inscriptions in West Lothian* (pre–1855), by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell, Edinburgh (Scottish Genealogy Society), 1969. Those interred at Kirkliston are mainly Dudgeons, tenants of the farm of Humbie. Elizabeth Reid, a member of the Reid family mentioned as agricultural improvers in Wight's *System of Husbandry*, vol. IV, married Alexander Dudgeon (1755–1825), whose descendants have farmed Humbie since his death, and have had associations with other farms in the district, namely Easter Dalmeny and Dolphinton, and Almondhill. The Dudgeon family originated at Whitekirk, in East Lothian.

Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.A. Scot.

GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society has been set up to "promote the study of family history in Glasgow and the West of Scotland" in the broadest sense.

To further this end, the Society holds regular winter meetings to hear about, and to discuss, the many interesting aspects of family history, and the means of its study and investigation. These meetings are normally held on the third Monday of the month, at 7.30 p.m. in Hillhead Library, Byres Road. The 1977-78 session includes speakers from The Mitchell Library, Glasgow University Archives, the Scots Ancestry Research Society and Baillie's Library.

It is also intended to publish a newsletter, which will offer a forum for members' views and interests, and will supply news of current work in the field of genealogical research.

The annual subscription is £2 for individual members, £5 for institutional members and a reduced rate of £1 for old age pensioners.

Hon. Secretary — J.A. Fisher, 5 Laburnum Grove, Kirkintilloch,
Glasgow G66 4DF, or, c/o The Mitchell Library,
North Street, Glasgow.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society, which has just celebrated its 90th anniversary, is the leading publisher of manuscript sources relating to Scottish history. Its publications (about 150 volumes) cover all periods of the country's history from the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries, and a wide range of topics in social, economic, political, constitutional and religious history: many of these publications are of relevance to those interested in genealogy.

Membership of the Society is open to all at an annual subscription of £5. As well as supporting a venture which has a central place in Scottish historical scholarship, members are entitled to copies of all publications issued by the Society (usually one volume a year) during their membership. Full details of membership are available from Dr. David Stevenson, Honorary Secretary, Scottish History Society, Department of History, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, AB9 2UB.

MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION LISTS

Will those interested please note that the Lists for South Perthshire and East Stirlingshire are now sold out.

REPORT OF COUNCIL — 1976—1977

MEETINGS

As usual, the ordinary Meetings of the Society were held monthly from September until April and, for the second year in succession, were held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whom we are indebted for this privilege.

In September, Mr. W.M. Lawson, B.L., A.R.I.C.S., lectured on "The Families of St. Kilda". In October, Mrs. J.F. Mitchell, in the unexpected absence of the scheduled lecturer, gave us a fascinating account of her very recent experience diving to the bottom of the Aegean to view the wreck of the S.S. Britannic, torpedoed in 1916, and of which she is a survivor. The Annual General Meeting in November was followed by a short paper read on behalf of Mrs. L. Gordon on the Register of Members' Interests, a talk by Miss Joanna Gordon on the House of Gordon Society and Gordon records and a talk by Mr. Latto on the construction and use of nautical instruments, with practical illustrations.

Subsequent lectures comprised: "Modern printing methods" by G. Eric Webb, Esq.; "The Glasgow Parish Records" by Dr. A. Jamieson of Barnach; "Hospital Archives" by Mrs. P.M. Eaves-Walton, M.A., "Scottish Goldsmiths" by S. Maxwell, Esq., M.A.; "From Cave Drawings to T.V. Captions" by Miss A.V. Gibb.

In addition, a special 'out-of-town' Meeting for the benefit of Glasgow and District Members was held in Glasgow in April when Mr. Richard Dell, the Strathclyde Archivist, talked about Glasgow records. The sequel to this Meeting has been the formation of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society.

The Council met four times during the year and Council Members entertained, Mr. Bill Linder and his party of genealogists from the United States with a 'Brains Trust' in the Library in August. In September, Mr. Percy Douglas from Amsterdam and Members of the Caledonian Society of the Netherlands visited the Library and were shown slides of genealogical interest which were explained by our Chairman, Mr. D. Whyte.

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF THE CLANS,

30th April—14th May 1977.

This venture, under the auspices of the Scottish Tourist Board, consisted of a two-week programme of events organised by the various Clan Societies. Most of the events in the first week took place in Edinburgh. The Assembly Rooms became a Clan Club wherein the Societies had their own information booths. Our Society had a booth which was inundated with enquiries for information about clans, families and tartans from morning until evening, every day it was open. 26 Members of the Society formed a rota to staff the booth and the Council are most grateful to these Members for their hard work. It was a hectic, though enjoyable, experience for all concerned. The Society has benefited from the publicity given on radio and television and in the press while sales of the Monumental Inscriptions and Mr. Whyte's booklet amounted to £240.

THE LIBRARY

Mr. R.M. Strathdee, the Hon. Librarian, reports that the Society's Library has now been located for some nine months at 9 Union Street. It is open each Wednesday afternoon from 3.30 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.

Fewer books have been borrowed than were recorded last year (33) but a number of queries have been answered by post relating to the contents of the books in stock.

Some 177 items, books, mss., etc., have been added to stock during the past year and again the Society is greatly indebted to Members and others who so kindly donated material to the Library. The Society would welcome further donations at any time.

Two notable additions purchased for the Library during the year were a set of the Dictionary of National Biography and a set of the Scots Peerage.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Two new volumes of monumental inscriptions were published by the Society during the year, viz. "Pre-1855 Inscriptions on Speyside" by Miss Alison Mitchell, and "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire" by Miss Sheila A. Scott. The first has about 1,800 inscriptions in 34 burial grounds along the valley of the Spey from its source to the sea, in the counties of Inverness, Moray and Banff. The second has about 4,600 inscriptions in South Lanarkshire. Notices of sale of both volumes are appearing in the Journal. In both cases sales so far have been encouraging, but the production of the Speyside volume is being privately financed and receipts will not accrue to the Society until production costs have been met.

One publication — the volume for South Perthshire — became sold out during the year, after sales of 143 volumes for about £390 in less than three years.

Progress in recording is being made in different parts of the country by voluntary workers and, in particular, the greater part of the County of Angus has been covered, but no plans in the meantime have been formulated for the publication of any more volumes.

It is pleasant to relate that the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes are taking a great interest in the movement of recording old tombstone inscriptions. Last winter some members of the Council of the Society and Mrs. Mitchell met Mrs. Crawford, the Headquarters President of the Institutes, who agreed to active co-operation, as a result of which an article appeared in their journal, and offers to survey 65 burial grounds were received before the end of the year from Shetland to Wigtown. First fruits are lists from Orkney and Ayrshire.

FINANCE

The Honorary Treasurer reports that the Society has had another very encouraging year. In the twelve months to 30th September we added 269 new names to the Mailing List, compared with 150 in the preceding year, and, during the month of October, other

33 have been added. Against that, we have had to remove only some 33 names for non-payment of subscriptions, which is a record low figure. The Mailing List now contains 988 names, of whom 485 are in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 278 in the United States of America, 37 in Australia, 104 in Canada, 39 in New Zealand, 34 in Europe; (of whom 13 are in Holland), with 11 elsewhere in the world. The latter include Borneo, Indonesia and the West Indies.

Unfortunately, we have had difficulty with our printers and only three issues of *The Scottish Genealogist* were printed during the year. The September issue has now gone out.

Following the acquisition of Library premises early in 1977, we spent £520 on fitting up the premises. Running expenses have cost £257 during the period to 30th September and removal expenses £44. From invested funds in the former Library Premises Fund, we have £253 of gross income (the Income Tax is recoverable). Further investment of surplus funds should go a long way to meet the annual costs of the Library.

REGISTER OF RESEARCH

As intimated in last year's Report, our Member, Mrs. L.A. Gordon, started a register of genealogy work in progress and three instalments of the Register have appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist*. Such has been the success of the Register and so great the interest, that the service has had to be restricted to Members only. However, the Council have agreed to publish the whole Register, including the parts already published in the Magazine, as a separate supplement to the Magazine during 1978. The Council are very grateful to Mrs. Gordon for her work on the Register which should prove beneficial to many genealogists and avoid duplication of research.*

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

Mr. D. McNaughton reports that information about pre- 1855 emigrants to Australia and New Zealand from Scotland continues to come in, but progress is slow.

Little has been added to the Canadian emigrant section, which is now housed in the Library, but this has been used for consultation by enquirers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Finally, we must once again record our thanks to the Lecturers, the Honorary Office-Bearers, and all the Members who have contributed to the Society during the past year.

*(A leaflet about the Register is available, on application, to the Hon. Secretary).

15th November, 1977

ACCOUNTS for YEAR endINCOME

Subscriptions paid by 642 Members	£1,794.87
Do. paid by 141 Subscribers for Journals	380.23
Arrears of Subscriptions	82.59
Bank Interest	225.69
Sales of Back Numbers &c.	277.56
Sales of Memorial Inscription Lists	
West Fife	£ 16.15
North Perthshire	134.43
South Perthshire	22.70
East Stirlingshire	26.09
West Stirlingshire	33.45
Upper Ward of Lanarkshire	<u>117.02</u>
	349.84
Sales of Reproductions of Memorial Inscription Lists	
West Lothian	£ 41.00
Clackmannanshire	28.75
Kinross-shire	<u>36.72</u>
	106.47
Donations	53.77
Income Tax recoverable	96.85
Interest on 10½% Treasury Stock (½ year — net)	34.12
Interest on 15½% Do. (part year Do.)	30.42
Interest on 12¼% Exchequer Stock (part year Do.)	18.80
Gain on Repayment of 10½% Treasury Stock	<u>12.50</u>
	£3,463.71
Subscriptions paid in advance	<u>482.05</u>
	£3,945.76
Balances from last year	1,985.08
Do. LIBRARY PREMISES FUND	<u>2,209.73</u>
	<u>£8,140.57</u>

The above Accounts audited and found correct,

Note: The Balances carried forward include £539.90
of Subscriptions paid in advance.

OGY SOCIETY

30th SEPTEMBER, 1977

EXPENDITURE

Cost of printing 4 issues of SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST	£1,280.24
Stationery	353.10
Postages (net)	493.73
Lecture Expenses	60.00
Subscriptions to other Societies	24.21
Books for Library	346.50
Reproduction of Back Numbers of Journal	326.40
Typing	57.90
Sundries	121.82
	<u>£3,063.90</u>

Running Costs for Library Premises:

Rent (½ Year)	£ 65.00	
Rates (1 Year)	104.27	
Removal	44.44	
Maintenance	78.85	292.56

£3,356.46

Capital Outlay on Library Premises

520.32

£3,876.78

Balances:

£1,000 15½% Treasury Stock at cost	£1,017.56
£800 12¼% Treasury Stock at cost	813.10
Deposit Receipts	£2,250.00
Bank Current Account	86.28
Income Tax recoverable	96.85

£4,263.79

£8,140.57

WILLIAM LATTO)
DAVID G.C. BURNS)
22nd FEBRUARY, 1978

Auditors

DAVID C. CARGILL,
Hon. Treasurer

NOTES

In the course of trying to trace the marriage of my Scottish great-grandparents, I obtained the following list of Gretna Marriage Records from the Ewart Library, Catherine Street, Dumfries, and though it may be useful to other members of the Society. There is a charge for searching but well worth it if you are as frustrated as I was!

There is also a book available called "Irregular Border Marriages", by Meliora C. Smith, under the pseudonym 'Claverhouse', published by the Moray Press, Edinburgh and London, 1934.

Place	Priest(s)	Dates	No. of marriages	Location
Allison's Toll Bar, (Dumfries/Carlisle Road)	John Murray & daughter	1843—1865	Upwards of 6,000	Wright, Brown & Strong, Bank St.; Carlisle (Solicitors).
Sark Toll Bar, (Springfield/Longtown Road)	George M'Queen	1832—1845	342	Ewart Library
Gretna Hall	John Linton	1825—1840	600	Not known
Springfield	David, Simon & William Lang	1783—1895	—	Robert Muckle, Son & Hall, Norham House, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Solicitors).
Springfield	John Douglas	1843—1862	910	Registrar—Gretna Miss P. Bryden, 50A Annan Road Gretna.
Gretna Hall	John Linton (& others from 1851)	1825—1855 with index and 1120 certificates 1829—1855	1134	Ewart Library

The Ewart Library were exceedingly helpful in giving me this information.

Patricia M. Carroll, (Mrs.)
14 Barnett Close, Kingswinford,
Brierley Hill, West Midlands, DY6 9PW

NOTES

PROPOSED TYRRELL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The redundant 'Tyrrell' Church at East Horndon, near Brentwood, Essex, an extremely interesting building which has now been very well restored, has many Tyrrell associations, and the All Saints Society, who are responsible for its preservation and upkeep, have in principle agreed that it would make an admirable centre for a TYRRELL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY.

If anyone is interested in the formation of such a society, would they please contact Mr. John E. Tyrrell, 'Pantiles', 30 Perth Road, Bridgemary, Gosport, Hants., England enclosing S.A.E. (or I.R.C.) for a reply, please.

CLAN SUTHERLAND SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND

This Society has been set up with Links with the Clan Sutherland Association and Society in America and also the John Sutherland — Susan Gardiner Branch in Ontario. It is recognised as a charity. Anyone interested in joining or obtaining information about the Society should contact the Secretary, Major G.A.B. Sutherland of Forse, Hethercroft, Golspie, Sutherland.

Hilversum, 4 November 1976.

The Scottish Genealogist
The Hon. Secretary
Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson M.A.
21 Howard Place
Edinburgh. E.H.3
Scotland

Dear Madam,

I am writing to you as a fellow genealogist.

For the last 30 years I have been collecting picture postcards of Royal Families from all over the world. I have also collected "Almanachs de Gotha" in order to be able to trace the genealogies of the various Royal Persons. I am looking for pen contact with fellow genealogists in the United Kingdom and thought that you might be able to help me in this matter.

I would be very much obliged if this is the case.

Yours sincerely

Miss N. van Engelen
28.c. Soestdijkerstraatweg
HILVERSUM
Netherlands

COCHRANE

Following is a copy of the inscription on the fly-leaf of a family bible in the possession of Mr. F.A. Argent, 94, Wanstead Lane, Ilford, Essex.

The book was printed in Dublin in 1758 by Boulter Grierson.

Inside the cover is embossed the letters A.D.C. Presumably for A.D. Cochrane.

The manuscript is clearly written, but not signed.

This Bible belonged to my maternal Great Grandmother Agnes Cochrane. Wife of my Great Grandfather, Andrew Dykes, proprietor of the farm of St. Bride's Chapel parish of Avondale.

Agnes Cochrane daughter of Mungo Cochrane, proprietor of Carnduff in said parish.

My Grandmother was the only daughter of said marriage, but she had six or seven brothers. She married John Leiper, Farmer, St. Laurence Chapel parish of Stonehouse. She was the mother of two sons and several daughters. The oldest son, my uncle, Robert Leiper died in 1863 at the advanced age of 91, and my mother died in Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, March 1860, aged 83.

My uncle's two sons now possess the farm of Chapel, where their father and themselves were born.

The descendants of my other uncle, John, who was a Shoemaker in Strathaven are very numerous, but I can give almost no account of them, some are in the Cape Colonies.

My aunt married James Duncan, Farmer, Auchtool, and left a large family, two sons and a great many daughters, all of whom are dead, except Mrs. Underbank, near Crossford parish of Lesmahagow and James Hamilton, proprietors of the fine estate or farm of Old Liston parish of Ratho, their mother Isabella Duncan being my cousin. Another daughter married James Walker, Farmer, Corramore, she had also a large family — I met her son James in London, he is a linen draper in the town of East Dereham, County of Norfolk.

Of the rest of the Duncan family I am unable to give a larger account. One of the daughters married a James Hamilton, Farmer near Auchlochan, they went to a large farm near Campbelltown, Argyllshire, where they were doing well.

Thomas Duncan the old son, after attending two or three sessions at Glasgow University, became a Farmer at Reddan, Avondale and afterwards settled in one of the Canadian Provinces.

My Grandmother died before I was born — my brothers, William and John had distinct recollection of her and attended her funeral.

James Dykes, Farmer, Hall, was one amongst the youngest of her brothers and she was want to say he was her favourite brother.

He was the father of Robert Dykes, proprietor of Middlehouse, Carlisle and died September 1857 in his 99th year, with all his faculties unimpaired, he was able to ride on an old favourite white pony to within a few months of his death:

REVIEW

The Clan McNaughton by Duncan McNaughton M.A., F.S.A., (Scot.) pp87 Albyn Press, (3 Abbey Mount, Edinburgh) — price £3.50.

This complete history of the famous clan appears opportunely. Other works are not readily available and, as Mr. McNaughton points out, there is no account in print which deals with the whole story of the different branches of the earlier name. He has been able to supplement earlier writings from his researches into unpublished documents at Inveraray Castle and use the material which has become available over the last 20 years since the publication of "The Chiefs of the Clan McNaughton".

"Mists of conjecture" shroud the early history of the McNaughtons, as indeed they do the origins of all clans. Descent from a King is claimed, but the Clan's movements till it settled in the lands of Loch Awe are far from clearly established. The author clearly differentiates what can be proved and what is tradition or mere guesswork, and openly discloses error or conflict of view where such conflict exists. The line of chiefs ends with the death without heirs in 1773 of John, who left Dunderawe in reduced circumstances, as a retired Customs Officer in Edinburgh, and the Chiefship passed to the Irish line, who still hold it.

Changing social conditions at the start of the 18th Century led to emigration and the steady draining of the countrymen into the city. The author devotes a chapter to emigration and the settling of McNaughtons in America and Canada. Heraldry and tartan and family names associated with the Clan form other chapters of this fascinating book, and in appendices are genealogies and a transcript of a letter of 1653 from the Marquis of Argyll. Lest it should end on too serious a note the final appendix consists of the poem "McNaughton's Bathroom" and a widely accepted legend which was in fact invented by the author.

This most readable book, which contains good stories and good photographs of the Clan Country, as well as being a well researched history of the Clan, unfortunately contains a number of inaccuracies. On page 14 Alexander II died at Kerrera not in 1222, but on the later expedition of 1249. Reference to the Perthshire report on page 87 is premature as it is not yet issued, and only 2 out of the 4 volumes on Argyll are published. The Bibliography is also marred by a number of errors; the book by R.W. Munro is entitled "Kinsmen and Clansmen"; the author of the first book quoted is spelt Angus Macnaghton; the editor of The Highlanders of Scotland has had an "e" added to his name and the book by W.C. (not "G") Mackenzie has the title "The Highlands and Isles of Scotland". The last book-referred to should be "Origines Parochiales".

On page 16 Professor G.W.S. Barrow is the author of "Robert Bruce". On page 87 the archives to which a researcher is recommended are at Blair Castle, not Blair Atholl. These and a number of other inaccuracies spotted are minor, but they shake the faith of the reader in the substance of the work and can hardly be ascribed to "the idiosyncracies of a session clerk transcribing Gaelic into English", the author's explanation of earlier inconsistencies in the Clan records.

REVIEW

With Sword and Harp — W.M. Currie of Balilone
Heatherbank Press — £2.50 limp (£4.95 hardback)

This book is the story of the Curries of Balilone, the ancient Highland Bardic family of MacMhuirrich. For over 500 years members of the family held the hereditary position of Bard to the Lord of the Isles.

In 1213, Muiredach O'Daly fled from Ireland to Islay and was welcomed by Donald King of Innesgall, because of his fame as a poet. The title, Muiredach Albannach, was bestowed on him and this title was inherited by his successors.

The book traces the family descent, but is far more than a genealogical table as it interweaves the history of the Clan Donald and explains the position of the Chief Bard as musician, herald and bard.

The story is taken down to 1852, when Robert 14th of Clan MacMhuirrich and 16th of Balilone, was gradually to sell off the estates in Ireland and Cowal, but the Clan lived on and in 1959 400 Curries met and signed a Bond attesting their loyalty to the Head of the Clan and Family.

As Lord Macdonald writes in the Foreword, the book is the definitive work on Clan MacMhuirrich, but it is more than that: it gives interesting information about the Clan Donald and social conditions in Scotland over 600 years. It is well illustrated and its production is a credit to the Heatherbank Press, which is running courses on "do-it yourself" printing at 163 Mugdock Road, Milngavie, where copies of the book can be obtained.

BOOK REVIEW

Douglas, Earl

The Early Douglasses and their Scattered Progeny: including Family Charts.

Cayman Islands, B.W.I.: Douglas Foundation 1975. \$9.75

Earl Douglas, who has devoted a lifetime to research on the House of Douglas, has produced a useful introductory history, with a large folding chart in two parts, showing the principal branches of this illustrious family.

Despite being an abridgement or synopsis of a larger unpublished work, his 18-page booklet contains interesting references to the place in Scottish history of characters like Sir James Douglas, the staunch ally of Bruce (more extensively treated by I.M. Davis in *The Black Douglas*, London & Boston, 1974); Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus (Bell-the-Cat); and Sir James Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale. The chart is founded on good authorities and should prove of value to genealogists and historians.

The work was privately printed, but copies are available to genealogical societies and libraries from the author at "Dunscroft," Upper Edgeware Road, R.R.6, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

DONALD WHYTE

Tranzay Villa,
Maxwell Street,
DUMFRIES DG2 7AW
14th December 1977.

RECORD TEXT PUBLICATIONS

Dear Sir,

I wonder if you might be so good as to bring to the attention of your members the fact that the DUMFRIESSHIRE & GALLOWAY NAT. HIST. & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY is presently considering the possibility of a RECORD TEXT PUBLICATION for the Dumfries & Galloway area. The Society is of opinion that the need exists for the publication of transcripts from important source documents such as rentals, stent rolls, trade & business records, testaments, Kirk Session records (including registers, of baptism, marriage & death), churchyard inscriptions, burghal records & others too numerous to mention here:

All of which could prove of use and interest to genealogists researching within the area. The project must of necessity be self-financing and to that end an annual subscription of £1.25 has been proposed: For this subscription members would receive an annual volume containing approximately 100 pages of typed/duplicated texts (A4 size — 8¼" x 11¼").

To determine if sufficient interest exists for the support of such a publication I would ask such of your members as might be willing to subscribe to forward their names and addresses to the address given above: If a favourable response were forthcoming publication could commence during the 1978—79 session.

Yours sincerely,

James Williams
Editor to the Society

The Editor,
The Scottish Genealogy Society,
16 Charlotte Square,
EDINBURGH.

ANSWER TO QUERY

JOHN PIRIE. The answer to the query in Volume VI no. 2 is as follows:

2.11.1805 John Pirie was baptised

Father: George Pirie Sub-tenant in Mill of Ardlethan, Ellon

Mother: Mary Wight (White)

27.3.1838 John Pirie of Skene and Janet Anderson of Deskford were married in Deskford.

M.F.L.P.

QUERIES

NIELANDS, ALEXANDER (Moulder) Born at HADDINGTON 1816 and his wife JEAN or JOAN DENHOLM (Midwife) Born at HADDINGTON 1809.

NEILANDS, JOHN HAY McKENZIE (Engineer) Born at DUNBAR, son of ALEXANDER and his wife ISOBELLA or ELIZABETH LINDSAY Born 1846 at MARWEL, FOSS-AWAY, KINROSS.

LINDSAY JOHN (Farm Steward) and his wife MARGARET HENDERSON known to have lived in DUNBAR 1868.

Any information regarding the above families would be gratefully received.

Mrs. Jean L. Knight, 11 Holmesway, PENSBY, Heswall, Wirral, Cheshire L61 5XJ

BUCHANAN

My great-grandfather, John Buchanan, was born in Glasgow c. 1820 and died between 1852 and 1855. He was a calico printer and linen finisher at Blacklandmill in Paisley, and married Mary Graham in Abbey Parish in 1840. Their children were John — born Paisley, 1841; died Belfast, 1905; (married Mary Jane Lyons in Belfast). Marion — born Kilmarnock, c. 1845; died Belfast 1882; (married John Bothwell in Belfast).

Agnes — born Paisley c. 1850; died c. 1853. After John Buchanan's death, his widow married William Kelso of Co. Antrim in 1855 and sometime thereafter moved to Belfast.

I am interested in information concerning:

1. The parentage of John Buchanan born c. 1820, Glasgow.
2. Mary Graham's parents, Angus Graham and Agnes McMillan. Did they move to Paisley from Tarbert, Argyllshire, with their family?
3. Mary Graham and William Kelso's son, Angus Kelso (born c. 1855). Where was Angus Kelso born? When did this family leave Scotland?

BELL

My ancestor Samuel Bell married Elizabeth Brittain in Shropshire, England, c. 1828. In the 1841 census he listed his birthplace as Scotland (born c. 1786). His daughter, Mary Bell, married Robert Spear Hudson (c. 1855), the soap manufacturer. Mary and Robert's grandson was the late 1st Viscount Hudson of Pewsey, Minister of Agriculture during World War II.

Any information relating to Samuel Bell and his parentage and birthplace will be welcomed.

Frederick S. Buchanan, Ph.D. Associate Professor, 339 Milton Bennion Hall, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

LAMONT (D)/McALLAN/McKINLAY — My great-grandparents, John Lamont (b. 19th July 1829, Bonhill, Dunbartonshire) and Christina McAllan (b. 22nd September 1833, Bonhill) were married at Alexandria, Dunb. on 10th June 1859 and came to New Zealand c. 1863. He was the son of Findlay Lamont and Elizabeth McKinlay (b. Kilmaronock, Dunb. 4th November 1800 daughter of John McKinlay and Mary Cook) who were married at Bonhill on 23rd September 1826. Christina was the daughter of Thomas McAllan (b. Killearn, Stirlingshire, c. 1807) and Helen McFarlane, who were married at Bonhill on 9th November 1832; and half-sister to Thomas (b. 1841) and Gabriel (b. 1843) McAllan of Bonhill, sister to Andrew (b. 1836). Findlay Lamont is believed to be the son of John Lamond of Blackhouse and Jean Andrew of East Kilpatrick who were married at Bonhill on 19th August 1786. Also married at Bonhill in 1786 were Mary Lamond (and William Morrison on 22nd December) and Findlay Lamond (and Katherine Stewart on 14th January) both of Blackhouse. I would be most grateful for any information about the above or relatives — A.D.L. Lamont, 11 Crofton Road, Ngaio, Wellington, 4, New Zealand.

CAMPBELL — Seeking parents of: John Campbell, born ca 1710, Coleraine, North Ireland. Came to America in his own ship. Founded Coleraine, North Carolina. Married Mary Hill. Died 1788, Chowan Co. N.C. Will exchange. — Capt. F. Allen Johnston, P.O. Box 738, Katy, Texas 77450, U.S.A.

MURRAY (JOHN) of BOWHILL — died 1712, son of John Murray of Philiphaugh. Would like any information, but particularly the following: name of wife (was it Scott?), names and dates of birth of children, dates of residence at Bowhill. — Robert H. Clinton, Clovelly Avenue, Warlingham, Surrey, CR3 9HZ.

DONALD — Any information please on George Donald and Barbara Clarke. Parents of Helen Donald, born 1851 who married in 1870 in Aberdeen, Jeremiah Kent, born 1844, Westray, Orkney.

BOGUE — Interested in corresponding with someone researching Bogue surname in Stirlingshire. Jean Bogue married George McKinlay ca 1826, had son James McKinlay who married Elizabeth Morton ca 1855. — Mrs. James R. McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Dr., Los Angeles, 90046.

Note: Some of your readers might like to know that there is a Nova Scotia Newsletter that is quite good, and is only three dollars a year. They can subscribe by writing to Mrs. Furber Marshall, Box 865, Middleton, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, Canada.

SCOTT, John — Born 24th February 1833 at Hawick, married about 1864 to Jane Wilson, born 20th September 1838 at Hawick, the daughter of William Wilson and Joan Scott of Hawick. John and Jane had a son, William Wilson Scott, born to them on 7th March 1865 at Hawick. Soon after the birth of William the family left Scotland and settled at Milton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The inquirer would be happy to correspond with anyone having knowledge and ancestry of the above Scott and Wilson families of Hawick. — O.D. Valliere, 2733 Walnut Rd., Norman, Oklahoma 73069, U.S.A.

STIRLING — Information wanted regarding relatives of George Stirling, born 6th December 1819 in Dunblane, the son of George Stirling and Elizabeth Thomson. It is known that George Stirling emigrated to the United States (about 1850) but what happened to his father, mother, sister Marion and brothers Thomas and John? — Please reply to Mr. C.B. Stirling, R.D. No. 8, Box 369, Mountaintop, Pennsylvania 18707, U.S.A.

McKINNON-McDOUGALL — Would like to hear from any who have information on McKinnon and McDougall families from the Isle of Coll. My Great-great-grandfather, Lachlan McKinnon, son of Lachlan and Flora McKinnon or McKinnon, was born at Grispoll, Isle of Coll on 18th September 1808. Lachlan (Jr.) married on 23rd February 1841 Elizabeth McDougall, widow of Neil McDonald and daughter of Angus McDougall and Annabella McKinnon. The McDonalds had a daughter Euphemia (Effie) on 19th August 1830 and Lachlan and Elizabeth McKinnon had John (my grandfather) on 26th December 1841, Isabella, 16th January 1844 and Lachlan born about 1847. The 1841 Census shows Florry McKinnon, age 70, no doubt Lachlan's mother, and also a Margaret McKinnon who does not appear in the 1851 Census. The McKinnon family were resident on Coll up till the clearances of 1852 when they sailed from Liverpool on 22nd July 1852 on the "John Davies", arriving at Portland, Victoria on 9th November 1852. Australian descendants include McKinnons of Limestone Ridge, Cairns of Strathdownie, Springs of Lindsay and Cooks of Mumbanner. — Replies to Rory J. W. Cain, 30 Henwood Street, Blackburn South Victoria, Australia 3130.

WALLACE — Person compiling family tree would appreciate contacting descendants of James Speedie Wallace, born 1868 Newtongrange but at turn of the century living in Motherwell/Rutherglen/Glasgow area. Son of Thomas and Janet Wallace (nee Speedie). Thomas b. 1843 Largo, Fife, parents William and Isabella (nee Bell) both b. 1820, Largo. — Replies to Thomas D. Wallace, Tymora, 18 St. Anne's Close, Brookhouse, Nr. Lancaster, LA2 9PQ.

McDOWELL — James Alfonso, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 15th January, 1871, where his father was a merchant. He emigrated to America ca 1890-91 and settled in Tupelo, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where he was employed as a bank officer from 1905 until the time of his death in 1913. James McDowell always said that he became dissatisfied with the daily routine and monotony of college life at the University of Edinburgh and yearned for the excitement and adventures of foreign lands. While working in his father's mercantile house in Glasgow in the summer of 1890 he removed the money from all the cash drawers at the close of the day and boarded a boat for America. We do not know if there was a reconciliation between him and his parents at a later date, but his children and grandchildren would like to know who his parents were and also something about his family in general. All correspondence will be answered. — William B. Scott, Box 17103, Ysleta Station, El Paso, Texas, 79917.

BAXTER

My grandfather, Robert Baxter, at age 21 married in Dennistoun, Glasgow 1874, to Margaret Adams, with issue 3 sons — Nathaniel, Thomas, Willie and daughter Margaret all born Glasgow.

I am anxious to find Locations and Dates of Birth, Marriage and Death, of my grandfather and of great-grandfather, Robert Baxter, a Sergeant in the 64th Foot, and who was married to a Sophia Blackwood.

Any information on the above would be greatly appreciated by Robert Baxter — 405 Oneawa Street, Kailua, Hawaii 96734.

WELSH, John W.S., married Primrose Gascoigne in Edinburgh on April 19th 1772. John Welsh was then Treasurer of the Musical Society of Edinburgh.

WELSH, James, Carpenter or Ship's Carpenter in Glasgow married Elisabeth Anderson before 1774 and possibly later married Margaret Whiteford.

Information about their parents or forbears will be of much value to me in my compilation of the Welsh families before 1800, mainly originating in Dumfriesshire.

Graham T. Welsh, 522 Pine Drive, London, Ontario, Canada, N6H 3N1

BLACKETER, BLACKATOR, BLACKATER, BLACKETTER

Thomas Blacketer married Margaret Miller in Dysart, Fife, on 6th July 1711 and had a son, William (born 29th October, 1729).

In 1782 there were William and Rachel Blacketer in Meeklenbury, Virginia, U.S.A. His age fits. I would be glad of any help in connecting the two or about the Blacketer family generally.

Omar. E. Blacketer, 7912 3rd St. RD, Louisville, KY40214

CAMERON/McKENZIE

Mary Ann CAMERON (b. 3rd December, 1833; d. 23rd June, 1910, in Bruce Co., Ontario, Canada), daughter of Lindsay Dan CAMERON (of Scottish descent), married (in Bruce Co.), 22nd September, 1855, Thompson KELSO (b. 27th January, 1828, at Derryhubbert East, or Derrykinlough, Co., Armagh, Ireland; died 18th February, 1915, in Bruce Co.), son of William KELSO (1803–1885), farmer, of Derryhubbert East, and his first wife Ann KELSO (nee WELLS, of Knocknamuckley Parish, near Portadown, Co., Armagh).

Thompson KELSO emigrated to Canada c. 1850 and settled near Bytown (now Ottawa); he later settled on a 100-acre farm in Bruce Co., Ontario at which time he got married. Descendants of this union included the surnames:—

BOGART, BURGOYNE, JUNKERT, KELSO, LUCIA, McARTHUR, McLACHLAN, OLSON, THORNBURN.

Other surnames, connected by marriage, include: BONG, CHAPPELL, COLDWELL, EDWARDS, EVOLA, KRENZLE, LAAR, LAUER, McKENZIE, NUTTALL, PIERCE, POLLOCK, WESCOTT, WILLIAMS, WHEELAND.

William KELSO (b. 21st July, 1856, in Bruce Co., Ontario, d. in California, U.S.A., 3rd January, 1937), eldest son of above Thompson KELSO and of Mary Ann KELSO (nee CAMERON), married Maimie ("Mim" or "Jemima") McKENZIE (b. 16th July, 1864; d. in California, 1st March, 1944), daughter of James McKENZIE (son of Murdoch or Alan McKENZIE).

Any information about the ancestry of the above Lindsay Dan CAMERON, and about the ancestry of the above James McKENZIE will be much appreciated and duly acknowledged by:— The Rev. H. Kelso The Manse Huntly Road Banbridge
Co. Down N. Ireland BT32 3BS

MAITLAND — Was Pelham Maitland, copper plate printer in Portsburgh, Edinburgh, proclaimed 10th October, 1789 (Canongate Old Parochial Register, No. 685²/17), to marry Mary, daughter of James Campbell, merchant, related to Pelham Maitland of Belmont, Edinburgh, sometime Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards? Capt. Maitland was a son of Col. Richard Maitland (1673–1737) and his second wife, Margaret Allan, and was named after his Godfather, Thomas Pelham, who added Holles to his surname and became 1st Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1756. The Duke wished the name of Pelham to be carried on, hence its subsequent use by the Maitland family. Capt. Pelham Maitland by his first wife Dorothea Hazelwood, had a son Thomas Pelham Maitland, who died in 1797, and by his second wife Charlotte Helen Cumming, a daughter Pelham, who married John Burn of Kingston, Dirleton parish, with issue. They had a large family (recorded in Dirleton Old Parochial Register, No. 705/3), including Margaret Campbell Burn, Henry Pelham Burn, and Gilbert Maitland Burn.

D.W.

REFERENCES IN OTHER JOURNALS, 1973-1976

The following articles and notes, which have appeared in various publications, may be of interest to Scottish genealogists. It is suggested that similar lists might appear from time to time in *The Scottish Genealogist* and readers are invited to send items for possible inclusion to the Editor.

SCOTLAND

Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions. (1974) 'The Predominant Surnames in Hawick', R.E.S. (details from the Town's Charter of 1537, Portioners in 1766, Voters in 1861, 1953, 1961). (1975) 'The Postal History of Hawick', R. E. Scott (in collaboration with A. Bruce Auckland, Edinburgh).

The Scottish Historical Review. (October 1974) A 'Register House Bicentenary Number', containing five articles relating to the history of the Scottish Records, including 'The modern Scottish Record Office', by John Imrie, Keeper of the Records of Scotland. (October 1975) 'The two Edinburgh town councils of 1559-60', Michael Lynch. Each of these issues, and also that of October 1976, also includes a list of articles on Scottish History published in various journals during the previous year, compiled by Dr. Thomas I. Rae.

Scottish Studies (School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh). (1973) (Part 1). 'The Gaelic Speakers of Galloway and Carrick', John MacQueen (deals chiefly with place-names but contains a number of references to surnames); 'Marriage Patterns and Social Sectors in Scotland before the Eighteenth Century', Ian Carter (inter-marriage between some Highland and Lowland families, including Macdonald, Mackenzie, Burnett of Leys, and Fraser). (1973) (Part 2) 'The Earliest Campbells—Norman, Briton or Gael?', W. D. H. Sellar. (1974) 'The Younger Generation in Argyll at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century', David Graham Campbell (refers to the Campbells of Inverawe); 'The Reverend Andrew Urquhart and the Social Structure of Portpatrick in 1832', Neil Tranter (deals with the 'Social Survey and Register of all Households in the Village and Parish' compiled by Urquhart, the young assistant minister, in 1832).

ENGLAND

Family History, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Canterbury. (April 1975) 'Scottish Emigrants to New York and Pictou, N.S., 1803, Donald Whyte (two unpublished lists of emigrants from Perthshire on board ships from Greenock and Port Glasgow).

The Genealogists' Magazine, The Society of Genealogists, London. (March 1974) 'Genealogical Sources in Barbados', C. J. Stanford. (June 1974) 'Royal Descents', Frederick R. Pryce; 'Genealogy in the Netherlands', W. Wijnaendts van Resandt. (December 1975) 'Family History in the Bahamas', Eric H. Whittleton; 'Sun Fire Insurance Office Claims, 1770-

1788', L. M. Lawson Edwards. (March 1976) 'Trials of a Jacobite Family', Sir Martin Lindsay of Dowhill, Bart. (Martin and James Lindsay were accused of supporting the Jacobite cause in the 'Forty-Five').

The Manchester Genealogist, The Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. (1975, various issues), 'Regimental Marriages at Manchester Collegiate Church': the intention is to give all Regimental and Militia Marriages from 1805 to 1837. The 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) and the Forfar Militia are among units mentioned.

Root and Branch, The West Surrey Borders Family History Society. (Autumn 1975) 'Genealogical Research in Malta'. T.P.A. (includes sources of information in Malta regarding members of the Order of St. John).

IRELAND

The Irish Genealogist, The Irish Genealogical Research Society. (November 1972). 'Some Traditional Offshoots of the Clan Gregor', Lt.-Col. J. R. H. Greeves, F.I.G.R.S. (deals with the Griers of Ballina, Co Mayo, starting with Alexander Grier born at Ballina about 1728)

CANADA

The British Columbia Genealogist. (November 1972 and February 1973) Burial Registers for Yale and Mountain View Cemeteries, B.C., containing several natives of Scotland. (May 1973) 'The Royal Engineers': a complete list of the Columbia Detachment of the Royal Engineers who served in British Columbia. 1858-63, with details of Births, Deaths etc.

Heraldry in Canada. (December 1974). 'The Last of the Mackinvens', S. G. (refers to Alexander McKinven from Kintyre, all of whose descendants took the name Love: the Mackinvens were one of thirty-six families from Kintyre who emigrated to Ontario in 1818).

The Ontario Genealogical Society's *Families* and *Newsleaf*. *Families* (Fall 1975) Articles on 'York and The Home District', including 'Migrations to the Home District before the Rebellion' (of 1837): provides sources of information about United Empire Loyalists and the establishment of 'the Scotch Settlement' in 1819 by Scots from Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement. (Summer 1976) 'The Old McKenzie Place', Brenda Merriman, recording the history of a family homestead near Guelph, Ontario, established by Kenneth McKenzie, born 1815, who came from Ross-shire and purchased a squatter's claim on this land in 1843. He named his farm 'Ardinhrean' ('hill of thorn trees'). He married Christina Cameron and had a family of six sons and four daughters, but only one of these may have had descendants. *Newsleaf* (December 1975) Review of a book, *Five Watt Brothers*, by Margaret Watt Edwards (privately printed): among those who helped in the research for this book was Mr Donald Whyte. The brothers were sons of Thomas Watt and Elizabeth Menagh and grandsons of John Watt and Margaret Brymner who emigrated from Scotland to Perth, Upper Canada, about 1830: Thomas, John Watt's eldest son, was born in Stirling. All five brothers moved west to Oregon in the 1890s and the book was produced for a family reunion in 1974. (September 1976). Lists of Genealogies

in the Library of the Ottawa Branch of the O.G.S., some with Scots connections.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin. (Summer 1973) 'Early Records of the N.W.M.P.-R.C.M.P. that might be of use to the genealogist': this article marked the Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of the North West Mounted Police. First enrolments took place in September and October 1873 (about 150 in all). A list is given of all officers, N.C.O.'s and sub-constables on 8th July 1874, with places of origin (e.g., D. Fraser, aged 27, from Kildonan, Scotland: Shoemaker). (1976, No. 1) 'Tracing Loyalist Ancestors', with details of possible sources; notes on burials in the cemetery of St Mathew's Anglican Church, Foxleigh District (including at least one Scot, Robert Cowan (c. 1860-1938, from Braemar) (one of a series of articles on 'Searching Saskatchewan Cemeteries'). 1976, No. 2 'The Archival Organization of The United Church of Canada': explains the arrangement of records of the United Church, which includes Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. (1976, No. 3) Report on gathering in Binbrook, Ontario, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth in Old Rattray, Perthshire, of John Jackson, founder of the Canadian branch of the 'Jackson clan': his descendants are said to number over 2,300. A family history, *Jackson Kith and Kin, 1776-1974*, by Mrs L. A. Bromley, Grimsby, Ontario, was published in 1975.

UNITED STATES

Hawkeye Heritage (1974, Vol. 8, pp. 62-63). The family of Thomas Harris (born in Perthshire) and Isabella Fergusson [sic] (born in Dunkeld 1803) in Lincoln Township, Iowa. *Rampant Lion* (1974, Vol. 10, p. 4). The Scottish Settlement in Darien, Georgia. part 4, final part of a list of settlers from Scotland, 1736-1742 (45 names, with ages, places of origin and occupations). Of the many isolated references to individual Scots emigrants found in American journals, perhaps one may be mentioned here: *Tree Talks*, (1973, Vol. 13, p. 102). Alexander Ross, a native of Scotland, served in the Jacobite army in the 'Forty-Five', severely wounded with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, fought in the American Revolution, joined a respectable church at the age of 117, and died in Milton, Schenectady, in June 1818, aged about 120.

FINLAND

Genos 44 (1973). Descendants of Ranald Udnie or Udney of that ilk, settled in Finland, c. 1627.

FRANCE

Héraldique et Genealogie (1975). Vol. 5, pp. 193-198. The brothers of John Law of Lauriston and their descendants in French India.

NETHERLANDS

Dr J. MacLean has done a great deal of research into the history of the Scots Brigade in the Netherlands. Some of his earlier contributions to

Dutch periodicals, giving details of personnel and of movements of the Scottish regiments and their detachments, including the towns in which they were stationed, together with lists of marriages recorded in Dutch marriage registers, have been mentioned previously in *The Scottish Genealogist*. These, as well as later articles, were published either in the *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie* (JCBG) or *De Brabantse Leeuw* (BL) and they may be summarised as follows—

First Regiment

Marriages 1674-1708 BL vol. 20 (1971) pp. 140-159.
1708-1784 JCBG vol. 20 (1966) pp. 184-214.
Other data 1698-1784 JCBG vol. 22 (1968) pp. 204-221.

Second Regiment

Marriages 1674-1713 BL vol. 17 (1968) pp. 97-124.
1713-1784 JCBG vol. 19 (1965) pp. 102-126.
Other data 1698-1784 JCBG vol. 24 (1970) pp. 165-190.

Third Regiment

Marriages 1674-1708 BL vol. 21 (1972) pp. 90-113.
1711-1784 JCBG vol. 21 (1967) pp. 58-73.
Other data 1698-1784 JCBG vol. 26 (1972) pp. 185-194.

Hamilton's Regiment

Marriages 1698, 1701-1714 and other data JCBG vol. 29 (1975) pp. 107-121

In *Gens Nostra*, Vol. 27 (1972), pp. 382-386, Dr MacLean writes on 'The Garrisons of the Scots Companies before 1665'. This is mainly a list of Scottish officers and men mentioned in official records, with the places in which they were stationed and the dates. In *Gens Nostra* 28 (1973) pp. 61-68, 167-173, he traces the descendants in the Netherlands of Charles Maclean (in Mackay's Regiment, 1685), in *Nederlandsche Leeuw* (May 1974) likewise the descendants of Archibald Stewart (Stuart), born about 1510, herald of Mary, Queen of Scots, and in *Gens Nostra* 29 (1974) pp. 213-219, with Mr D. J. J. Sutherland, the descendants of Corporal George Sutherland (of Stuart's Regiment, born about 1719). In *Gens Nostra* 29, pp. 82-83, Mr A. K. Vink traces the Armstrong family in Weesp (17th century) and Sommelsdijk (18th century). In *Gens Nostra*, vol. 30 (1975) pp. 289-291, is a table of the ascendants of Floris V, Count of Holland, one of the Competitors in the Great Cause for the Crown of Scotland in 1291.

I am very much indebted to Mr J. R. Seaton for providing the details given above for journals published in the United States, Finland, France and the Netherlands.

B. A. Stenhouse

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- 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.
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