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Contents

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

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in The Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 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, 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh.

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All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addresed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society.

HOSPITAL ARCHIVES

Mrs. P.M. Eaves Walton, M.A. (Hons)
Archivest, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary

First of all, I would like to sketch in a brief history of hospitals in Scotland as a background against which we may look at surviving hospital records, using the records of Edinburgh's hospitals for particular illustration.

We take for granted the hospitals officially labelled in the twentieth century as 'acute general hospitals' — prepared to admit any member of the community as a patient, irrespective of race, religion or financial income; prepared to treat any kind of injury or disease for which cure, or at least relief, seems possible; but committed to discharging the patient within a reasonable limit of time. Scotland had to wait for the voluntary hospital movement of the first half of the eighteenth century before the benefits of such general hospitals were available. The impetus to establish such hospitals was found in an upsurge of charitable feeling among the wealthier classes, combined with the beginnings of a realisation of a social responsibility for general health, and of the economic advantage of recovery of a working man or woman as employee or family breadwinner.

In England the example set by individual philanthropists, such a John Radcliffe who died in 1714 leaving his fotune to found the Infirmary at Oxford, was soon followed by public appeals for subscriptions. Westminster Hospital, opened in 1719 for the 'reception without payment of the sick poor', was the first such hospital in the United Kingdom resulting entirely from general subscription. One of the earliest voluntary hospitals outside London was the Edinburgh Infirmary — the first of its kind in Scotland, founded in 1729 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1736.

Edinburgh's example was followed by Glasgow (where the Town's Hospital, erected by public subscription in 1733, was replaced in 1794 by Glasgow's Royal Infirmary) and by Aberdeen, where the Infirmary was opened in 1742. By the end of the century voluntary hospitals were established at Dumfries, Montrose, Kelso and Dundee. In the early nineteenth century Paisley, Inverness and Greenock opened Infirmaries to in-patients, followed later in the century by Perth and Stirling.

The impetus to erect these hospitals was new, but the concept of a general hospital was not. Hospitals of the kind had been known in classical times. They almost disappeared from Europe during the medieval period — almost, but not quite. A few continued in association with certain secular universities such as Salerno, Bologna and Padua, and Montpellier. Most of Europe's medieval hospitals, run by monks and nuns under the auspices of the Church, were not general hospitals as we think of them. In Scotland certainly there is little evidence for any hospitals except almshouses or refuges for the old, chronically sick and destitute — in today's jargon 'Long-stay and geriatric hospitals'. But there were a few elsewhere, notably St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's in London, which attempted medical treatment and cure of poor patients.

In the sixteenth century in France, and elsewhere, Royal Hospitals were founded — financed by the monarch even if staffed by monks and nuns, and run as large general hospitals. After the Reformation Henry VIII was persuaded to re-found St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's as Royal Hospitals, with their income supplemented by public donations.

So, when the eighteenth century voluntary hospitals were established there were certain examples they could look to for organisation and methods. Many of the physicians and surgeons who were to work in the new hospitals had seen for themselves something of the practice in the continental or London hospitals. Given the small number of examples to copy and that the new infirmaries shared certain basic prin-

ciples — subscription by the public for building and annual maintenance; administration by voluntary managers; provision of treatment by honorary visiting physicians and surgeons — it is not surprising that, even without a central organising authority (now in the twentieth century regarded as essential!) these hospitals tended to be run on very similar lines, and so the records kept, and now preserved, tended also to be very similar in form. I can, in effect, ask you to accept the records of Edinburgh's Infirmary as typical of the kind of records kept in the voluntary hospitals in the United Kingdom.

One also must consider these general hospitals in their role as centres of medical teaching. Such hospitals were the obvious field for practical instruction in treatment and for observation of cases of all kinds of disease and injury. There were two lines of development — some hospitals, notably St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, Westminster and Guy's in London, evolved their own schools of medicine; others, at some stage in their history, became associated with the teaching in a University faculty of medicine. I have already mentioned that certain European hospitals survived through the medieval period because of their association with certain universities. This important tradition of secular medical teaching was inherited in the seventeenth century by Leiden University in Holland and came from there to this country, to Edinburgh, in the eighteenth century. Several of Edinburgh's leading physicians and surgeons attended at Leiden and were impressed by the opportunities given in the hospital there for clinical instruction — that is practical teaching of the student at the bedside and in the operating theatre, to supplement the theoretical lectures in medicine. The faculty of medicine in Edinburgh University was founded in 1726 and a very active group was determined that there should be hospital instruction available for the students and also for the surgeons' apprentices. The Edinburgh Infirmary was founded as a teaching hospital, the first in this country to be developed in conjunction with a University faculty. The hospital records, therefore, illustrate a unique development at that period of clinical teaching, of co-operation with the University faculty; and also a unique relationship both with regard to teaching and the maintenance of professional standards and regulation of hospital practice, with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

In this aspect the records of the Edinburgh Infirmary are perhaps rather more interesting than most, but very many of the large voluntary general hospitals were to become involved eventually in medical teaching. In Scotland, the Infirmary at Aberdeen, with its old-established medical school, was a teaching hospital from its foundation. Glasgow had a teaching hospital associated with the University from the opening of the new Royal Infirmary in 1794.

Teaching or non-teaching, these hospitals provide the main body of hospital archives of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Perhaps second in importance come the records of the Asylums set up for the care of the insane — rarely suitable as patients in an acute general hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital, with its origins in the fourteenth century and its foundation under Royal and City patronage dating from 1547, was the only public institution of its kind in the United Kingdom until the eighteenth century when other towns opened their own 'Bedlams'. In the latter half of the century the historic movement towards humane care and active treatment of the mentally ill resulted in the foundation of a new kind of Asylum — the best known probably the Retreat at York. In Scotland also at this time it was felt that there should be something more than the miserable accommodation for lunatics provided in poorhouses by burgh authorities. Initially this care also had to be provided by

voluntary management and finance. The first such mental hospital in Scotland was the Royal Scottish Asylum at Montrose, founded in 1779. Dumfries Infirmary opened a separate wing for mentally ill patients in 1789, which was to develop into the Crichton Royal Institution. Edinburgh, (just one year before Glasgow) had to wait till 1813 when the Royal Edinburgh Asylum opened its doors to patients, though its records go back to 1792, when largely as a result of the energy of Dr. Andrew Duncan, Senior, the 'Association for Instituting a Lunatic Asylum' came into being. If not the earliest in date the records of what is now the Royal Edinburgh Hospital are interesting ones, for the Asylum was from the beginning aimed at treatment and cure, not just care of patients; it was over the years staffed by many who gained a wide reputation as pioneers in the field; and from as early as 1853 was involved in the teaching of psychiatry to medical students.

Next, in the later eighteenth and the nineteenth century the voluntary hospital principle was extended to various kinds of specialist hospitals, in order to finance hospitals for certain kinds of patients who, it was felt, were not adequately provided for by the general hospitals. There were firstly the maternity hospitals, which were founded not only for the lying-in of poor women but largely as a result of growing awareness that special instruction and practical experience in deliveries were necessary for doctors and midwives. London set an example. A Maternity Hospital was opened in Glasgow in 1792 but for some obscure reason was shut down by the town council and not opened again until 1834. Edinburgh General Lying-In Hospital was opened in 1793, but had its origins much earlier, a special ward being made available in the Royal Infirmary to the Professor of Midwifery (though admittedly at his own expense!) from 1755. At first the Lying-In Hospital was financed literally out of the pockets of the Professors themselves, but in 1848 the Edinburgh Royal Maternity Hospital came into being with a board of voluntary directors and financing by public subscription.

The special needs of medicine and surgery for children were recognised with the setting up of Sick Children's Hospitals, again following London's example; Edinburgh saw the beginnings in 1860, Aberdeen in 1877, and Glasgow in 1882.

The Nineteenth century saw in Scotland, as elsewhere, the springing into existence of various charities, often starting as dispensaries for out-patients and then developing into hospitals with in-patient beds, to provide treatment of eyes, ears, noses and throats, teeth and tuberculosis. Edinburgh, as a centre of medical teaching and thought, was blessed with several such hospitals, born of the enthusiasm of individual physicians and surgeons. Insofar as their records survive, they show the care and treatment available before the development of the concept of hospitals as a public responsibility to be financed from rates or taxes.

In Scotland, following the Public Health Act of 1867, town councils started to take responsibility for providing hospitals for all cases of infectious fevers, previously a major problem of the voluntary hospitals. In Edinburgh forty years of increasing provision culminated in the opening of the newly built City Fever Hospital in 1903. For the records of this interesting early period one has to look to the burgh records, this activity being just one aspect of the town council's work, and unfortunately a great deal of record relating to the development of public health services in Edinburgh has been lost. The same comments apply to the organisation of the municipal general hospitals which followed the Local Government Act of 1929. They really only became record-producing entities as individual hospitals grouped under Boards of Management following the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948. From that year all public hospitals, whatever their origins, have records which conform to a uniform pattern dictated by the framework of the National Health Service.

I do not intend to bore you with consideration of the archival problems connected with post 1948 records. Your interest is undoubtedly in the records of the period before 1948. Their value to the medical historian and medical practitioner is obvious, but so is their value to the social historian, providing primary source material (which is only just being appreciated) on many aspects of social and economic development.

What is being done to ensure preservation of these records? First of all keep in mind that with the nationalisation of hospitals their archives have become public records. In England they come under the provisions of the Public Records Act, making statutory arrangements for deposit in record offices, but leaving such deposits to the individual hospitals. The government has not felt it necessary to make any other arrangements, and such archivists as have been appointed have been so by individual hospitals, paying the salaries from their own endowment funds. St. Bartholomew's led the way and has an archive office. St. Thomas's appointed an archivist to arrange the collection and then deposited it in the Greater London Council Record Office. Bethlem Royal Hospital, Guy's and one or two of the larger provincial infirmaries have permanent archivists. The Ministry of Health issued instructions with regard to preservation and destruction of hospital records, but, as was recently pointed out very forcibly by the archivist at St. Bartholomew's, these are not adequate. Various categories of record are not mentioned; there is no means of enforcing implementation anyway; no allowance is made for shortage of staff to carry out the recommended procedures; and no provision is made for historically knowledgeable persons to have some say in the disposal of the records. There is a real risk that much of great value may be lost.

In Scotland the same risk does exist. For many of the medical profession and for a number of hospital administrators history is bunk. Involved as they are in the development of future patient care on limited resources, one can understand their attitude even if it is uncivilised. Fortunately, there are others who have a genuine interest in matters historical (Scotland has a flourishing Society of the History of Medicine). A few members of both professions in the Lothian area have a real appreciation of the value for research of hospital records, leaving only the problem of overcoming ignorance of the facilities available to assist in preservation.

The position in Scotland in this respect is, I think, much more hopeful than in England. As always Scotland scores because the problem here is smaller in size, and it scores in the very active interest and support given by the Scottish Record Office. The Keeper of the Records advises the Secretary of State who became responsible for the records in terms of the National Health Service Act, 1947. Over the years there has been increasing co-operation with the Scottish Home and Health Department. Detailed recommendations have been made regarding destruction and preservation; and although revision is needed, hospital administrative staffs do make an attempt to carry out the instructions. Records of date prior to 1800 are statutorily protected as are also various records relating to patients in mental hospitals: Some use has been made of the facilities offered for deposit — e.g. the administrative historical records of the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary and of the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and also certain medical records — ward journals — of the Glasgow Infirmary, will now be found in the Record Office. At present, in a difficult financial climate, the Record Office is discussing the possible establishment of uniform facilities to ensure hospital records are preserved and made available for research in the localities.

So far only one Scottish hospital, encouraged by the Record Office, has appointed an archivist — following the example of the English hospitals with long histories and endow-

ment funds — and that is the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. There is an office within the hospital complex which maintains the archives and makes them available to anyone interested for research. Since the reorganisation of the Health Service implemented in April 1974 the facilities of the office have been extended to other hospitals in South Edinburgh, bringing in the Royal Edinburgh Hospital and certain smaller hospitals which are historically interesting, but whose collections are too small to justify the appointment of archivists of their own.

Although hospital records are public records any researcher is likely to hesitate before requesting information or access from busy hospital staff who certainly have more urgent things to do than hunt through collections of unsorted volumes and documents. But in Scotland these records are gradually becoming more accessible, and if you feel that they could be of value to you in a search my advice would be — have a try! There is just one important aspect to keep in mind — that is the confidentiality of records relating to patients. The normal rule is that only medical records over 100 years old are available for general research. Later records can be seen, of course, by hospital medical staff and by medical staff elsewhere who are involved in treatment of the patient or his relatives. But even medical staff publishing papers must undertake not to mention names. For reasons needing no elaboration mental hospital records are guarded even more strictly than others.

Having avoided asking for the impossible and gained access, what kind of records can you expect to find in the hospital?

The backbone of the collection is usually formed by the minute books and reports of the directors or managers of the institution, supplemented by documents of various kinds which were considered by them. This material provides information on the part played by the hospital in the history of the community it served and its general development; its buildings and extensions; its staff appointments, medical and lay; and on all the various problems, large and small, arising from running a hospital. Usually most of the statistics on patient care and admissions, and analyses of the work load of the hospital are to be found here, though later on such figures tend to become the province of a particular office — the registrar's or superintendent's. Management records also include the literature relating to appeals for funds and all the fund-raising devices employed.

The managers' records are supplemented by the records produced by the officials employed by the managers to run the hospital. The archives of the clerk's or secretary's office contain all the correspondence in and out conducted on behalf of the managers and the legal documents held on their behalf. With the more richly endowed hospitals this can mean an extensive collection of property titles; rent rolls and such like. The treasurer's account books provide details of all the subscribers to the hospital and all the expenses — often giving expenditure down to the last penny over the centuries on salaries and wages, provisions, fuel and other everyday necessities, as well as drugs, dressings and medical equipment.

The official who evolved as the medical superintendent accumulated documents and correspondence relating to medical staffing in all its aspects. From the time that hospitals adopted a professional system of nursing — usually in the 1860s-1880s as a result of the influence of the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing — the Matron or Lady Superintendent maintained extensive records of nurses employed and the work they did. If the hospital became a nurse teaching school, then there are also records of the nurses trained, their curriculum and actual training.

Generally speaking, the medical staff themselves were responsible for the surviving records of the patients and their treatment. Registers of Admissions and Discharges were carefully kept at hospital and ward level. It was usual to write up the case of each patient by chronological entries in a ward journal — this was to develop in time into the folder of case notes for each individual patient. A certain amount of record may survive in teaching hospitals arising from the instruction of students and clinical observation of patients in the wards. These records of medical treatment are supplemented by any surviving pharmacy records giving details of medicines issued and used, and by the material relating to what are now known as the 'hotel' services — dealing with diets, cleanliness and other domestic matters.

That is a very general survey. Now let us look at the records of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh in particular, keeping a biographical and genealogical eye open.

The managers' minutes are almost complete from 1729. Insofar as they record appointments they contain some possibly useful biographical material. Parentage of applicants is not often mentioned, but there is one exception. Students had to purchase a hospital ticket to gain admission to instruction in the hospital. The managers would, in deserving circumstances, grant free tickets. So one finds, for example, a ticket granted to William Alves, son to Andrew Alves, Writer, in 1742; to a son of Dr. Stewart in Banff in 1747. These are occasional entries. From the mid-nineteenth century testimonials of applicants for posts, mainly qualified doctors, are interesting as biographical sources.

The managers felt obliged in gratitude to publish the names of all those who subscribed to the Infirmary. From the early nineteenth century their reports give lists of subscribers by parishes — thus the moderately well-to-do are listed by address. Contributors were understandably more numerous in Edinburgh and the Lothians, but these lists do cover the whole of Scotland.

The various documents kept by the Clerk and Treasurer include a certain number of testaments and bonds. For a short period (from 1748 to about 1780) the Infirmary admitted for care and custody lunatic patients, who paid for board and lodging and often came from prosperous families. The relatives of the patient had to petition the managers for admission, and these petitions are on record, a few actual petitions surviving. Much of the legal paper refers to the Infirmary's extensive properties — including even plantations in Jamaica, with the lists of the slaves owned by the hospital! Much of the material here is available in the Sasine Registers, but occasionally records of tenants might be useful.

The account books of the treasurer name persons employed in all capacities by the hospital and also record transactions with individual merchants and tradesmen of all kinds in and around Edinburgh from 1728. I have already mentioned that students had to purchase hospital tickets. The account of the money paid to the treasurer has survived with names of individual students from the 1830s. In some cases a note is included, such as 'born India' or present residence. These registers can supplement information obtainable from the University matriculation lists. The Nightingale system of nursing was introduced into the Royal Infirmary in 1872 by Miss Elizabeth Ann Barclay from St. Thomas's, followed by Miss A.L. Pringle. From that year there is a detailed biographical record of each nurse trained in the hospital and time and pay entries for all nurses employed.

However, I think you would have the greatest interest in the surviving records of the patients. Let me emphasise that although the majority came from Edinburgh, the Lothians, the Borders and Fife, the Infirmary's 'catchment area' was the whole of

Scotland and beyond. Another general point to keep in mind in assessing the likelihood of a reference to a person of interest to you is that the hospital was a charity and certainly up to the middle of the nineteenth century provided for the poorer and often destitute classes. In these records one can trace the social change as more and more of the non-destitute and comparatively comfortable classes are willing to be admitted, to receive the benefits of what was felt to be the best medical treatment free of charge, though often making a voluntary donation in gratitude. The introduction of insurance schemes gradually meant new attitudes to public hospitals. In response to the changes living conditions in the Infirmary were steadily improved — a process which continues today with television rooms and choice of menu!

Returning to the eighteenth century — the General Register of Admissions is complete from 1770. (There are some interesting part-records before that date, e.g. Registers of Admission to the special ward for domestic servants, giving the names and addresses of their employers). To begin with information is very brief — name of patient, ward, diagnosis and outcome. The interest in this genealogically is in providing a register of deaths, with dates. From 1837 the parish of residence of the patient is entered and from 1839 a much more detailed record was kept giving address; age; marital status; occupation of the patient or head of his or her family. In certain circumstances this could be a check for deaths not found otherwise 1839-1854. From 1846 a distinction is made between temporary and permanent address, both being given. From 1848 the permanent address gives way to place of birth — information which could be useful even after 1855 if a person certified as dying in the Royal Infirmary, or traced as a patient, could not be found in the census schedules. The place of birth is, of course, entered for all patients admitted and discharged cured — happily the majority! If anyone had time to extract the death entries 1839-1854 that could be useful.

So much for deaths. Hospital records are not very helpful with regard to marriages, but there are some birth registers.

The Edinburgh General Lying-In Hospital was founded 1793, but very little of the early record of this hospital has survived. Once established as the Royal Edinburgh Maternity Hospital in 1848 under the auspices of Sir James Young Simpson it became a public institution and charity, with its records preserved. These were 'inherited' by the Royal Infirmary when the Maternity Hospital was amalgamated with the Infirmary in 1939. As well as the minute books and letter books a number of case books are extant.

By far the most valuable genealogically and I suggest well worth printing from its commencement in 1847 up to 1854 — is the Register of Admissions.* This gives the patient's name, age, address, place of birth; her father's name, address, occupation, and whether alive or dead; her mother's name, address and whether alive or dead; the name of her husband or the father of the child, his address, whether alive or dead. The names of unmarried fathers are always given — one wonders what pressures were brought to bear on some of these unfortunate girls so that the record could be adequately written up!

Picking an entry entirely at random — "Admitted, 29 December 1849, Eliza Anstruther aged 19, residing in the Pleasance, Edinburgh; born Bank Street, Edinburgh, father — Walter Anstruther, Clockmaker, dead, last resident in Greenock, mother — Eliza Nurse, dead, last resident in Hanover Street, Edinburgh. Father of the child — (Patient unmarried) — George Alexander, labourer, alive, residing in Coldstream."

This Register is supplemented by indoor case books indicating the medical history and whether a male or female child was born alive or dead.

Commencing in 1844 there is an outdoor case book. This records deliveries by the hospital staff in the patients' own homes. Thus we have the patient's name, age and address, number of pregnancy (which in certain genealogical circumstances would be valuable information) and the sex of the child born alive or dead.

The area covered by these records was approximately that of the Old Town. Addresses are very specific — Blackfriars Wynd, 1st entry Right hand 1st flat left hand. The one drawback, of course, is that the given name of the child is not recorded in these Registers, but I know that does not cancel out their possible usefulness.

I kept the best to the end because I want to leave you with this suggestion — if you have any problem which just might be solved by consulting any of these records — in Edinburgh at least they are only a telephone call away. A reading room is provided at 23 Chalmers Street — and the archivist there is very willing to help in erasing those question marks on the pedigree chart.

* *Following this lecture a member of the Society is now extracting entries from this Register.*

REGISTER OF MEMBERS INTERESTS

The promised SUPPLEMENT has now been printed, but the Council of the Society has decided that, in view of the extent of the supplement with appropriate Index and the cost of printing it, a charge must be made. That has been fixed at £1.50p to Members of the Society (that is those who have paid the full Membership subscription of £2.50p — or in Canada and the United States of America of Seven Dollars) and at £2 to Non-Members. Requests for the SUPPLEMENT should be sent either to the Honorary Editor, Mr. Ivor R. Guild, W.S., c/o Mrssrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS or to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. David C. Cargill, 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh EH4 3LE, along with the appropriate remittance.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. LESLEY A. GORDON

Mrs. Gordon has asked to be relieved of the responsibility for continuing the REGISTER and the Council are fortunate in having found Miss Alexina S. Cowper, 32 Balgreen Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 2EZ willing to take over from Mrs. Gordon. Correspondence regarding the Register should accordingly be addressed to Miss Cowper at the address given above.

We are very much indebted to Mrs. Gordon for the tremendous amount of work she has put into this effort on behalf of the Society which has been very much appreciated by many of our members.

Christian Name Patterns of the Men of the Principal Clans in Sutherland 1678-1834

by ROBERT L. MACKAY

It has been shown by Withycombe[1] that the commonest Christian names for men, after the compulsory registration of baptisms in England, beginning 1850, were and still are, William, John and Thomas. This finding has prompted a study of the Christian names favoured by the 11 most numerous clans in Sutherland in the late seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. An earlier survey of 2,181 Mackays[2] showed that nine names each occurred with a frequency of over 4 per cent, followed by a gap, and then by a few names between 2 per cent and 1 per cent, and thereafter by a great variety in fractional percentages. This result indicated the form this present investigation should take, and further suggested that the Mackays, numerically the strongest clan in the county, should be used as a basis for comparisons among the other ten clans.

Available for analysis of Christian name patterns are six acceptable lists of names[3] covering the county area well in the period 1678-1834, approximately five generations, and including the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 which did not greatly affect the county, and the Highland Clearances which disturbed it considerably. Clans with headquarters or main bases outside the county are included only so far as their numbers resident within the county boundary are concerned. These clans are named and their numbers shown in the table. Other clans

[1]*Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names,* 1960, pp. xxvii and xlvi.

[2]THE ARMORIAL, Vol. 6, No. 3, December 1974, pp. 203-211.

[3]A list of the names of 2060 men, aged 16 to 60, in the nine parishes of the Sutherland Estate, 1745, deemed fit for military service to the Government in that year. From the Muniment Room in Dunrobin Castle by Courtesy of the Countess of Sutherland, and of Mr R. J. Adam, M.A., St Andrew's University; Judicial Rent Roll of the Reay Estate, 1789, containing 232 names, in Angus Mackay, *The Book of Mackay*, Norman Macleod, Edinburgh, 1906, pp. 475-480; I. H. Mackay-Scobie, *An Old Highland Fencible Corps*, Edinburgh, 1914, pp. 370-375. A Muster Roll of the Reay Fencibles, 1794, containing 776 names; James Loch, M.P., *The List of Subscribers to the Memorial to the First Duke of Sutherland*, 1834. This list was printed privately and contains 2200 names. A gift from Dr Ian Abrach Mackay of Glasgow; *The Book of Mackay, op. cit.*, pp. 471-475. A list of 223 names of 1678; Judicial Rent Roll of Bighouse Estate, 1819; *The Book of Mackay, op. cit.*, pp. 480-482. A list of 98 names.

represented in Sutherland, such as Gordon, Fraser, Campbell, have been excluded from the analysis as their numbers were too small for adequate comparison to be made.

The Rent Rolls of the Reay Estate for 1678 and 1789, and for the Bighouse Estate for 1819, together with the Muster Roll of the Reay Fencibles for 1794, covered the north and north-west area of the county well, while the Military Service Lists of 1745 applied to the nine south-eastern parishes then comprising the Sutherland Estate. The subscription list to the Memorial Fund for the First Duke in 1834 embraced all 14 parishes in the county.

To assist in a speedy comprehension of the figures a line, of either single or double thickness, has been drawn right across the table between the names of Hugh and Thomas.

In the case of the Clans Gunn, Macdonald, Mackay, Munro and Sutherland this quite experimental line, where it is thickened, will be seen to be an effective barrier between their top nine or most favoured names, and their less favoured names below. The difference is striking. These five clans favour the same nine Christian names.

The percentages at the right side of the table show the onomasticon of 18 male Christian names, compiled from all six sources in the county. Over 82 per cent of males in the county bore the Christian names of John, Donald, William, Alexander, Hugh, George, Angus, Robert, James, in that order of popularity. Thereafter came Murdoch, Hector, Neil, Roderick and Thomas.

The table can be further analysed on the principal of a football league table which the nation accepts as a fair measure of a team's ability to score goals. Thus, here an asterisk is given to each of the nine most popular names in each individual clan. If all the asterisks are above the arbitrary Hugh-Thomas Line, the score for that clan is 9. If there is a challenge for ninth place a half point is deducted. With the Murrays, Thomas challenges Angus for ninth place, and the score is 8½. The Rosses lose 1½ points because Thomas displaces Robert, and Robert and Angus then contest for ninth place.

These markings may now be summarised as follows: —

Column A	*Points*	*Column B*	*Points*
Gunn	9	Mackenzie	8
Macdonald	9	Morrison	8
Mackay	9	Matheson	8
Munro	9	Ross	7½
Sutherland	9	Macleod	7
Murray	8½		

These marks are in no way merit awards. They are indices of the resemblances or differences of male Christian Name choice by each clan.

COMMENT

All the clans in Column A, except the Macdonalds, may be regarded as either North or North-East Coast, or Province of Moray in origin or location. Historians for the Macdonalds and for the clans in Column B emphasise a descent from the Norsemen, and a location dominantly on the North-West and Western coasts, and on the Hebrides. It is suggested that the figures above show that there is an onomastic cleavage or area of separation comparable with the rough geographical one between the two groups. No explanation is here offered for the presence of the Macdonalds in Column A, other than that it may be adventitious.

The table is of further interest for it shows in Columns C, D and E below the paired, diminishing popularity of Roderick and Murdoch (both? Irish-Gaelic names) as one travels from West to East through the county and the increasing popularity of the biblical Anglo-Norman Thomas in the opposite direction, except in the Clan Murray. For the convenience of the reader the actual figures from the table have been converted into percentages, thus: —

	C *Roderick*	D *Murdoch*	E *Thomas*
Macleod	5.68	3.78	Nil
Mackenzie	2.53	5.55	1.01
Macdonald	2.36	2.36	1.41
Morrison	1.61	1.61	1.61
Ross	1.04	0.35	3.47
Mackay	0.37	1.79	0.94
Munro	0.44	0.44	0.44
Sutherland	0.24	0.24	0.73
Matheson	Nil	0.75	0.75
Murray	Nil	Nil	2.80
Gunn	Nil	Nil	Nil

The dominant Western clans, Macleod, Mackenzie and Macdonald are well bracketed together by these figures. Morrison and Ross may be regarded as intermediate. The remaining clans, dominantly Eastern, resemble each other fairly closely. The presence of the Mathesons among this last group may be due to the establishment in the fifteenth century of a branch of the clan around Loch Shin. It is admitted that the numbers examined are small (Roderick 38, Murdoch 52, Thomas 36) but they do suggest some name specialising "below the line" (i.e. of the rarer names) by some clans.

SUMMARY

The onomasticon for each of the 11 principal clans in Sutherland is shown for the period 1678-1834. There are considerable differences between the Western group of clans and the remainder with North-Eastern or Moray origins. Those clans in this latter group tend to resemble each other closely and to exhibit less variability than do the clans in the West of the county.

Christian names of men in eleven most numerous Clans in Sutherland, 1678-1834

CHRISTIAN NAMES ↓ / CLANS →	*Gunn*	*Macdonald*	*MacKay*	*MacKenzie*	*Macleod*	*Matheson*	*Morrison*	*Munro*	*Murray*	*Ross*	*Sutherland*	Totals	
John	25*	42*	182*	41*	65*	35*	8*	40*	42*	62*	84*	626	
William	23*	35*	115*	19*	34*	13*	11*	20*	20*	33*	46*	369	
Donald	24*	19*	129*	21*	34*	13*	8*	34*	11*	37*	48*	378	
Alexander	22*	27*	118*	20*	26*	17*	1	22*	24*	32*	45*	354	
George	10*	11*	73*	7*	21*	5*	6*	22*	15*	14*	24*	208	= 82·85%
James	9*	6*	46*	7*	5	10*	2*	13*	13*	15*	30*	156	
Robert	9*	14*	75*	6	6	7*	3*	10*	15*	7	26*	178	
Angus	5*	8*	87*	8*	35*	4	4*	10*	5	7	17*	190	
Hugh	8*	12*	82*	18*	20*	9*	10*	12*	12*	23*	20*	226	
Thomas		3	10	2		1	1	1	5	10*	3	36	
Murdo(ch)		5	19	11*	12*	1	1	1		1	1	52	
Charles	1	1	4		2		1		1	1	11	22	
Andrew	1	1	9		1	1		7	3	6		29	
Ian											1	1	
Neil	2	1	15	1	7	5*	1	2			5	39	
Hector	2	3	17	4	2	1	2*	7	1	1		40	
Eric			1	1								2	
Roderick		5	4	5	18*		1	1		3	1	38	
All others	13	19	75	27	29	12	2	24	12	36	48	297	= 17·15%
Totals	154	212	1,061	198	317	134	62	226	179	288	410	3,241	

Murdo displaces Robert

Murdo and Roderick in

Neil displaces Angus

Hector ousts Alexander

Contest Angus versus Thomas

Contest Robert versus Angus

Thomas in

THE SHANNONS OF LEPHENSTRATH

by Hew Shannon Stevenson

On Saturday, 17th May 1975, about 80 MacShannons met in the Argyll Arms, Campbeltown, Kintyre, for a family ceilidh. MacShannons from Kansas, Nabraska and Oregon came to visit the land of their forefathers to sing songs and tell stories with their Kintyre kinsmen, including Mr. Dugald MacShannon, a Campbeltown builder, who as Fear-an-tighe, organised the affair.

The MacShannons of today are descended from the ancient family of McShenoig, the hereditary harpers to the Clan Donald who held the important castle at Dunaverty Point on the south coast of Kintyre from the 13th to the 16th century. A rocky headland close to the ruins of Dunaverty Castle on the east side of Brunerican Bay is still called Rubha McShannuich, or MacShannon's Point. On a fine day you can see the coast of Ulster quite clearly from here.

In 1505 the McShenoigs held the 4 merkland estates of Brúnerican, Amod, Drumhereanoch, Dalsmeryl, Lagnadaf and Innynkew Calliache, all in Southend parish, rent free for their services as harpers, and by 1541 a branch appears in Lyel and Lephenstrath which lie within two or three miles of the original harpers' lands. In 1596 at least two branches of the family were flourishing in Kintyre: Duncan MacCochennach in Brunerican, Amod etc. and Murdoch MacOShenoig in Lyel and Lephenstrath.

The name has undergone many variations from its original Gaelic. The Southend parish registers, which begin in 1769, invariably give the name as McShenoig to start with, but towards the close of the 18th century and afterwards the older name gives place time and again to the more anglicised Shennan, Shannan, Shannon and MacShannon. As well as in Kintyre, the name is found in Antrim, north east Ulster, all old Macdonald country.

One of the earliest instances of the name must be the reference in the Annals of Ulster to "Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody" who died of the plague in Tuaim-da-ghualann in 1371.

The first name on the connected Kintyre Pedigree, however, is Maldolm McOshenag, recorded as tenant in Lephenstrath in 1678 and 1684, and as proprietor there in 1701. His son Hew McOshenog of Lephenstrath is mentioned in the estate journal of the Kintyre laird, MacNeill of Carskey, in 1720. He was succeeded sometime after 1751 by his son Archibald McShenoig, 3rd of Lephenstrath, who was alive in 1788.

Thanks to the exertions of 74-year-old Captain Hugh MacShannon, a retired harbour-master of Campbeltown, who as a boy used to cycle down to the little churchyard of Keil on the south coast of Kintyre within a stone's throw of the sea to record the gravestone inscriptions of his forbears, we have the following inscription of a headstone now completely obliterated and indecipherable:

Erected by
Archd. McShenoig
of Lepenstrath in
memory of his child
ren, Malcolm
who died 19th Aug
1774 agd. 31 yr also
John he died 20 Feb
1763 agd. 19 yr
Alexr. died 14 Apr.
1771 agd. 17 years.

Archibald was succeeded by his son Neil Shannan, 4th of Lephenstrath, who is described in a bond dated 1788 as Captain of the ship "Speedwell". Neil is probably the last of his line to have lived in the old house of Lephenstrath. His wife Mary was the daughter of Hector McAllister of Springbank, Isle of Arran, and, although we find the Southend parish register recording on 13th May 1786 the baptism of "John, lawful son of Neil Shannan of Lepenstraw Esqr.", the baptisms of his three subsequent children are all recorded in the parish of Kilbride, Arran.

The first of these, Charles McAllister Shannon, was baptised on 7th December 1786, only seven months after John. His father is here described as "Capt. Neil Shannon, Springbank". It is odd that the designation "of Lephenstrath" appears to have been dropped, and this and the closeness in the baptisms of John and Charles made me think at first there were two separate Neil Shannons, the one in Arran being of quite another line. However, when I visited Arran in the summer of 1975, I was lucky enough to find in the Kilbride cemetery, just outside Lamlash, an inscription to "Neil Shannon Esqr. of Lephenstrath died 1795 aged 45 years and His spouse Mary Macalester died 1818 aged 72 years".

Both are interred in "The burying tomb of Hector Macalester Esq. Springbank" along with various other McAllister relations.

From his testament dative (Argyll Commissariat 1799) it appears that Captain Neil owed £600 to one James Wright, writer in Stirling, and that this debt had been taken over by Neil's executor and creditor, Hector MacNeal of Ugadill. Neil was owed £10 by Messrs. Nobles Shannan and Co., merchants in Greenock, "being part of a greater sum due to him."

I have not established the identity of Nobles Shannan and Co., but I think it must have been a firm of Alexander Shannan, a merchant in Greenock who together with one James Noble, shipmaster in Port Glasgow, and William Noble of Taims was seised of a tenement in Greenock in 1785. This Alexander Shannan and his wife wrote many letters to their eldest son (also Neil) in Newfoundland between 1806 and 1812, and these letters, which are now in my own possession, contain many references to the children of Captain Neil, notably Charles, the 5th and last laird of Lephenstrath, and his brothers Archibald and Hector.

I do not know whether Alexander Shannan was related to Captain Neil of Lephenstrath, but the two families were certainly well acquainted with one another for at least fifty years spanning three generations. Alexander was born on 25th November 1749, the son of another Alexander Shannan, sailor in Greenock by his wife Jean Gay. Alexander the father had a brother Dugald, a shipmaster in Greenock, but the baptisms of the two brothers are not recorded at Greenock. Alexander, the son is known to have been distantly related to a Mr. McNachtane in Campbeltown, a fact which hints at a Kintyre origin.

Captain Neil's eldest surviving son, Charles McAllister Shannon led an unsettled life, and his financial troubles evidently caused him to sell Lephenstrath in 1819. Margaret Shannan, wife of Alexander the merchant, writes to her son on 30th July 1806, "Poor Charles Shannan is still in Arran disappointed of a place on evry hand. I saw a leter to his mother. He says he does not know in the face of the earth what to turn his hand too. He now feells the effects of not paying more attention to business."

Charles's younger brother Archibald evidently met with more approval. Alexander wrote to his son Neil on 12th August 1806, "Archy Shannan sailed lately from Shields for Newfoundland, he is a fine Boy and deserving of attention which I wish you to shew

him as far as in your power – a son of Mr. McNachtanes at Campbelltown I understand goes out as a sailor in the Vessel which carries this, the Jean Capt. Omay, but as he never would take Education and I suppose is little worth do not pay any attention to him, as you can have no Credit by such acquaintences, but the reverse."

By May 1807 Charles Shannon was "still going about at Arran can here of no situation to answer him. He had hopes of getting a Cadetship for India but is now disappointed even of that. I really pity him and also his mother as it is very hard on her to have him pasing his time in idleness at his time of life ... anything that he has will not aford to keep him idle yet I am sure if he had had nothing he woud have paid more attention to his business and studied more to gain the favor of his employers" (Mrs. Margaret Shannan to Neil).

A friend, Daniel Belches, writing to Neil on 4th October 1807 says "Charles Shannon continues roving about betwixt Ayr, Arran and Cantyre doing nothing like another fool. I doubt he will lose himself in the end. His Brother Archy poor fellow was taken by a french privateer on his way home from Jamaica after a severe action and carried prisoner into Cuba from whence I am happy to say he and the Capt. found means to make their escape to Jamaica ... I suppose he will be home with the first fleet which are now reported to be in the Channel."

In March 1808 there is another reference to Archy who had "gone second mate of Mr. Ritches ship Neptune for the South Seas", and to the youngest brother Hector who "is gone into the navy as midshipman. Charles is still at Arran." Poor Hector was still in the Navy when he died on board H.M.S. Minstrel in the Mediterranean in 1815 "affectionately esteemed by his Capt., Brother officers and crew, and regretted by all who knew him." (Greenock Advertiser, 6th November 1815). He was only 22.

In later life Charles was a tenant farmer at Bennicarrigan in the south of Arran. In 1810 he was appointed a captain in the Argyll & Bute Militia. He died some time after 1831 leaving descendants. His son Captain Neil Shannon (b. 1814, d. 1865) became a distinguished commander of Cunard's fast transatlantic steamships in the forties and fifties.

Archibald fulfilled his early promise, and became a sea captain and later Collector of Harbour Dues in Greenock. He died honoured and respected in 1860 leaving many descendants, including several branches now in Australia.

The present Kintyre MacShannons deduce their descent from one Malcolm Shennan in Kilblaan East whose wife Florence McMath died in 1765 aged 40 and is buried in Kiel churchyard. Malcolm is said to have been a younger son of Hew McOshenog 2nd of Lephenstrath, and the father of Donald McShenoig, herdsman in Kiel. I believe that most of the present day MacShannons in Kintyre descend from two of Donald's sons, Duncan McShenoig (born 1799) and his wife Flora Campbell, and Malcolm MacShannon, grocer and spirit dealer at Lephenstrath Bridge (born ca. 1810, died 1874) and his wife Ann McKendrick, alias Henderson.

Interestingly, there is still a strong musical tradition in this family of old time harpers. Dugald MacShannon, the Campbeltown builder, became Pipe Major of the Campbeltown Pipe Band, and his 19 year old son Ronald won the Piobaireachd Contest at Lochaber in 1975. Two of Dugald's sisters, Mary and Rhona, have won gold medals and achieved distinction as singers. The present head of the MacShannon branch, Captain Hugh, the retired harbourmaster, is himself a skilful player of the fiddle. He said his "grandfather and grand uncle were always singing and ranting about the old times and great times that the family had known."

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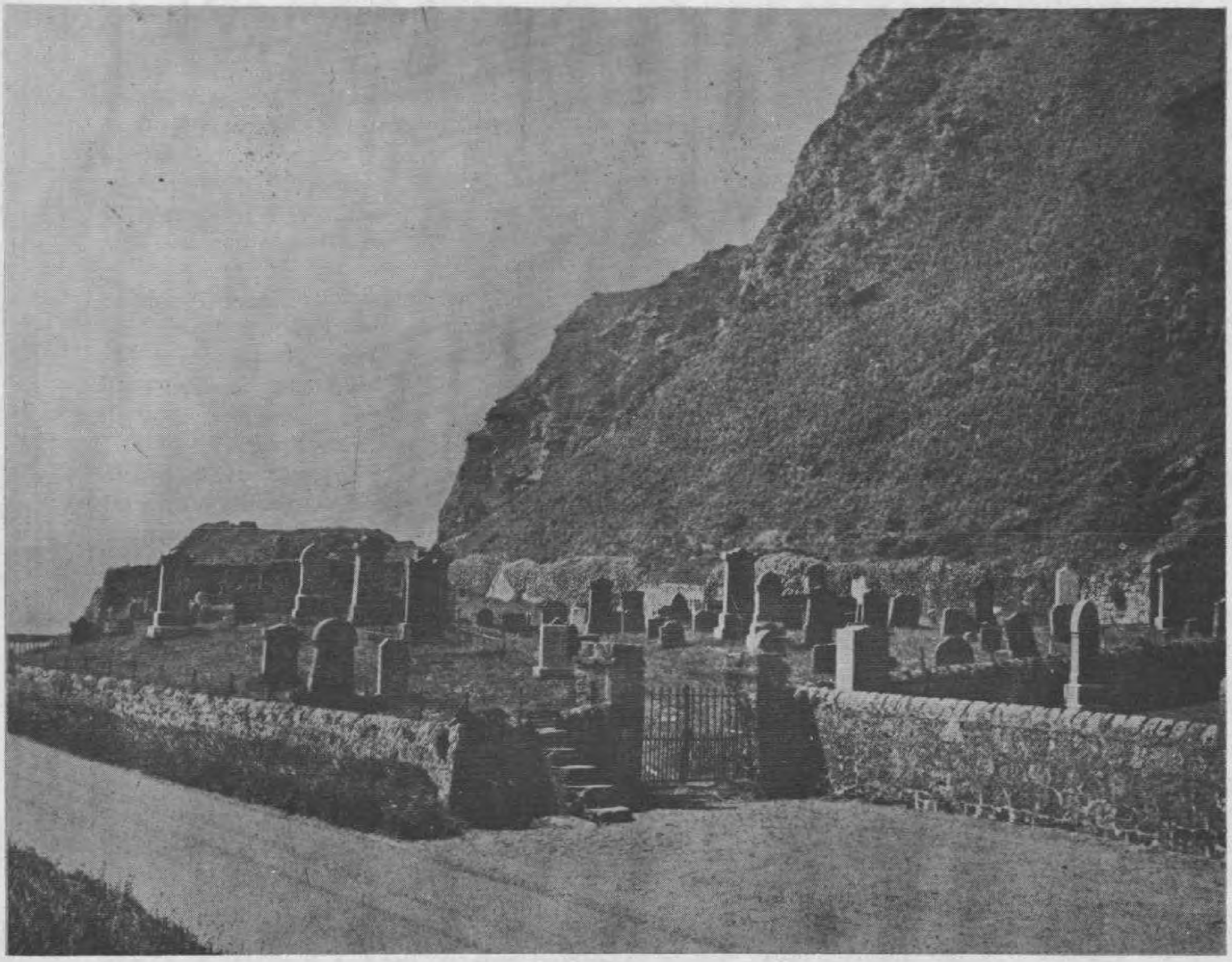

Keil Churchyard

SCOTS IN NEW ZEALAND BEFORE 1852

by M. F. Lloyd Prichard

Links between Scotland and New Zealand have always been close, but not so well known is the contribution which Scots made to the development of the country by the close of the Crown Colony period in 1852.

By the end of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, James Cook and others had explored the coasts of New Zealand. Cook, in particular, provided valuable information and said that if the country "were settled by an industrious people, they would very soon be supplied not only with the necessarys, but many of the luxuries of life." But settlement by Europeans was slow in getting under way, although Samuel Marsden had established a Christian mission at the Bay of Islands in 1814. Interest in New Zealand was, however, growing in Britain stimulated by proposals made from Sydney by Governor Macquaries who asked the British Government for protection by the navy for a group of merchants who wanted to collect the flax plant to manufacture into cordage and canoes.

In 1825, the first New Zealand Company was formed and this sponsored the expedition led by James Herd, a Scottish seaman. Under his command, a Company ship, the Rosanna, sailed from Leith with a large number of mechanics and they arrived in New Zealand early in 1826. Herd visited the harbour which the Maoris called Te Whanganui-a-Tara. He renamed it Port Nicholson. He went north and, at what is now Herd's Point, Hokianga, he purchased a block of land for settlement. Most of his passengers, however, implored to be taken back to Britain. They had been greatly frightened by a Maori war dance. A small number stayed and, receiving protection from Maori chiefs, founded a small colony of artisans.

Thus, the first settlement apart from that of the English missionary, Marsden, was the work of a Scot.

In fact, Marsden and his fellow workers did not welcome European settlement. They declared that the crews of visiting ships demoralized the Maoris, the native people of New Zealand, supplying them with muskets and alcohol and exposing them to the dangers of European diseases — tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza and syphilis. But because of the growing numbers of whaling and sealing ships visiting their area, the need for some sort of government was becoming obvious and in 1832, in response to a plea from Maori chiefs, the British Government decided to send a representative to the Bay of Islands.

James Busby born in Glasgow in 1800 was the man appointed. His father was mineral surveyor and civil engineer to New South Wales. Before leaving Europe, James Busby studied vine cultivation in France and published a book on viticulture in 1825. In Australia, he conducted practical experiments and in 1832 he sent the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office in London a sample case of wine. He impressed himself further on the Colonial Office by reports on pauper emigration, Crown lands and New Zealand affairs.

When Busby arrived in New Zealand in 1833, he was well received by the Maoris. He established his official residence at Waitangi and worked to create a rudimentary organisation of the Maori chiefs and tribes by which rules could be laid down for their own protection and that of the European settlers. He was successful in persuading the Maori chiefs to adopt a national flag to provide New Zealand ships with certificates of registration, and this was recognised by the British Admiralty. Certificates were given

to New Zealand-built ships in the name of the Independant Tribes of New Zealand. Incidentally, when the Shaw Savill company started trading, they adopted the Maori national flag as their house flag.

The adoption of the flag was Busby's only practical success. He was not given the means to enforce his authority and his impotence gained him an undeserved reputation for inefficiency. In 1836 and 1837 there were wars between the Maoris which revealed vividly the weakness of government. Eventually Captain Hobson was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand. This was a betrayal of Busby by the British Government. Nevertheless, Busby generously helped Hobson to negotiate the Treaty of Waitangi with the Maoris in 1840.

Busby did much to ensure the political development of New Zealand and also to promote trading exchanges and shipping. Another Scot influential in trading at this time was Gilbert Mair, born in 1797 at Peterhead. He settled at the Bay of Islands in 1824. He dealt in stock, buying and selling horses obtained from Valparaiso, and with Busby, was responsible for exporting timber, gum and flax to Sydney and sent the first kauri gum to the United States. Their ships helped to develop the coastal trade around New Zealand.

By 1838 there were about 2,000 Europeans living in New Zealand, of which 500 — 600 were settled around the Bay of Islands. But when Hobson decided in 1840 to place his capital at Auckland on the Waitemata Harbour, population naturally drifted there.

Two Scots are identified with the foundation and growth of Auckland — William Brown and John Logan Campbell.

William Brown was born near Dundee in 1809. He read law but became interested in colonisation. He went to Adelaide in 1839, but realising that prospects were not good there, joined a ship for Sydney and on board became acquainted with the surgeon, John Logan Campbell. The two men moved on to New Zealand and made their first purchase of land, the island of Motukurea (now Brown's Island). They then established themselves in the area which was the future site of Auckland, and as soon as the town was founded, Brown was a member of the Governor's Legislative Council and he started a newspaper, The Southern Cross. In 1854 Brown was appointed Superintendent of Auckland, but in 1855 he returned to Scotland where he remained.

Brown's partner, John Logan Campbell was born in Edinburgh in 1817, the son of Dr. John Campbell. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh University. He abandoned a commission in the East India Company, deciding instead to go to Australia. With Brown, he acquired central sections at the first sale of town lots in Auckland and they both engaged in trading overseas. In 1844 they sent the first cargo of New Zealand produce, including sawn timber, to the English market. Campbell also served on the Legislative Council and succeeded Brown as Superintendent. He went abroad for ten years, however, but returned in 1871 and became active in many commercial undertakings. He helped to form the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Bank of New Zealand, the Auckland Savings Bank, the New Zealand Insurance Company and other companies, and he established a free school of art. He gave a free kindergarten and crèche to the town and in 1901, 300 acres of land in honour of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. Logan Campbell published in 1881 an attractive book of reminiscences entitled "Poenamo". He was knighted in 1902.

While Brown and Logan Campbell were promoting business enterprises in and around Auckland, the second New Zealand Company, the product largely of the fertile brain of Gibbon Wakefield, was sending expeditions to New Zealand which resulted in the settle-

ment of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, Riccarton and Otago etc.

The New Zealand Company enlisted support for its plans throughout Britain and Scotland was represented in one of the early ships, the Bengal Merchant, by such men as Archibald Anderson born in Stirling in 1817 who ended up farming in Otago where he also operated a ferry on Inch Clutha; Francis Logan, born in Dunlop in 1784, who obtained a medical degree at Glasgow University and finally settled on land at Poriruà; Robert Roger Strang born in Scotland in 1795 and after practising law in Glasgow, he was, in 1841, appointed Clerk of the Peace in Wellington and later Registrar of the Supreme Court; and David McEwen who sat on the Wellington Provincial Council, helped to open up the country and in 1863 explored the territory from Waikanae to the Hutt.

William Deans, another important settler, was born in Riccarton, Ayrshire in 1817. He purchased land from the New Zealand Company, but when he found that country sections around Wellington could not be allotted because land purchases were not completed, he and his brother John went prospecting with Samuel Manson and John Gebbie. They finally took a boat, completing their journey at Pataringamotu which they called Riccarton. They bought cattle, sheep and horses in Sydney and farmed successfully, selling dairy produce in Australia and wool in London.

Samuel Manson, born in Caperton, Ayrshire, in 1815, the first to erect a house on the Canterbury plains, was also a dairy farmer, selling produce to Wellington.. John Gebbie also born in Ayrshire, was farm manager to the Deans, but eventually settled at Gebbie's Valley where he too established a dairy herd.

The final important settlement project of the New Zealand Company was launched in Otago in 1848; the originator of the scheme was George Rennie who hoped to found a new Edinburgh in New Zealand, but when the disruption of the Presbyterian Church occurred in 1843, he was supplanted by the Rev. Thomas Burns and Captain William Cargill, two members of newly formed Free Church.

Rev. Thomas Burns, born in Mosgiel, Ayrshire in 1756, was a son of Gilbert Burns, brother of the poet, Robert Burns. He entered the University of Edinburgh to study for the ministry of the Established Church, but he threw in his lot with the Free Church and became interested in the scheme for a Free Church settlement in New Zealand. The New Zealand Company was in financial difficulties at this time and Burns accepted the parish of Portobello. In 1848, however, he arrived in New Zealand and for six years without help, administered to Presbyterians throughout Otago.

William Cargill, born in Edinburgh in 1784, 27th February, was a pupil at the Edinburgh High School and for a time his tutor was Thomas Chalmers, later a famous divine. Cargill joined the 84th Foot and served in India and in the Peninsular war. He retired in 1820 and became a wine merchant in Edinburgh. In 1842 his attention was attracted by the correspondence of George Rennie in the Colonial Gazette regarding settlement in New Zealand, and in 1848 Cargill sailed for New Zealand where he immediately became active in politics. He was Superintendent of Otago until he was seventy-six years of age, when he retired. His sons, John and Edward, also played a lively part in Otago political life. A settlement named after William Cargill is Invercargill.

Many other Scots helped to build Otago. The Early Settlers Museum in Dunedin features hundreds of pictures of them. Dunedin is still very much a Scottish town. Its streets are named after Edinburgh, Princes, George, High Street, etc., and Portobello

is just outside. In a central part stands a huge statue of Robert Burns — his back to the church and his face to the hotel.

Reference to one other settler completes this account. James Sinclair born in Caithness in 1817 went out to New Zealand in 1852. He is generally regarded as the founder of Blenheim.

There were other Scots who pioneered in New Zealand, but those named in this article made an important contribution in the years before 1852 settling, vitalising and stabilising economic, commercial, legal, social and religious life in their new country. Scotland can be proud of them.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NAMES

by Andrew J. Slorance, B.A., Cert. Ed., M. Litt.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet", wrote Shakespeare in 'Romeo and Juliet', but most modern businessmen, advertisers, and psychologists would probably have reservations about that statement. Names have a connotative function as well as a denotative one. For instance, a Rolls-Royce denotes an automobile manufactured by a certain company, yet it connotes such things as — luxury, prestige, wealth, smoothness, quiet-running, etc. These adjectives or ideas that we associate with a name are very important to the mental picture we get when we hear the name. Manufacturers use this to enhance the sale of their products; so we get the Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud — "silver" connoting precious metal, expensive, prestigious; and "cloud" connoting grace, floating, smooth, quiet movement. The name fits the product well. But Rolls-Royce never did bring out a Silver Mist, since "mist" in German means "dung", they felt it might hinder sales in some parts of the world.

Let us have a look now and see how we use these connotative factors when we do genealogy. It is often the case in genealogical research that we build up a pedigree chart of names of ancestors, with very little other information about the person apart from their name. But we still form a mental impression of that person, we still have a feeling for them, and one of the main sources we draw on is the connotative aspects of their names. Now these connotations are very personal things; they depend on an individual's past experience with that name. We have some experiences n common, so, if I mention th surname "Crippen" most people would associate it with negative connotations, murder etc. What connotations do you have about "Turpin"? Is it associated with adventure, horses, highway robbery; or perhaps it connoted cross-eyed comedy; depending on whether you connect it to Dick or Ben? More common names like Smith and Jones are usually more open to individual connotations. For example, the name McKenzie connotes to me — curly hair, quietness — since these were the characteristics of a contemporary of mine at primary school. McKenzie probably has different connotations for you.

We do the same with first names too, perhaps even more so. How often have we heard someone say, or maybe said it ourselves, "She doesn't look like an Agnes". We hold expectations of names, and Sheila, Wendy, Myra, Martin, Lloyd, etc., mean something different to me than to you. I am not suggesting that these connotations are necessarily conscious, we may not even have been aware that we had them. We just "feel" a certain way about a name, without stopping to analyse the feeling.

There are times, of course, when the person denoted by a name does not meet up to our connotations. When I met an American called Greg Macpherson I got a shock to find him to be a bulky, 6'2" negro. Needless to say, the experience has changed the connotations I have to the name Macpherson. (I now expect all Macphersons to have, at least, a good suntan). Or, how about when the connotations of the first name are at variance with those of the surname? Aristotle Bloggs — it just doesn't seem to fit, does it? The first name connotes literacy, learning, classical upbringing; whereas "Bloggs" connotes working class, pick and shovel, illiteracy. Hamish Chang, or Ferdinand Mackay, are other examples of the cognitive dissonance due to a discrepancy between our connotations of the first name and surname.

A common connotation, which can lead to mistakes being made occasionally, is the sex we associate with a name. Our past experience has taught us that Mary is female, John is male. How about Jean, Billy, Jo, Marian? Given the present state of the movement towards a uni-sex society, it would not surprise me to find some "liberated" couples calling their little girl James, or Charles. So, take care on this one.

Now, I have a confession to make. You think that you are reading an article by someone called Slorance, but you should really be reading one by someone called Slorach. Let me explain. It's all the fault of two people, my great-great-grandfather, and a Glasgow registrar. My great-great-grandfather was born as George Slorach in 1805 in Forres, Moray. He moved south as a young man and was married in Cadder in 1841, still named George Slorach. He had several children prior to 1855, none of whom seem to have been baptised or registered, and they appear in the 1851 census, still as Slorachs. However, in 1855, with the start of official registration, George did register his daughter, Agnes. Now, that registration is important to George's descendants. Somehow or other, instead of the child being registered as "Slorach", she was registered as "Slorans". It is easy to imagine that the registrar tried to copy the name from George's signature and mistook the rather scrawled "ch" for "ns" at the end of the name. Be that as it may, the Gaelic-speaking George, or his children, possibly discovered that Glesga' people could say "Slorans" easier than "Slorach", and so by 1869 we find George's first grandchild being born a Slorance. My great-grandfather, John Slorance, moved to the Borders, and the majority of Slorances still live in the Hawick area. However, my grandfather, Andrew Slorance, moved northwards again, and thus accounts for the Dunfermline branch of the family.

So you see, I should really be called Andy Slorach. But I don't feel like an Andy Slorach, I feel like an Andy Slorance. Obviously there are connotative differences. Other people might feel different towards me if my name were Slorach. At present people find it difficult to connote "Scottish" to the surname Slorance: "It doesn't sound very Scottish", they say. But with "Slorach", could there be any doubt? I don't really feel like changing my name, yet somehow I get the impression that I am operating under false pretences with the name Slorance. Well, I guess I'll just have to rely on my Fife accent as proof of my origin. Maybe in a few hundered years the surname Slorance will come to have as much Scottish connotation as those other, once foreign-sounding names, like Fraser, Bruce, or Sinclair.

QUERIES

20. MATHESON: Charles Matheson married Margarite West of Bergen opZoom, Netherlands at Bergen opZoom on 28th October 1733. Their son, Johannes Matthenszon was baptised there on 4th September 1738 with Anna Maria West and Charles Matthenszon as godparents.

    Charles Matheson came from Scotland and was a corporal under the Command of Captain Cunningham. Any information about him would be appreciated.

    F.J. van Hemert, Kantershof 549, 1104 HD, Amsterdam (ZO).

21. DUNLOP of Househill: James Dunlop, Bailie of Paisley 1697/8 and 1703/4 alienated his estates and died in 1711. The fortunes of the family were restored by James (1762–1826) head of James Dunlop & Sons, Cotton Millers, with mills on Water of Levern and in Glasgow. He lived in Linwood/Kilbarchan/Neilston Area. Four of his twelve children had their births registered in Kilbarchan parish records, and his son Charles (1801-51) lived at Carlibar House, Barrhead, close to the Doucathill or Levern Mill. His brother Henry, Lord Provost of Glasgow, claimed to be "of Doucathill" and managed the Broomward Mill in the Calton area of Glasgow. Can anyone help in tracing the homes of the family between 1711 and 1826?

    BRUCE of Garlet: Whereabouts sought of MS notes of Dr. John Jamison (author of Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language) at one time in possession of his grandson, Donald Mackenzie advocate (later Lord Mackenzie) consulted by William Downing Bruce Q.C. (b. 1824) and frequently referred to in his Collections towards a history of Clackmannanshire in connection with his descent from Bruces of Garlet. Dr. John Jamison was the grandson of Rachel (Bruce) Clelland; W.D. Bruce was descended from her brother, James Bruce of Garlet, who was Chief Justice of Barbadoes, 1736–1749. Rachel's daughter Joanna Clelland married Rev. Alex Ellis and one of their daughters, Miss Bruce Ellis, married James Dunlop in 1793.

    Miss K.M. Richardson, 2/5 Fettes Rise, East Fettes Avenue, Edinburgh EH14 1QH.

22. ELIJAH WATSON born 1755–65 (probably 1762 or 1763) resided in Wake County, North Carolina, U.S.A. in 1784. (His wife's name was Abigail) died in 1819 leaving 1,100 acres of North Carolina land. His sons' names were John, William Willibee, and Dickson. Daughters were named Penny, Elizabeth, Polly (Robeson) and Sophy (Christian).

    Information about family appreciated by Dr. E.F. Watson, M.D., Park Clinic, Iowa Park, Texas, U.S.A.

23. HAY: Alexander Hay, cornmiller, married Jessie Williamson. A son, Robert, b. 5 November 1871, married Johanna Scott in about 1893, possibly in Kinross, and Catherine Melville Pratt in July 1902 in Ferry Port on Craig, Tayport. (He lived at 43 Chapel Street, Cowdenbeath). In 1911 all the family emigrated to Australia.

    Any information about the Hays or Pratts welcomed by: M. Hay, 5 Wordworth Street, Strathpine, 4500, Queensland, Australia.

24. KER—KERR: Desire correspondence with descendants of Henry Ker, Laird of Graden and Lady Helen Sinclair, both of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, late 1600s. Desire to confirm ancestory of Henry. Lady Helen was daughter of Sir James Sinclair and Lady Jean Spottiswoode of Roslin.

Send replies to Lloyd R. Apperson, 7132 Amigo Avenue, Reseda, California 91335, U.S.A.

25. BARTLETT: Fanney, born 1819 daughter of William Bartlett (1795—1875) also had brother Christopher Hobbs (1822—1895)
HARRIS: Frederick, born 1821 somewhere in Wales or Northern England. He was a devout Methodist. Emigrated to Canada about 1840.

Any information greatly appreciated to Mrs. B.A. Copeland, 3 Grenville Road, Padstow Cornwall PL28 8EX.

26. ROBERTSON (TWO LINES): Jeffrey (Sr.) was born in Scotland in 1654. He is supposed to have come to Virginia on the "Blessing" sometime before 1709. He settled in Henrico County, Va. and died there in 1734. His children were George, Jeffrey, Richard, William and Martha. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Jeffrey is supposed to have had a brother, William, and maybe a brother, George.

Our second Robertson line is a WILLIAM ROBERTSON, who could have been a brother to Jeffrey, but I have been unable to prove this. This William was nicknamed "Scotch Bill" because he returned to Scotland for his education. He married Sarah Ann Townes. William died in Manchester Parish, Chesterfield County, Va. His will names the following children: John, William, James, Archibald, Martha and Ann. William's daughter, Sarah Ann, married Mills Robertson, son of Jeffrey Robertson, Jr. I have no birth date for William Robertson, but his death date is 1774.

Harry R. Ball, P.E., 2903 Willa Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich. 49085.

27. PAULING: Seeking information on John A. Pauling, born Scotland 1839. Came to United States in 1858 to avoid military service. Profession, tailor. Married Annice Baker in Canada about 1862. Moved to Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A. 1867. Lived in Waterloo until 1895, then moved to Minnesota and died there about 1910. Appreciate any information, especially his date of birth and place of birth. I will return postage to anyone who writes.

Larry Boyd, 829 1/2 Banning Blvd., Wilmington, California 90744, U.S.A.

28. IRVINE: William Irvine, a shepherd of Dingwall, Ross-shire, born 1799, married about 1817, Rachel Helonae Beattie. Rachel died prior to William and his family leaving Scotland in 1853 for Australia and New Zealand. I would like to know when Rachel Irvine died, what age, and where she is buried (probably Dingwall).

Mrs. Grace Smith, 34 Wroxton Terrace, Christchurch 1, N.Z.

29. REID—SMITH—ELDER: James Reid, a Builder, was working in Calcutta, India for Burn & Co., Architects, Builders and Railway Contractors as early as 1831 at least. He married in Calcutta, Jane Elder (nee Smith) a widow on 29.2.1832. A son, James G.A. Reid was born on 3.12.1832.

James Reid, Senior, died in Calcutta on 22.2.1836, his age then being stated as 39 years. Mrs. Jane Reid and small son James sailed from Calcutta on ship Lawrence in November 1836.

Can anyone help with James Reid Senior, or Jane Reid, formerly Elder nee Smith, places of origin, and place in Scotland Jane returned to with her small son.

Help required by Mrs. J.H. Gerbach, 6 Loch Marie Parade, Rhodes N.S.W., Australia 2138.

30. THOMSON: The dictionary of National Biography, vol. LVI p. 242 mentions George Thomson (1757—1851) collector of Scottish Music, son of Robert Thomson, schoolmaster, born at Limekilns, Fifeshire on 4th March 1757. Who are the ancestors of that Robert Thomson, and is Limekilns his original place?

Michel Lebeau, le Clos St. Michel, 4 rue des Jardins, 74000 Annecy.

31. WHITSON/HOGG/SHIELS/FENDER/WILSON are East Lothian ancestors of mine born circa 1750—1807, many around Haddington. I correspond with descendants of Thomas Whitson and Agnes Hogg in Australia, Belfast, New Zealand and South Africa and desire contact with anyone researching these names.

Dr. C.S. Withers, c/o DSIR, Box 1335, Wellington, New Zealand.

32. LAURIE: Andrew Laurie was born c. 1796 at Keir, Dumfriesshire, married Mary McGauchie about 1820, died at Dunscore in 1874. Seeking Andrew's date of birth, date of marriage; also any information on Andrew's parents, George Laurie, ploughman, and Mary Tait.

Laughlan C. Laurie, 851-53A Street, Delta, B.C., Canada V4M 3C8.

33. TOLMIE: Andrew (1840- ?); emigrated to Western Canada in 1886; married Elizabeth Ross at Dallas, Elgin, on December 9th, 1863; children Will, Alex, Andrew, Ann and Mary (b. March 15th, 1873, Clephanton, Nairn); parents William Tolmie, Tailor, and Mary McGillivray Noble (both deceased before 1863).

Ian M. Johnston, 32 Box Ridge Avenue, Purley, Surrey CR2 3AQ, England.

ANCESTORS OF SCOTLAND WANT YOUR ATTENTION!

Are you descended from a Scottish family from Argyllshire and the West of Scotland? If so, have you had difficulty in finding proof of the ancestral connections and additional records? Are you hoping to find such?

. Did you know that on the 5th of November 1975 the great castle, the seat of the Clan Campbell and of the Duke of Argyll, at Inveraray, Argyll, was destroyed, but that providentially the Archives were not touched?

. Did you know that these records may hold the clues you seek? Do you have any of the family surnames listed below, and if you do, did you know that there are families who lived on the lands of the Clan Campbell of which the Duke of Argyll is the chief, and who may well have been direct or indirect descendants of that clan, if not descended from it.

Arthur
Bannatyne
Burnes
Burness
Burnett
Burns
Connochie
Conochie
Denoon
Denune
Harres
Harris
Hastings
Hawes
Haws
Hawson
Isaac
Isaacs
Iverson
Kellar
Keller
Kissack
Kissock
Lorne
Louden
Loudon
Loudoun
Lowden
Lowdon
MacArtair
MacArthur
MacCarter
MacColm
MacColmbe
MacConachie
MacConchie
MacConnechy
MacConochie
McCorquhodale
MacEller
MacElvie
MacEver
MacGibbon
MacGlasrich
MacGubbin
MacGure
MacIsaac
MacIver
MacIvor
MacKellar
MacKelvie
Mackerlie
MacKessack
MacKessock
MacKissock
MacLehose
MacNichol
MacNocaird
MacOnachie
MacOran
MacOwen
MacPhedran
MacPhun
MacTause
MacTavish
MacUre
Moore
Muir
Ochiltree
Orr
Pinkerton
Taweson
Tawesson
Thomas
Thomason
Thompson
Thomson
Ure

Campbell of Breadalbane
MacDermid
MacDermont
MacDiarmid
Campbell of Cawdor
Caddell
Cadell
Calder
Cattell
Torrie
Torry
Campbell of Strachur
Campbell of Ardkinglas
Campbell of Dunstaffnage
Campbell of Loch Awe

Of course, the above are not all the surnames of all the farmers and their workers, all the tradesmen, all the physicians, lawyers, merchants, soldiers, sailors and fishermen, and others who resided in Argyll and who are mentioned in the records of the farms, of the hamlets and towns of that county and its islands.

Perhaps you are a MacDonald, a Jamieson, a MacGregor, or a Smith, a Caldwell or a Veitch. Large families of these and a multitude of other differing surnames resided on the lands of the Dukes of Argyll and their records will be found just like those of any of the families bearing names of the septs and having Argyll connections.

What would you do if your home burned down but your records were saved? No doubt you would find how much insurance was payable, and discover that there is not money enough to put everything together again.

If your home was a famous castle and the insurance covered only the price of a new house, well, perhaps you would be satisfied with a new house, but what about all those of your world-wide neighbours who are interested in the castle and its archives? Perhaps you might put the archives in a garage and forget about them.

But not the Duke of Argyll! He is representative of millions of people, world-wide claiming allegiance to the Clan Campbell. He knew that he could take the £340,000 insurance payment and build a new house, but to restore the castle and put the archives in order and make an archive available he would have to rebuild. He found that it will cost over £1.5 million, and that is beyond his private means.

The Duke of Argyll is an energetic young man of 39 years, and he helped represent Great Britain at the Olympic Games in Canada in 1976. He had to make important decisions. Since the fire he has been spending "not full time", but "Time-and-a-half" working on the restoration, hoping to get it completed by the end of August 1977.

Before the fire, the castle was the "most visited house or castle in private hands in Scotland". The new roof has been placed on the castle. Now commences the reinstating of the ground floor, the work progressing upwards to the top floor, but only as fast as there is money available.

When the top floor is restored, here all readers of this article will become vitally interested! The top floor will have the libraries and reading rooms for storing and using manuscripts from the Duke of Argyll's vast archives. Everyone will appreciate, however, that it is impossible to bring in the manuscripts until the area is fully restored on two counts, (1) security and (2) humidity temperature control to meet the tests of saving the manuscripts from decay and loss.

These estate records need also be properly sorted, catalogued and made easily available to the whole host of researchers and scholars. Then it will be possible to use the records for gaining an insight into the history of the families and the genealogies of the great number of individuals who left Scotland and pioneered world-wide wherever Scots have settled. These records include information on the activities of the population of Argyll from the Ninth Century until now. Much will depend upon the moey received to carry out these magnificent programmes which will permit searching of the records because they will become accessible.

On a side note, when the Genealogical Society of Utah is able to input all the early birth records of Scotland into the computer and produce an alphabetical listing of the records, you will be enabled to find references to your families in an alphabetical way. If your ancestors come from Argyll, then you will need these other substantial records of the Duke of Argyll to tie together the records of births and marriages found in Scottish parish registers.

All who are involved with seeking details on their Scottish forebears and have to link families are so often frustrated because the old parochial registers (now kept in Edinburgh) give so little information. Some of the records of ancient estates are replete with examples of transferring property or tenancies from one generation to another.

Until the entire Inverary archives are properly arranged and catalogued, searches will be impossible. As soon as the libraries have been completed the 500,000 documents a conservative estimate, will be sorted and eventually become available. It should not be assumed that all Campbell papers are at Inveraray, for it is known that the papers of the Campbells of Breadalbane and the Campbells of Cawdor have collections at the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, although the records at Inveraray undoubtedly have references to these other families and their connections.

This article is to bring to the attention of the readers the records of the important landowners of Scotland and is not necessarily an appeal for funds. Anyone interested in such an appeal is urged to write to, (in the United States or Canada, either):

Inveraray Castle Restoration, Jacob More Society, 1906 Montezuma Way, West Covina, California 91791, USA,

or

Inveraray Restoration, Jacob More Society, c/o Zions First National Bank, One, South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, USA.

(or in Great Britain and the Commonwealth):

Hon. Treasurer, Inveraray Restoration, Bank of Scotland, 64 George Street, Freepost; Edinburgh EH2 2YS, Scotland.

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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 fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of Council) 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, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.

4 Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by 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. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.

5 An Annual General Méeting 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 those 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.

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