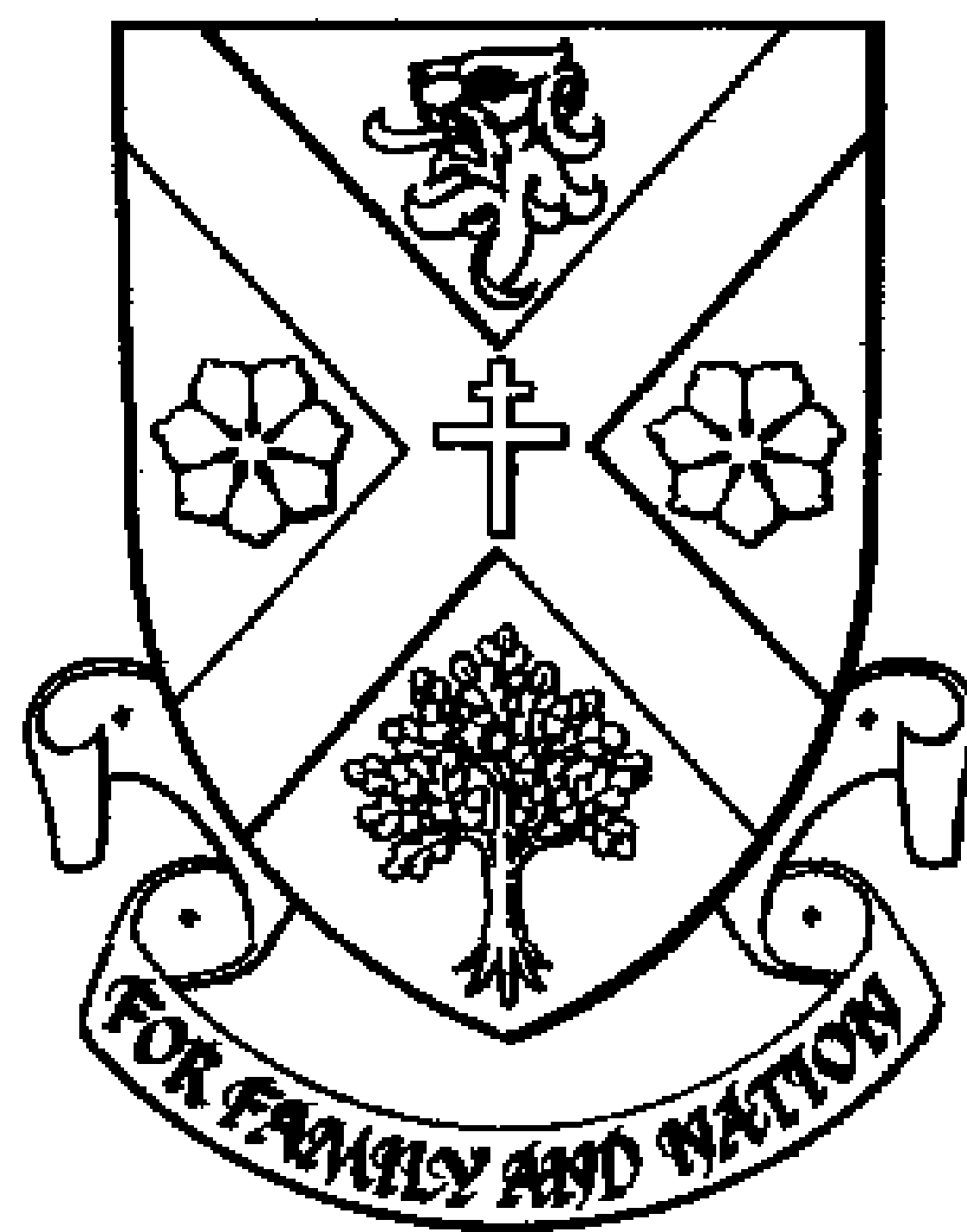


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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1. **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.
2. 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.
3. Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is attained by election at an annual subscription of £2.50 (\$7.00) inclusive of **The Scottish Genealogist**, which is issued quarterly to fully paid up members. Subscriptions should be paid to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. David C. Cargill, senr., 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh, EH4 3LE. Renewals are due on 1st October. Subscriptions may be paid by Banker's Order or by Deed of Covenant. Overseas members may have the magazine sent airmail on payment of an additional £1.50.
4. Correspondence of a general nature should be addressed **ONLY** to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY. The annual lecture programme will be arranged by a Syllabus Secretary.
5. Inquiries regarding publications of the Society, including back numbers of **The Scottish Genealogist** should be addressed to c/o Mr. Robert M. Strathdee, Hon. Librarian, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh, EH4 2EH. Single copies of **The Scottish Genealogist** are obtainable at 65p (\$1.50) including postage.
6. Material intended for publication in **The Scottish Genealogist** should be submitted to the Hon. Editor, Mr. Ivor R. Guild, 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS, in a form ready for use, and accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope (or other means of return). MSS. must be typed (double spacing), fully referenced, and signed by the contributor. Publication does not imply that views expressed are necessarily those held by the Society, and authors are alone responsible for the accuracy of their statements. Published MSS. will not be returned. Reproduction from **The Scottish Genealogist**, in whole or in part (except for brief passages for the purposes of review), must not be made without permission.
7. Queries for insertion in **The Scottish Genealogist** should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, and are free to members. Non-members will be charged £2 for queries, which in all cases must not exceed 120 words.

REPORT OF COUNCIL

1977 - 1978

Obituary

The Council record with deep regret the death on 28th March 1978 of Miss Patricia M. Baxendine, Member of Council since 1965. Tribute has been paid to her achievements and her great courage in the June issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

Meetings

During the year, eight ordinary Meetings of the Society were held. The lectures given at these Meetings comprised: "For the Strength of the Hills" by Jeffrey F. Packe; "Scottish History from the Vatican Archives" by Dr. Ian B. Cowan; "The Restoration of Balgonie Castle" by Mr. David H. Maxwell; "Family History Research in Tiree and among Emigrant Families in Canada" by Dr. Margaret A. Mackay; "The Hays" by Mr. Kenneth M. Hay; "The Clan Hannay" by Lt. Colonel Stewart Francis; "A Calligrapher goes West" by Miss Avril V. Gibb. At the Annual General Meeting, following the business, a Members' Night was held at which Mr. J.F. Mitchell put forward suggestions for discussion, and Mr. D. Whyte gave a short talk on the place of family history today. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were again held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whom we are indebted for this facility.

In addition to the ordinary Meetings, in August we had the 25th Anniversary Conference, which is noticed elsewhere. The Conference Sub-Committee met six times during the year, and the Council met five times.

Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants

As agreed at the AGM in 1977, Mr. Donald Whyte, Chairman of Council, resumed work on the Canadian section of the Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants (pre-1855). The indices, containing some 2,750 cards compiled mainly in the 1960's in conjunction with the USA section (published at Baltimore in 1972) have been in the Society's library for some years as pressure of business prevented Mr. Whyte from working on the subject.

In the past year, Mr. Whyte has revised and edited 2,000 cards, of which 750 comprise new material. He hoped to complete revision of the older cards within the next year and to re-commence research on primary and secondary sources. Members who can contribute non-copyright information regarding pre-1855 emigrants to Canada, are asked to communicate with Mr. Whyte.

Mr. Mitchell holds about 550 cards relating to emigrants to Europe, about 1,500 for Asia, 43 for Africa, excluding South Africa, and 101 for "transit to USA and Canada". Progress is very slow and is confined mainly to information obtained from monumental inscriptions. Information thus obtained has been passed on to Mr. McNaughton relating to emigrants to Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies. Mr. McNaughton reports that information has been coming in during the year, albeit slowly, from these countries and from Australia in particular.

Monumental Inscriptions

Mr. Mitchell reports that the last available copy of the volume for East Stirlingshire was sold during the year; its production had cost the Society £70 and the volumes sold

brought in £215 for 124 copies. Sales of 138 copies of the volume for Speyside amounting to £456 having equalled the total cost of the Speyside production (privately financed); receipts for further sales appear in the annual accounts for the first time.

It has been decided to issue a reprint of the volume of pre-1855 inscriptions in Renfrewshire. Reprints made a year or two ago for West Lothian, Kinross and Clackmannan are now sold out.

The survey for the County of Angus having been almost completed, it was decided to publish it in three parts, viz. "Angus Strathmore", "Angus Coastal" and "Dundee and Environs". Work on the production of "Angus Strathmore" has begun, and it is expected to be ready in 1979.

A few lists of inscriptions have been received from members of Scottish Women's Rural Institutes and others.

Still available at the end of the year were the volumes for West Stirlingshire, Upper Ward of Lanarkshire and Speyside.

Register of Members' Interests

In August, the Society published, as a Supplement to The Scottish Genealogist, the Register of Members' Interests, compiled by our Member, Mrs. Lesley A. Gordon. The Register lists some 338 Members and their research interests. An indication of particular counties for families being researched is given and there is an index to names being researched. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Gordon for a tremendous amount of work over the last two years in the compilation of this Register.* Miss A.S. Cowper, 32 Balgreen Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 2EZ, a Member of Council, has agreed to carry on the work as Mrs. Gordon wishes to be relieved of these duties and we are indebted to her also. The Register is proving a useful tool to Members in the avoidance of duplication of research.

The Library

There has been an encouraging increase in visitors to the Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, in the past year, with a number coming from overseas.

In all 94 items were issued on loan, but only a few of these were sent by post. The high cost of postage is acting as a deterrent to borrowing books, etc., from the stock.

There has been, however, a large increase in correspondence and many queries have been answered by letter.

The Library stock continues to grow and during 1977-78, some 120 items were added. A number of these were donations and the Hon. Librarian is most grateful to all those who sent gifts of books and other material to him in the past year. Lists of Graveyard Inscriptions are wanted particularly, but any genealogical work, charts, family trees and local histories are always welcome.

Information about newly published Family Histories of Scottish interest would also be appreciated.

* *The Register is available to Members at £1.50: to non-Members, £2, post free.*

Local Societies

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society, founded in 1977, has had a very successful year, culminating in an address at their first AGM by Professor Gordon Donaldson, of the Department of Scottish History, University of Edinburgh.

An ambitious programme has been arranged for the 1978/79 session, and among the speakers will be Mrs. E. Frame, of the Andersonian Library, The Earl of Elgin, and archivists Mr. Michael Moss and Mr. Andrew Jackson. The Society is now regularly publishing a Newsletter. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. Joseph A. Fisher, ALA, c/o The Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

An Aberdeen and NE Scotland Family History Society made a good start on 3rd Junr, 1978, when our Chairman, Mr. Whyte, lectured at the Aberdeen Art Gallery on The Progress of Genealogical Studies in Scotland. An interim Council has been appointed, the Honorary Secretary being Miss Brenda J. Cowper, MA, ALA, c/o Teacher Resources Centre, St. Paul Street, Aberdeen. Dr. Maitland Mackie, CBE, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, has accepted the Presidency of the new Society and one of the Vice-Presidents is Mr. Malcolm Innes of Edingight, W.S., Marchmont Herald. A lecture programme for 1978/79 has been arranged and a Newsletter is planned.

25th Anniversary Conference: Armorial Bearings

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Scottish Genealogy Society, a conference was held in the Pollock Halls of Residence, on 25th—27th August this year. As a report will be printed in The Scottish Genealogist, it is not proposed to deal with the proceedings here, except to note the grant to the Society, by Letters Patent, of armorial bearings devised and assigned by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Monteith Grant. The arms were formally presented to the Chairman and Honorary Secretary by Mr. Malcolm Innes of Edingight, Marchmont Herald and Lyon Clerk. The framed scroll can be seen in the Society's Library, at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh. It is hoped to display the arms as a permanent feature on the cover of The Scottish Genealogist, and on the Society's note-paper. A black and white drawing for this purpose has been prepared by an artist at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies.

The Council wishes to express sincere thanks to the following speakers, who gave so freely of their time to contribute to the success of the conference: Professor G.W.S. Barrow, University of St. Andrews; Mr. Colin McLaren, Archivist to the University of Aberdeen; Mr. Malcolm Innes of Edingight; Mr. William Lawson, Mrs. Norma E.S. Armstrong; and Miss Alison Mitchell. They wish moreover to thank the Earl of Elgin for presenting a film show at Pittencrieff Glen, Dunfermline.

Mr. A.A. Brack, Conference Treasurer, reported a surplus of funds to the Council, and it was agreed that a contribution be made towards publishing the conference lectures in The Scottish Genealogist.

Finance

The Hon. Treasurer reports that the Society has had another very encouraging year. During the twelve months to 30th September 1978, 263 new names were added to the Mailing List, with other 39 since then. Unfortunately, 76 who were Members in 1976/1977 have not yet renewed their subscriptions, but we know from past experience that some of them will still pay up.

During the year, reproduction of back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist* which were out of print, has been undertaken at a cost of nearly £500, but sales of sets have produced £840 and complete sets from 1954 are still available.

Sales of Monumental Inscription Lists have produced £740. The outlay for these was met in previous years, apart from the Speyside List where the original outlay (£456) was privately financed and reimbursed, before arriving at an income from that source of £126.

The Supplement containing the Register of Members' Interests was produced in August and a few copies were sold at the Conference that month. The total outlay, including a payment to our previous printers, was £915 and recovery from sales will be spread over a considerable period as Members abroad will only know of the Register when they see the September issue of the Journal.

The cost of the Grant of Arms to the Society is shown in the Accounts as £173.

The yearly costs of running the Library are more or less covered by income from investments and Deposit Receipt Interest.

Acknowledgements

Lastly, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers, the Office-Bearers and all the other Members whose combined efforts have furthered the aims of the Society during the twelve months under review.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

INCREASE in SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The last increase in subscriptions was made over six years ago and it should be emphasised that we are now issuing a considerably larger journal, while costs, generally, keep on increasing.

It had been felt for some time that the subscription of only £2.50 for full membership in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand and of Seven Dollars in the United States and Canada, was unrealistic and, at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in November 1978, it was decided that the subscription should be increased to Five Pounds, and to Ten Dollars for those residing in Canada or the United States of America, with an option to those abroad to have the Journal sent by AIR MAIL at Seven Pounds, or in the case of those in Canada and the United States Thirteen Dollars. It was also decided some time previously that the category of "Subscribers for the Journal" at the rate of Two Pounds per annum should be abolished and that all who get the magazine must now pay the minimum rate of £5 or Ten Dollars.

One further point: when two members of one family receive only one copy of the magazine, the subscription will be Six Pounds. For Affiliated Societies, where two issues of each magazine are sent out, the subscription, as from 1st October 1979, will be Seven Pounds.

SOME STEELES IN LESMAHAGOW AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

By Campbell Steele, MemASME, MIEAust, MAAS, JP

The Seventeenth century Steeles of Waterhead and Skellyhill in Lesmahagow were active Covenanters. Extensive litigation over property marred the following century, but the nineteenth century saw an expansion of their interests to overseas countries, and James Thomson Steele migrated to New South Wales. This, however, proved only to be a diversion in a general migration from the farms to the cities which took place in Scotland as well as in Australia. Descendants of the Name are living in Britain and Australia.

Fields for further research include John Steele, who was a 15th century prebendary of Kilmoir, and a 13th century Lanarkshire Steele coat of arms.

There was a Tax Roll of the Abbacy of Kelso given up by the Earl of Roxburghe, in 1630, for his relief of £1,377:13:6d. This Tax Roll was of the temporal lands of Lesmahagow which were held in feu.

The Roll shows, among others, Steele of Skellyhill worth 40 for which they paid 26s 8d. Skellyhill was listed earlier together with other lands of Rothartholm in 1567, in the rental list of the Barony of Lesmahagow. The Lesmahagow Poll Tax Records of 1695 also provide a fairly complete list of Steeles actually resident in the parish of Lesmahagow.

The Poll Tax Records also provide the names of historical persons, most of whom were noted Covenanters. The earliest of these were Robert Steele, and his wife Bessie Pait. Robert was an old man when he was killed by troops under the Duke of Monmouth at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge on 22nd June 1679. His eldest son, John Steele, was the Captain of the Covenanters in the Upper Clyde regions. (A painting of John on his white horse hangs in Broughton Place).

John Steele had a cousin, David Steele, a martyr to whom a monument has been erected at the site of his death in front of his house in Skellyhill. He was treacherously shot on the 20th December, 1686, by the order of Lt. Creighton commanding highland troops. There is also a plaque to David Steele in Lesmahagow graveyard.

There are other accounts of heroism by the athletic Captain John Steele and other Covenanters in the parish of Lesmahagow. There are, too, tales of sufferings and privations by wives and children while their men were outlawed. The Revolution of 1688 brought an end to the persecutions, and when Prelacy was abolished by Act of Parliament the next year, Captain John Steele (who had obtained a commission in the 26th Cameronian Regiment from the Marquis of Douglas) was employed to enforce the Act.

Captain Steele had a son John and a daughter, Nancy. John also named his first son John, and his daughter Janet. This John married a Helen Paterson. For some obscure reason Janet became the heretrix of the Steele lands of Waterhead and Skellyhill.

Janet married twice, first to John Cochran, and secondly to a Mr. White. These marriages appear to have taken the properties of Waterhead and Skellyhill out of the family for a time, and were the cause of extensive litigation.

It is not certain which of John's sons was the grandfather of the William Steele mentioned below, who married Mary Thomson. William's father was John, but there are four possibilities — all grandsons of the John above. David Steele who married Barbara Smith is probable.

The records show that this couple had four children, the eldest being John (b. 22.4.1762; Skellyhill). Presumably it was this John who had three children of whom the eldest, William, married Mary Thomson. It was the third eldest son (of six children), James Thomson Steele born 10th October, 1818, who migrated to New South Wales and established the line of Steeles in this country. Only one of the other sons had children. This was John Steele who had married a Helen Steele. Their descendants are living in Scotland and England.

James Torrance Steele, OBE, an agricultural scientist was, until his recent death, the head of that house and lived in Edinburgh. He is survived by his wife Isobel Boyd, daughter Margaret and his son John, a physician of Dumfries. Dr. Steele and his wife, Jean Wishart, have two daughters, Judith and Gillian. His uncle, Francis, one of the first Engineering graduates of Edinburgh University, has a son John. John and his wife, Doris Wilkinson, have three children, Kathryn, Andrew and Jillian. James' youngest brother, Thomas is a bachelor.

William Steele, a brother of the first Steele in New South Wales, (James Thomson Steele), was assistant surgeon on HMS 'Vanguard'. He died at Dykehead, Lesmahagow, on 2nd March, 1862, from cholera contracted while combating an epidemic in Malta. A memorial to his memory was erected by his messmates in the graveyard at Lesmahagow.

James Thomson Steele migrated to Australia in 1840, the year in which the transport of convicts was discontinued. He married Barbara Ross, a daughter of another Scot immigrant, in Braidwood, NSW on 27.8.1842.

Their eldest son, William, married Agnes Cumming. For some unknown reason James Thomson Steele left his land of Budawang, to his daughter-in-law, Agnes. Budawang, near Braidwood, NSW, is adjacent to the mountain range of that name.

The property had been purchased from Dr. Thomas Braidwood Wilson, a naval surgeon and friend of William Steele, the naval surgeon referred to above.

Budawang was sold upon the death of William, the eldest son of James. Although the Scots who migrated to Australia in the early 19th century were, for the most part, practical people and good farmers, they were content to purchase properties of a few hundred acres in districts in which ten times that area was required to ensure a comfortable living. It is the rule that their descendants sold the farms and moved to the cities. Even in the fertile Hunter River Valley in which the ancestors of both John Campbell and Margaret McFadyen, see below, had settled, 100 acres (at £1 per acre) could not support the large families of that era.

This migration to the cities took place during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and brought with it the need to find new occupations. School teaching, nursing, police duties, and small businesses provided occupations for typical first generation city dwellers. The first Australian Steele to obtain a University degree was Dr. Spencer Steele, a grandson of James Thomson Steele, the first settler. He obtained a degree in Medicine from the University of Sydney. This development was closely paralleled by the descendants of those who remained in Scotland.

The attached Family Tree is complete, as far as is known, from William Steele and Mary Thomson on. It is a matter for some surprise that there are as few descendants of the name "Steele" as there are. This applies to both of those born in Scotland and Australia.

Another point of interest is that the majority of Australian Steeles married Scots, or women of Scots ancestry. For example, the writer's first wife was a Duncan, his mother Campbell, grandmother Campbell, great grandmother Cumming, great great grandmother Ross, who married the first Steele in Australia. One can't say whether this indicates design or natural good taste.

The eldest son of William and Agnes, was Gordon who had no children. The second son, William, married Naomi Campbell. This couple had two sons, Maxwell and Harry.

Maxwell, a chemist of Wollongong, New South Wales, married Letitia Campbell, a daughter of John Campbell and Margaret McFadyen. That couple had five children, Campbell, Ian, Judith, Margaret and Gavin.

Campbell, consulting chartered engineer and acoustician is married to Una Hughes. He and his first wife, Beryl Duncan, had three children, Phillipa, Malcolm and Richard. Flying Officer Malcolm Steele and his wife, Lynda Carter, have daughters Karen and Anna.

Ian, also a chartered engineer, is Vice President of the Institution of Engineers, Australia. His sons are David, an engineering student, Peter and Bruce.

Gavin, a banker, has a son, Colin; and Maxwell's brother, Harry, a company secretary, has one son, William.

Dr. Spencer Steele had a younger brother, Donald, a banker. Donald's son is Ross Steele, a geographer.

This completes the list of male Steeles descendant from William Steele and Mary Thomson. Of course, Robert Steele and Bessie Pait have many more descendants than these, and many of them live in Lesmahagow parish. Unfortunately, no Steele now inhabits either Waterhead or Skellyhill.

A John Steele was prebendary of Kilmoir in 1434 and held the benefice fourteen years later. ("Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis", Edinburgh, 1856, Vol. 1, p. 60; Vol. II p. 74). A thirteenth century Lanarkshire Steele coat of arms is also on record. These matters merit further enquiry.

Acknowledgements

The assistance of the Scots Ancestry Research Society and of Mr. James A. Thompson with Scottish material is gratefully acknowledged.

APPENDIX I

Prior to 1855, registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland were voluntarily recorded in the old parochial registers (unindexed) of each parish. The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were accordingly searched for the birth of James Thomson Steel (e) which was found to have been recorded there, as follows:

"Bogside William Steel and Mary Thomson had a son born October 10th, baptised 18th, 1818 (named) James Thomson Steel."

Other children found to have been recorded to the above couple in the old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were:

Thomas	born 21st	baptised 28:11:1810
Jean	born 28th February	baptised 8: 3:1813
William	born 2nd	baptised 8: 5:1814
John	born 20th	baptised 23: 7:1816
Margaret Thomson	born 16th	baptised 27: 1:1821

The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were then searched from 1804 to 1810 for the marriage of William Steel and Mary Thomson but this was not found to have been recorded.

The 1841 and 1851 Census Schedules for Lesmahagow were next consulted, and the following entries were found:

In 1841

"Address; Lower Dykehead
 Mary Steele (sic), aged 55, farmer, born in the county of Lanark
 Margaret Steele aged 18, born in the county of Lanark
 Mary Steele aged 16, born in the county of Lanark"

In 1851

"Address' North Dykehead
 Mary Steele (sic), head of house, widow, aged 69,
 farmer, of 15 acres, born in Lesmahagow
 Margaret Steele, her daughter, aged 27, born in Lesmahagow."

Mary Thomson, or Steele (sic) was next found to have died on the 31st December 1858, at Dykehead, Lesmahagow. According to her death entry, she was then aged 78, relict of a farmer, and the daughter of William Thomson, landed proprietor, and Rachel Weir, both deceased. The information for this death entry was given (to the Registrar) by her son, Thomas Steele.

As William Steel was not found to have been recorded in the 1841 Census Schedules for Lesmahagow and was dead by the date of the 1851 Census, it was therefore, assumed that he had died prior to 1841, at which date death entries in Lesmahagow are merely a list of names of persons who were buried.

The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were next searched, between 1775 to 1793, for the birth of William Steel, and the only such entry found to have been recorded was as follows:

"22nd April 1783. John Steel and Margaret Gilkerson a son baptised William at Skellyhill."

Other children found to have been recorded to the above couple, in the old parochial registers of Lesmahagow, were:

Christian	born 11th February	baptised 14: 3:1786
John	born 25th April	baptised 1: 5:1788
		in Skellyhill

The marriage of John Steel and Margaret Gilkerson was also found to have been recorded, in the old parochial registers of Gilkerson, Thus:

"March 6th 1782. John Steel and Margaret Gilkerson both in this parish were Booked for proclamation of Banns were married the 26th of Aprile."

The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were next searched, between 1747 and 1765, for the birth of John Steel, and the following entries were found to have been recorded thus:

"October 24th 1750. John son of John Steel, junior, of Waterhead and Mary Greenshields." Only Child.

"January 31st 1750. John son to James Steel and Barbara Waddel in Taiths." Only Son

"Aprile 22nd 1762 John son to David Steel and Barbara Smith in Skellyhill." Oldest Son

"May 14th 1764. John son to Robert Steel and Isabel Lindsay in Middleholm." Only Child

"17th January 1765. John son to Thomas Steel and Grisel Lindsay in Birkenhead." Oldest Son

Although it was though possible that entry three above might be relevant, as this could not be proved, the investigation was accordingly here concluded.

APPENDIX II

To James Steel and Barbara Waddel:

Agnes	baptised 30: 3:1748 in Taithes
Mary	baptised 25: 7:1751 (presumably died young) in Taithes
Mary	baptised 11: 8:1752 in Taithes

To David Steel and Barbara Smith:

Jane	baptised 27: 1:1764 in Taithes
Helen	baptised 29: 1:1766 in Taithes
William	baptised 28: 5:1772 in Taithes
David	baptised 20: 5:1774 in Taithes

To Thomas Steel and Grizel Lindsay:

Jane	baptised 26:12:1762 in Birkenhead
Thomas	baptised 25: 9:1767 in Birkenhead
William	baptised 9:12:1769 in Birkenhead
Helen	baptised 4:12:1772 in Birkenhead
Margaret	baptised 22: 2:1774 in Birkenhead
Marion	baptised 24: 7:1776 in Birkenhead
Grizel	baptised 31:12:1778 in Birkenhead

(No other children were found to have been recorded to John or Robert Steel, in the old parochial registers of Lesmahagow).

The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow (marriage records blank 1743 – 1746) were next searched, where possible, for the marriages of John, James, David, Robert and Thomas Steel, and those found to have been recorded, were:

“August 12th 1761. Thomas Steel and Grizel Lindsay both in this parish.”

“May 29th 1761. David Steel and Barbara Smith both in this parish.”

“June 4th 1763. Robert Steel and Isabel Lindsay both in this parish.”

(The marriages of John and James Steel were not found to have been recorded in the old parochial registers of Lesmahagow).

The old parochial registers of Lesmahagow were next searched, for the birth of John Steel (between 1714 and 1733), James Steel (between 1714 and 1732), David, Thomas and Robert Steel (between 1714 and 1745), and the following entries were found to have been recorded, thus:

John Steel:

“John son to William Steil (sic) and Anna Weir in Cantershogle was baptized September 12th 1714.”

“John son to John Steell (sic) and Helen Paterson of Waterhead baptized December 2nd 1720.”

“John son to John Steell (sic) of Middleholme and Janet Hamilton his spouse baptized January 18th 1728.”

“John son to James Steell(sic) and Helen Telfer in Toes baptised September 15th 1728.”

James Steel:

“James son to William Steil (sic) in Auflochan and Agnes Newbiggen was baptised June – 1715.”

“James son to James Steell and Helen Telfer in Toes was baptised July 1st 1716.”

“James son to William Steell and Anne Weir in Coutershogle was baptised January 31st 1717.”

“James son to John Steell of Waterhead and Helen Paterson baptised July 2nd 1732.”

David Steel:

"David son to John Steell (sic) and Helen Paterson his wife in Skellyhill was baptised August 13th 1727."

Thomas Steel:

"Thomas son to James Steele (sic) and Helen Telfer in Toes was baptized December 11th 1717." (presumably died young).

"Thomas son to John Steel of Waterhead baptised July 29th 1722."

"Thomas son to James Steel and Helen Telfer in Toes baptised June 11th 1722."

"Thomas son to John Steel (sic) of Middleholme and Janet Hamilton his wife was baptized December 31st 1723." (presumably died young)

"Thomas son to John Steell (sic) of Middleholme and Jannet (sic) Hamilton his spouse baptised October 22nd 1732."

Robert Steel:

"Robert son to John Steell(sic) of Waterhead was baptised February 26th 1716."

APPENDIX III

SELECTED RECORDS OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF N.S.W.

To Malcolm Steel and Lynda Carter:

Karen	born	7. 5.1976
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To Campbell Steele and Beryl Duncan:

Phillipa	born	14. 8.1952
Malcolm	born	11.11.1954
Richard	born	24. 6.1963

To Maxwell Steele and Letitia Campbell:

Campbell	born	16. 9.1929
Ian	born	2. 1.1931
Judith	born	11. 5.1935
Margaret	born	16. 2.1942
Gavin	born	7.12.1944

To William Steele and Naomi Campbell:

Maxwell	born	8. 7.1908
Harry	born	1. 2.1910

To William Steele and Agnes Cumming:

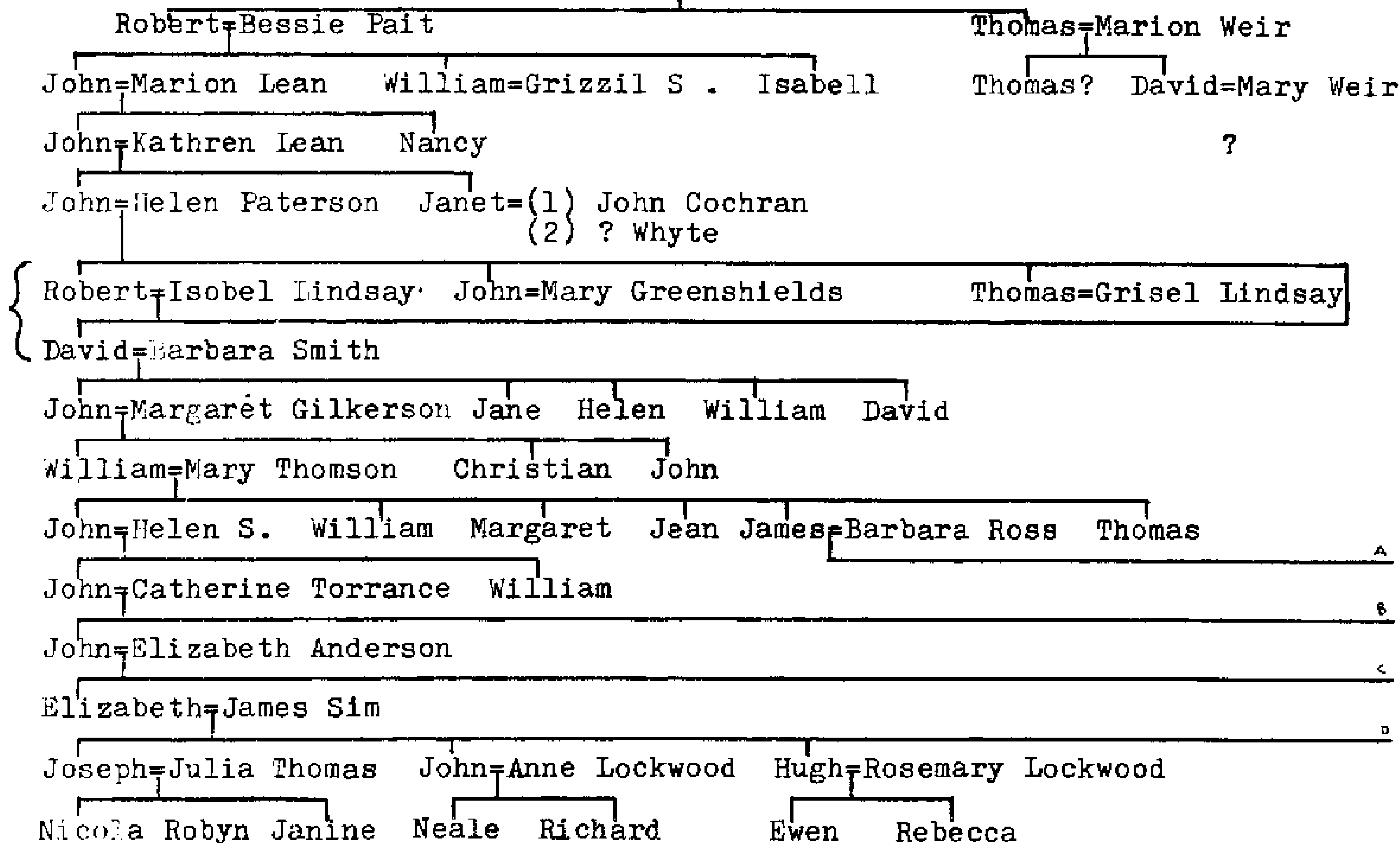
William et alia	born	23.10.1880
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To James Steele and Barbara Ross:

William et alia	born	9. 9.1844
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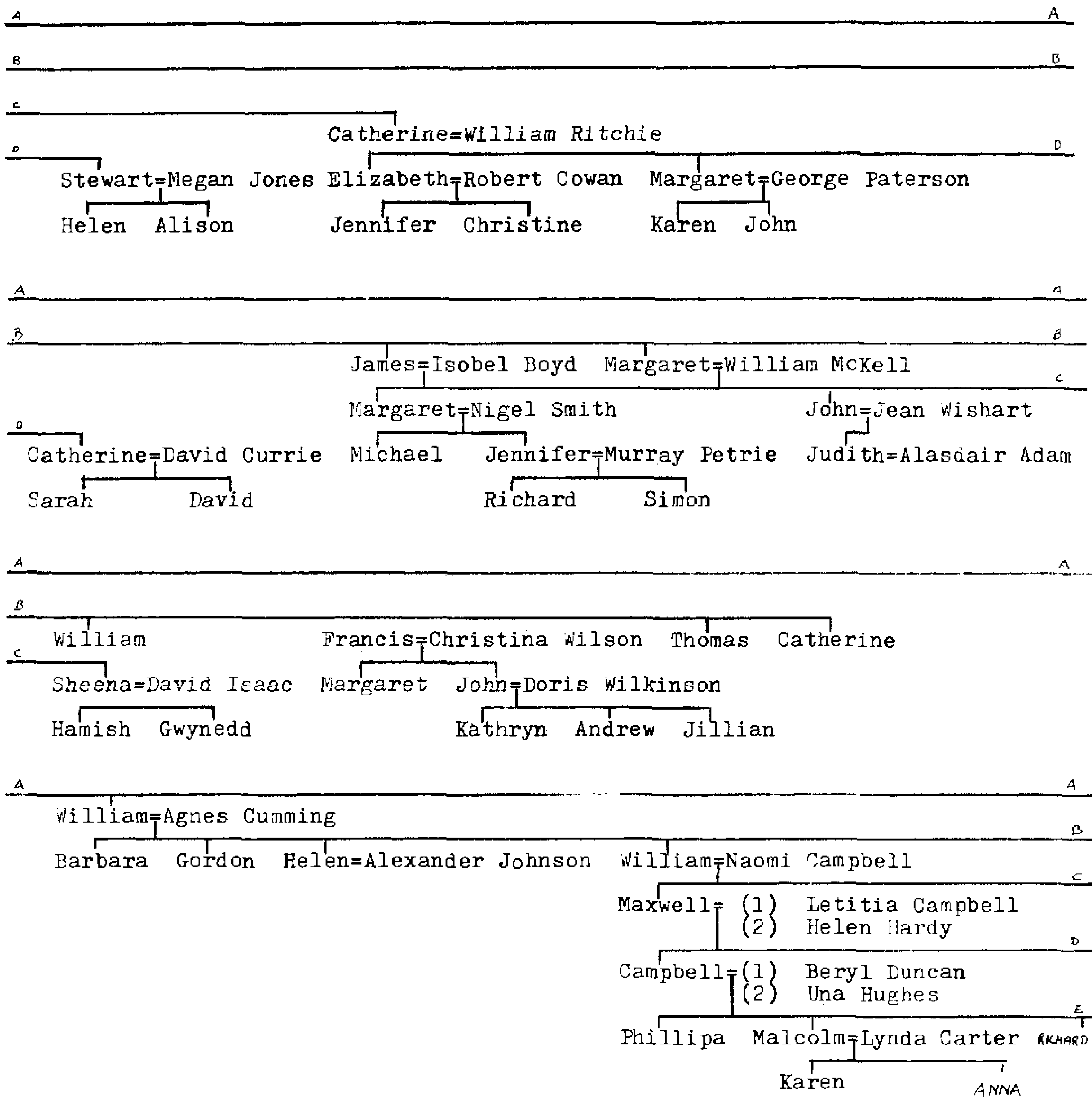
APPENDIX IV.

Steils, Steells, Steels, Steeles of Skaillihill.



Note: S= Steele

Revised December, 1978.



A A

B B

C C

D D

Ian=Pauline Gaillard Judith=Norman Lay
Anne David Peter Bruce Mardi Catherine Phillip

A A

B B

C C

D D

Harry=Eugene Glover
Margaret={1} Charles Rose Gavin=Lorraine McEwen Susan=Lloyd Dow
(2) Josef Schausberger
Ian Helen Marion Colin Maureen Joanne Simon Benjamin

A A

B B

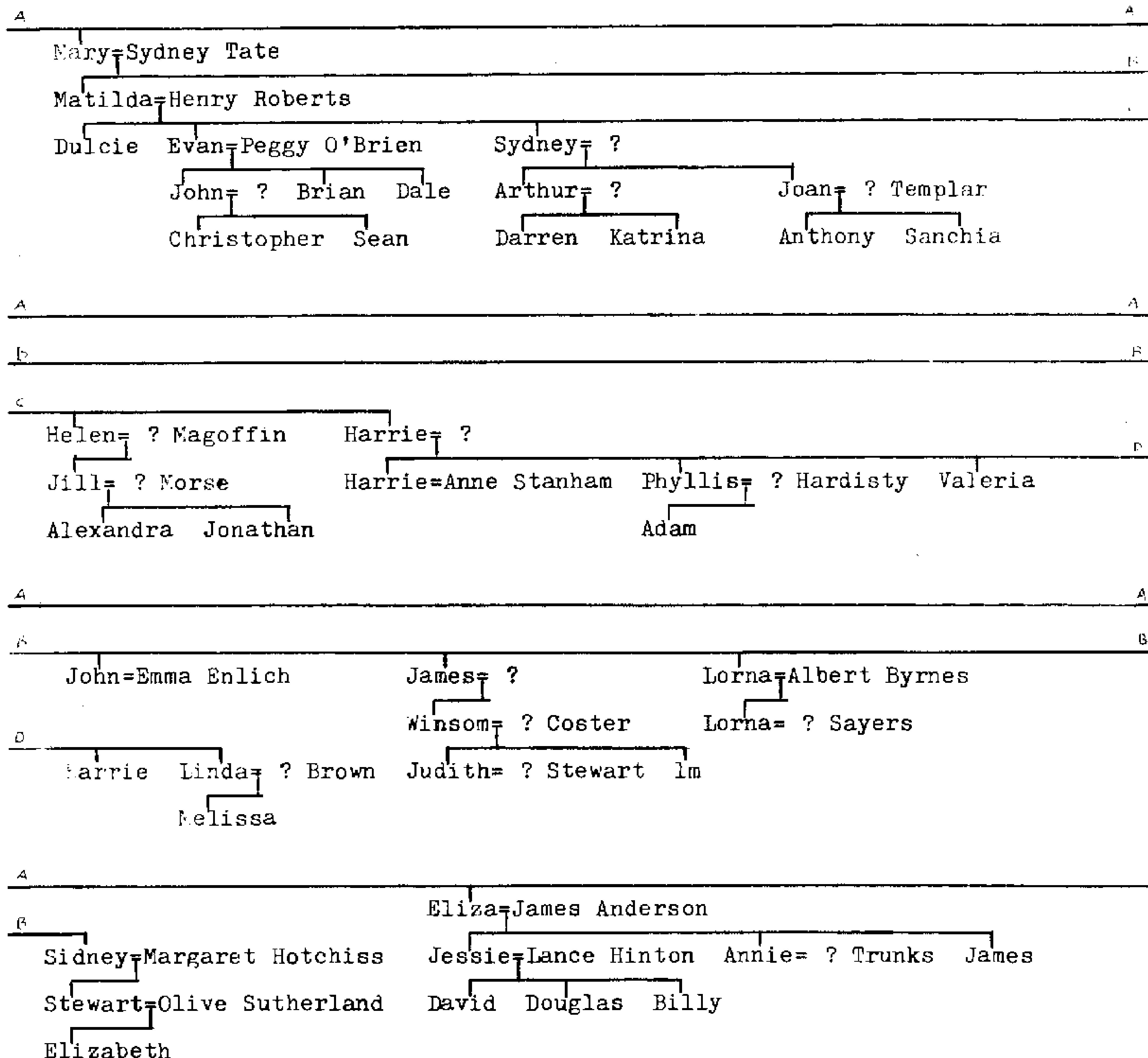
James=Sarah? Alexander Eva Agnes Anne 2m
lf

D D

Leslie=Ian Roach Janet William
Michael

A A

Annie=Alexander McRae
Marie Jean Nance=Ernest Avery Amy Nell=Anthony Alcorn George Barbara
Pamela Samuel



Continued on page 46

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

45

A A

George=Amy Collet B

Olive Vian Dorothy Hazel=J.Young Hilary=Claude Rawson Mavis=John McAllen

A A

Findlay=Helen Green B

Brocwyn Dulcie Jean=Walter Cheadle Spencer=Irene Dethlefs

Nella=Ian Ward Ruth=Kenneth Sams

Cameron Linda Penelope Toby Nicholas

A A

B B

Carmen=Richard Eslick Elizabeth=Donald McRae

Joan=John Lancaster Heather=Keith Coble Bruce=Dorothy Brunsden

Gillian Robin Warwick Bruce Murray Lisa Susan Peter Douglas

A A

B B

William=Linda Barnett

Marjorie=Leslie Gregson Peggy=Thomas King D

Sandra=Graham Ross Penelope=Ian Speight Stephen Helen=Paul Cooney

Linda James

A					A
	Barbara	Dollina=William McDowell	John	lf	
B					B
		James=	Florence Cullen	Colin	Donald=Margaret Hindmarsh
					Ross=Anna Siwalette
D					
	Carolyn=	Ian Dwyer			
	Eliza				

A			A
	James=	Jessie ?	
B			B
	Ross	Dudley= ?	Eva

GENEALOGY TREASURE TROVE

DAVID G. C. BURNS

Two ladies, at present living in Western Australia, have discovered direct family links with Scottish Nobility.

Mrs. Lydia Turner (nee Mackenzie), of Graylands, visited Scotland last year, ostensibly, to trace her Mackenzie ancestral lines. The trail commenced with an obituary notice on her grandfather, William Mackenzie, who arrived in Australia with his wife in 1871. The Reverend William Mackenzie,¹ son of Hugh Mackenzie, Minister of the Gaelic Free Church in Aberdeen² completed his education before marrying Isabella Mackenzie in 1869 in Edinburgh. It was when enquiries were carried out into the background of her grandmother, Isabella Mackenzie,³ that a veritable treasure-house of genealogical information came to the surface.

MRS. TURNER'S FAMILY TREE

Accounts of two of these ministers stamp them as outstanding personalities and far removed from the quiet pastoral image.

Aeneas Sage⁴ lived with violence a good part of his life. Born in Chapelton, Killearnan in 1694, his father had been fatally wounded when serving a summons on a debtor. He entered King's College, Aberdeen in 1715 and a year later was expelled for over-zealous political activities. Finally settling in Lochcarron Parish in Ross-shire, he found the parishioners in a very barbaric state. Several attempts were made on his life and he was frequently offered personal violence in performance of his duties. A man of gigantic size and strength, he more than held his own with unruly elements, but still faced the necessity of carrying arms in self-defence. Striking fear into the vicious, his benevolence and forbearance gradually won over the goodwill of the people.

The opening chapters of Donald Sage's **Memorabilia Domestica** convey a fascinating account of the life and times of Aeneas Sage. On a recent visit to Wester Ross, a table-stone was discovered in Lochcarron Old Burial Ground, with the following inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Mr. Eneas Sage late Minister of the Parish of Lochcarron who departed this life on the 15th day of July 1774 in the 60th year of his ministry. He fought the good fight and finished his course to the Almighty with the Apostle Paul. For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain"

A remarkable tribute to the stonemason that the stone has survived over 200 years of Scottish weather.

Aeneas Sage's father-in-law, the Reverend John Mackay,⁵ born in 1680, son of Captain William Mackay of Borley,⁶ an ardent Royalist, who fought at the Battle of Worcester, was endowed with a herculean bodily-frame and vigorous mind, which earned him the title **Am Ministear Laidir** (the Strong Minister). A powerful athlete, he often found his strength essential in teaching obstreperous parishioners respect for his arm, as well as his piety.

In those wild and unruly times, ministers often had to approach the pulpit suitably decorated with a brace of pistols in their belts. These two gentlemen were ideal for the

times; the moral and spiritual condition of the Highlander being extremely low, when first they settled in their respective parishes. Scotland is indebted to the many ministers who laboured diligently, over the centuries, to bring a sense of duty and purpose to the Scottish mind and intellect. As Scots emigrated from their native land, some of those influences settled with them in many corners of the earth. Characters such as Aeneas Sage and John Mackay were truly frontiersmen in their own right.

Another interesting individual to emerge from this particular Family Tree is Huistean Du Mackay.⁷ Known to his countrymen as **Huistean Du na Tuaigh** (Black Hugh of the Battleaxe), in consequence of his fondness for the axe as a weapon of war, his name, in English terms, is Hugh Mackay of Farr. He was barely 11 years old when his father, Iye Du, died in 1572, and became a ward of the Earl of Caithness. When he took up the reins of chieftainship, at the age of eighteen, Huistean Du found his Clan split into two strong and opposing factions. Some Clansmen favoured the sons of Iye Du's first, but irregular, marriage to his cousin Helen McLeod of Assint. Although offering the lands of Scoury to his half-brother Donald Balloch,⁸ as a means of healing the breach, the move failed: a failure that was to plague him all his life.

Caithness and Sutherland were bitter enemies. Initially, Huistean Du aligned himself with his protector but because of Caithness vacillations and skulduggery, he eventually made overtures to Alexander Gordon, 11th Earl of Sutherland.⁹ The Earl offered the hand of his daughter, Lady Jane Gordon,¹⁰ to Mackay, on condition that Mackay recognise his feudal superiority. The marriage brought about a cessation of hostilities between two great houses but Huistean Du never did fully reconcile himself to a position of vassalage.

The Mackays and their followers had suffered greatly, over the years, from the combined powers of the Gordons of Huntly and Sutherland. Iye Du Mackay,¹¹ a man of stern resolution and iron endurance, had withstood these powers for over twenty years. An experienced military man, who could more than hold his own with the sword, he found himself in a position of political ineptitude through the connivance of the Gordons. To safeguard the interests of his Clan, he swallowed a bitter-bill and acknowledged the feudal superiority of Huntly. This superiority was later granted by Huntly to his kinsman Sutherland and became the subject of dispute between Huistean Du and his father-in-law. Such were the personal powers of Iye Du Mackay, at the age of 70 years he survived a severe snowstorn, in the dead of winter, eighteen members of his company perished. Not a man to surrender lightly.

Iye Du's ancestry goes back to Iye,¹² born circa 1210, son or nephew of Kenneth MacEth. The MacEths in turn trace their lineage to Aed,¹³ Earl of Moray, who lived in the 11th century.

The Earls of Sutherland trace their genealogy to one, Freskin, believed to be of Flemish origin, who received large land grants from King David I. These lands were confirmed by Charter from William the Lion, between 1166 and 1171, to William, son of Freskin.

Understandably thrilled with the whole affair, Mrs. Turner spoke to friends and relatives about her discoveries. One of her friends is Mrs. Helen Opie (nee Shera), of

Morley, a third-generation native Australian. Her grandfather, Alexander Stobo, had kept, in family papers, a genealogy chart connecting his mother with James V, King of Scotland. Viewed, initially, with a certain degree of scepticism, Mrs. Opie now has possession of documentary proof linking her directly back to the Royal House of Stewart.

MRS. OPIE'S FAMILY TREE

Helen Opie's great grandparents, Robert Stobo,¹⁴ a Master Mariner, and Mary Spears¹⁵ were married in 1852 in Middlesex, England. Both were Scots by birth. They settled sometime later in Australia before their 5th child, Alexander Stobo, was born at Kiama, New South Wales in 1861. Mary Spears' father and maternal grandfather had made their respective fortunes as distillers.

From this point begins a long and tenuous journey through Old Parochial Registers and Printed Publications in Scotland.

Mary Spears was the great grand-daughter of the Reverend Daniel Macqueen of Prestonkirk,¹⁶ East Lothian, who in turn was named after his father and paternal grandfather. The Reverend Daniel Macqueen, ¹⁷ Senior, Minister at the Old Kirk in Edinburgh from 1759 till his death in 1777, married Elizabeth Nisbet of Carfin,¹⁸ great grand-daughter of James Stewart,¹⁹ 4th Earl of Moray of that line.

In the chart you will see that James Stewart,²⁰ 2nd Earl of Moray, eldest son of Lord Doune, assumed the title of the Earl of Moray, after his marriage to Elizabeth Stewart,²¹ Countess of Moray in her own right. He is known to posterity as the **Bonnie Earl of Moray**. His father-in-law was half-brother to Mary, Queen of Scots. The 1st Earl of Moray,²² a man caught up in the political intrigues of his time, became Regent of Scotland during the minority of his nephew James: later to become James the VI of Scotland, and the first Monarch to rule over the United Kingdom. Throughout his term of office as Regent, Moray attempted to instil some form of stable government. But these were turbulent years in the nation's history.

James Stewart, natural son of King James V of Scotland and Margaret Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Mar, was granted, sometime later in life, the title of the Earl of Moray. His birth was eventually legitimised by his father. This move was made, primarily, to circumvent Scots Law which forbade illegitimates rights of property or inheritance. The Earl married Agnes Keith, daughter of the Earl Marischal, on the 10th February 1561/2, at Holyrood. The service was conducted by the celebrated Protestant reformer John Knox.

The Royal House of Stewart, in Scotland, commenced with the marriage of Walter the Stewart and Margorie Bruce, eldest daughter of King Robert the Bruce. When Margorie Bruce's half-brother, King David II, died without issue, her son, Robert Stewart, became King Robert II. The marriage of these central figures in the Bruce and Stewart lines cemented a friendship that covered several generations: the roots of both families reach back to Northern France.

The aforementioned King Robert the Bruce is one of the great heroes of Scottish Independence; his victory at Bannockburn in 1314 freed the Scottish Nation from suzerainty of English monarchs.

One rather intriguing feature is pointed out in the **Book of Mackay**. Iye Du Mackay (10th great grandfather, through Mackay of Kirtomy, to Lydia Turner) and James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray (11th great grandfather to Helen Opie), thrown together for political reasons, became friends.

Over 400 years later, descendants of these two Scotsmen, share friendship on the other side of the globe.

We live in a strange and fascinating world.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Aberdeen Register of Baptisms, 1833, Vol. 168A/23 p. 69.
2. St. George District, Edinburgh Register of Marriages, 1869, Vol. 685 ¹/282.
3. Scott, Hew, D.D., **Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ**, Edinburgh, 1928, Vol. VII, pp. 28–29, 85.
4. **Ibid.**, Vol. VII, pp. 160–161.
5. **Ibid.**, Vol. VII, p. 93.
- q Mackay, Angus, M.A., **The Book of Mackay**, Edinburgh, 1906, pp. 294–295.
6. **Ibid.**, pp. 287, 292–293. 7. **Ibid.**, pp. 107–124, 310–319. 8. **Ibid.**, pp. 286–293.
9. **The Scots Peerage**, Vol. VIII, pp. 343–346.
10. **Ibid.**, Vol. VIII, p. 346.
Mackay, Angus, M.A., **The Book of Mackay**, Edinburgh, 1906, p. 123.
11. **Ibid.**, pp. 94–106. 12. **Ibid.**, p. 97. 13. **Ibid.**, p. 27.
14. Port Glasgow Register of Baptisms, 1816, Vol. 574/5 p. 924.
15. Aldgate, Middlesex Register of Marriages, 1852, No. 252.
Dysart Register of Baptisms, 1827, Vol. 426/6.
Haddington Register of Marriages, 1825, Vol. 709/8 p. 31
Prestonkirk Register of Baptisms, 1806, Vol. 717/2 p. 270.
16. Scott, Hew, D.D., **Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ**, Edinburgh, 1915, Vol. 1, p. 416.
17. **Ibid.**, Vol. I, p. 72.
18. Inglis, John A., **The Nisbets of Carfin**, London, 1916, pp. 2–3.
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Stephen, Rev. William, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot), **History of Inverkeithing and Rosyth**, Aberdeen, 1921, pp. 144–146.
19. **The Scots Peerage**, Vol. VI, pp. 320–321.
20. **Ibid.**, Vol. VI, pp. 316–317. 21. **Ibid.**, Vol. VI, p. 316. 22. **Ibid.**, Vol. VI, pp. 313–316.

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Margaret Stuart's **Scottish Family History**, Edinburgh, 1930 and Joan Ferguson's **Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries**, Edinburgh, 1960.

POSTSCRIPT

Extended research into Mrs. Turner's ancestry has revealed a connection into the Royal House of Stewart. Agnes Sinclair of Murkle,¹ through her mother, was a grand-daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney;² another natural son of King James V of Scotland by Euphame, daughter of Alexander, 1st Lord Elphinstone.

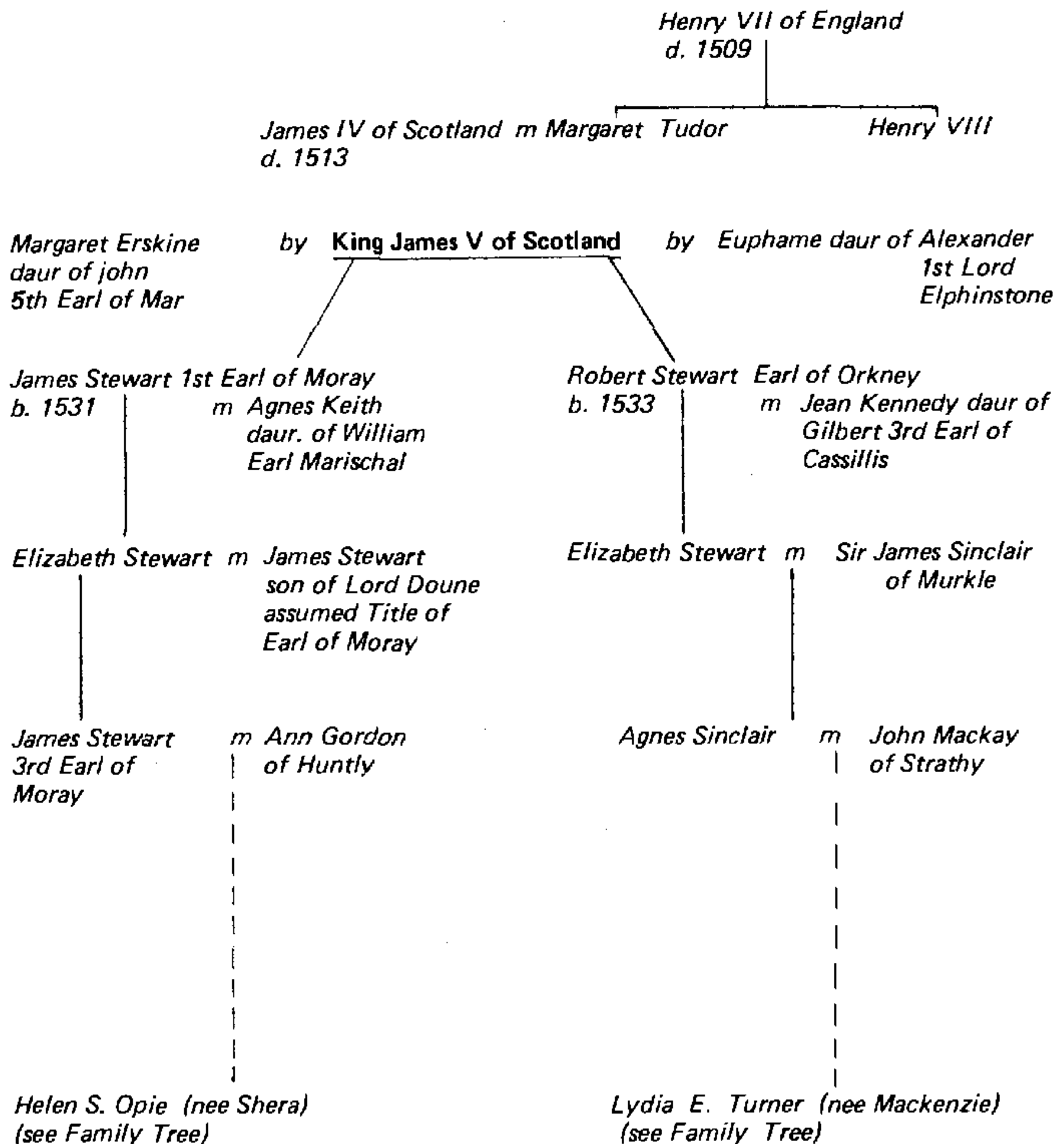
It is now clear that both Lydia Turner and Helen Opie have direct ancestral links to King James V, and, through his mother, Margaret Tudor, to King Henry VII of England.

A shortened Genealogy Chart follows to let the reader follow, more clearly, the ancestral lines of both Australian ladies back to Royal Houses in Scotland and England.

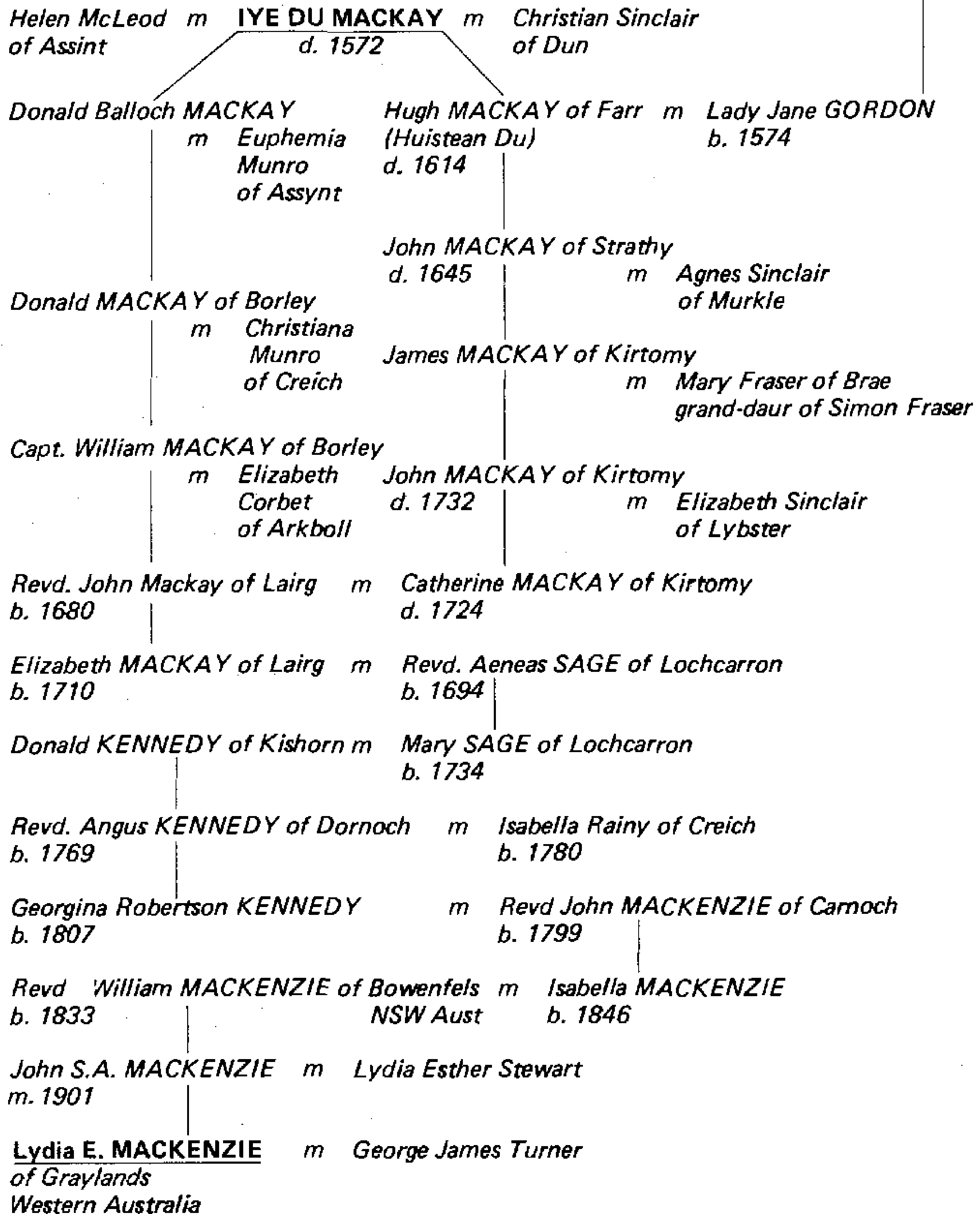
GENEALOGY CHART

- 1 Saint-Clair, Roland William, **The Saint-Clairs of the Isles**, Auckland, 1898, p. 222.
The Scots Peerage, Vol. II, p. 340. Ibid., Vol. VI, p. 574.
- 2 Ibid., Vol. VI, pp. 572-574.

Since this article was first written, Mrs. Opie has moved house from Western Australia to Hong Kong.



ALEXANDER GORDON
11th Earl of Sutherland
 b. 1552



King JAMES V of Scotland by Margaret Erskine daur of John 5th
Earl of Mar

James STEWART 1st Earl of Moray m Agnes Keith daur of William
b. 1531 Earl Marischal

Elizabeth STEWART Countess of Moray m James STEWART son of Lord Doune
b. 1558 assumed title Earl of Moray

James STEWART 3rd Earl of Moray m Anne Gordon daur of George 1st
Marquess of Huntly

James STEWART 4th Earl of Moray m Margaret Home daur of Alexander 1st
m. 1627 Earl of Home

Hon. Archibald STEWART of Dunearn m Anna Henderson daur of Sir John Henderson
b. 1643 of Fordel

Emilia STEWART of Dunearn m Archibald NISBET 2nd of Carfin
m. 1701

Revd. Daniel MACQUEEN of Old Kirk m Elizabeth NISBET of Carfin
m. 1738 Edinburgh

Revd. Daniel MACQUEEN of Prestonkirk m Mary Lothian
b. 1743

Mary MACQUEEN of Prestonkirk m Archibald DUNLOP of Linton
b. 1778

Thomas SPEARS of Dysart m Mary Macqueen DUNLOP of Linton
b. 1806

Mary SPEARS m Robert STOBO (Master Mariner)
b. 1827 b. 1816

Alexander STOBO m Helen E.R. Hood
b. 1861 Aust b. 1863

Margaret Hood STOBO m Herbert William SHERA
b. 1894 Aust b. 1885 Aust

Helen Stobo SHERA m Bruce James Opie
of Morley
Western Australia

ANNANDALE PEERAGE

The comment of Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt. in the June 1978 Quarterly is most pertinent.

The words "of the body" were omitted after "heirs male" in the 1661 patent and years of argument concerning the construction did indeed ensue.

The Resignation of 1657 setting out the Earl's intent said " ... for the weill and standing of our Famelie honor and dignitie in our awin posteritie and children of our awin bodie ... to ws the said James erle of Hairtfell and the aires maill lawfullie gottin or to be gottin of our bodie qlkis failzeing to the first air femall of our bodie ...".

The Crown Charter of 1662, a Novodamus erecting the earldom and regality, said, " ... Jacobo comiti de Annandaill et Hartfell ... et haeredibus masculis legitime de corpore suo procreat seu procreand Quibus deficientibus haeredibus femellis sine divisione hactenus procreat vel procreand de corpore dicti Jacobi ... et haeredibus masculis legitime procreand de corpore dict haeredis femellis natu maximae haben tenen et geren nomina et insignia de Johnston ..."

The Ratification by Parliament in 1669 of the Crown Charter of 1662 said, "... James earle of Annandale & Hartfell ... and the airs male lawfully procreat or to be procreat of his bodie whilks failzeing the airs female without division alreadie procreat or to be procreat of the said earle of Annandale his bodie and to the airs male lawfully to be procreat of the said eldest air female holding and bearing the name & armes of Johnstoun ... In ane haill & frie barronie lordship earldome regality and justiciary with frie chappell & chancelrie within the said bounds therein designed to be called the earldome of Annandale & Hartfell and lordship of Johnston with the tytle styll and dignity of earle thereof..."

In addition to the work cited by Sir Crispin (which also appears in "The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones" by the same author), Major James Alexander Macdonald, DSO, MC, MA, wrote at some length on this point in "Enquiry Concerning the Alleged Extinction of Captn. The Hon. John Johnstone of Stapleton", 1925, at page 29 *et seq.*

The same work at page 5 quotes "The Dumfries Times" as saying, "Mr. Hope Johnstone, our County Member, has lost his suit for the Lordship of Annandale. The present Chancellor and the most learned of his existing predecessors were both opposed to it. Their grounds of opposition were two-fold. They questioned the validity of the proofs produced of a failure of the issue of Lord John Johnstone" (Stapleton) "a person whose existence our readers are aware was at one period of the plea disputed, and conceding such failure they incline to the belief that the right of the Title had rested not in Mr. Johnstone, but in the Earl of Hopetoun."

On 25th June 1844 the Committee for Privileges "Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that John James Hope Johnstone of Annandale esquire hath not made out his claim to the earldom of Annandale and Hartfell," and on 30th May 1879 resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that no reason has been shown for departing from the Resolution of the Committee of 11th June 1844 and the Order of the House thereon of 25th June 1844."

The point so long at issue may well be inconsequential for, as Sir Crispin indicated, the representative of Stapleton should be eligible under either construction; i.e. as heir male of the body or as heir male general.

JAMES D. JOHNSTONE, J.D.

26th August 1978

"INTRODUCING SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH"

The second edition of our Chairman of Council, Mr. Donald Whyte's booklet under the above title is now ready for distribution. The price in Great Britain will be 90p, inclusive of postage, while for the U.S.A. and Canada it will be £1.08, and for Australia and New Zealand £1.15. For Europe the price will be £1.05, and all these quotations are for postage by Air Mail.

Orders should be sent to Mr. Robert M. Strathdee, Hon. Librarian, 89 Craigleith Road, EDINBURGH EH4 2EH.

NOTE

Melbourne Public Record Office

The office has recently changed its address. In future enquiries should be directed to the Keeper of Public Records, 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne 3000, Victoria, Australia.

REPLY TO QUERY

XXV/10. NEWTON. — Although Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was buried at Westminster Abbey where there is a memorial, another in his native parish of Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, was inscribed as follows:

SIR ISAAC NEWTON
who first demonstrated the laws by which
the Almighty made and governs the universe,
was born at Woolsthorpe in this parish,
on Christmas Day, 1642,
and was buried in Westminster Abbey 1727.
Three generations of the Newtons,
Lords of the Manor of Woolsthorpe, are buried
near this place.

This memorial, quoted in **Chronicles of the Tombs: A Select Collection of Epitaphs**, by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew (London, 1857), gives no indication of Scottish descent. Moreover, a chart in the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, unreferenced but accurate so far as it can be checked, takes his ancestry back six generations to Isaac Newton, said to have been descended from the Newtons of Lancashire. This Isaac Newton must have flourished at Westby, by Basingthorpe, in Lincolnshire, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. (d. 1509) and early in the reign of Henry VIII. (1509–1547), as his son John died there 22nd December, 1563. The latter is mentioned in a Herald's Visitation of Lincoln, 1634.

D.W.

REPLY TO QUERY

- 52 JEFFREY Alexander (Vol. 1 XXIII No. 3 p. 50) Some information will be found in "The Annals of a Border Club" by George Tancred (pub. Jedburgh 1899). His legal career is mentioned. It is stated that he was a Councillor of the Burgh of Jedburgh in the 1850's. that he died in November 1874 and that a memoir by George Hilson was published in "The proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists for 1875". There are various references to his "History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire" throughout the book. There is also mention of a Dr. Jeffrey of Jedburgh. J.D.G.

QUERIES

- 53 KERR—Captain Malcolm Kerr, sloopowner, born 21st October 1814, on the Island of Arran, Scotland. Sailed in the Coasting Trade and for the years from June 1842 until July 1851 he sailed out of the Port of Irvine on his own ships named: MARY, JANET, BROTHERS and the MARY KERR. He married Cath-McKenzie and they had issue among others a daughter Catherine, (born 1851 at Glasgow) that married on the 13th, December 1865, John Cameron, Esq., then of Govan: in 1880 they with their family emigrated to Belfast, Ireland. In 1865 Captain and Mrs. Kerr were living at Oxford Street, Glasgow — Ancestral connections sought by Captain Kerr's great grand-daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth McCaughan, 21 Hambly Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4E 2R5.
- 54 ARGYLL—Walter M. Allen, 912 Hornick Street, Johnstown, Pa. 15904, U.S.A. desires to correspond with anyone having experience with early Argyll records — Sheriff Accounts, Hornings and Inhibitions, Breadalbane Papers, Privy Council, etc.
Anxious to locate the name of MacAlpine in Argyll before 1650.

OFFICER: Does the origin of this surname lie in the title "officiar" which appears in connection with certain persons whose names are recorded in old charters and documents as witnesses or as principals? My own limited library provides six instances of the use of this title, or "official description", all from a short span of years. Five instances occur in documents reproduced in "Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis" (1847), and can be found on the page numbers indicated. I have omitted the names of the individuals. Two of the references are to the same person.

Page 13	officiar in Trouternis" 1580
Page 19	officiar in Trouternis" 1581
Page 13	officiar in Quhanininche" 1580
Page 203	officear of Colonsay 1605
Page 206	officear of Cregnis 1612

The sixth instance is referred to by Earl D. MacPhee in Volume 1. of his "History of Clan MacDuffie (etc.)" (1973) quoting from "The History of Islay" (1875)

Page 24

officiar of The Rindes" C 1600

(The date of the original document is not given.)

I have a copy of a copy of the testament of James Officiar, a farmer in Cottoun of Nether Pitforthe, proved in the Commissary Court of Brechen in 1611. His brother John Officiar is appointed Tutor and Executor. It seems clear that here we have a true surname from a Lowland area, dating from the same era as the other references — all from Island localities. In his "History of Dumfries and Galloway" (Blackwood County History Series 1897 p 329) Maxwell refers to the positions of Bailie and Officer of the Baron Court, and provides evidence of the right of the latter, as representative of the landlord, to payment in kind from all tenants on the estate, this requirement being written into their leases.

Comments, and any information on the nature of appointments covered by the term "officiar" and on the derivation of the modern surname would be appreciated. (J.D. Gillespie, 3 Culliver Street, HORSHAM. VICTORIA. 3400. AUSTRALIA.)

- 55 REID family of Carlston and Hayston, Campsie, Stirlingshire, 1500s—1900s. Presbytery of Glasgow minutes refer to Reid of Hayston in 1596. Original feuars holding of the Earl of Montrose in 1630 include William Reid of Carlston. In 1746, fine imposed on burgesses of Kirkintilloch for the murder of two servants of Lochiel's wife, was borrowed from a neighbouring laird, Mr. Reid of Carlestoun. Any further information greatly appreciated.

Also seeking marriage of AGNES REID to FRANCIS IVISON around 1854—57. Agnes, born 1832, was the daughter of THOMAS REID and HELEN DUNCAN of Hayston. Thomas, born 1777, was the son of WILLIAM and CHRISTIAN REID of Hayston.

R. SHAW, 15 King Edward Road, BARNET, Herts, EN5 5AW.

- 56 LEITCH or LEACH Andrew Leitch, farm servant, married Nicholas Moir or Barber/Barbour. Their son, Thomas, born 1835, a farm-servant, married on 17th November 1859 Charlotte McMillan (born 1834) (daughter of Robert McMillan, weaver and Jane Green) domestic servant, at Newton Stewart, Penninghame, Wigtown; they left Scotland in the 1860's to work as gardener and housemaid near Blackburn, Lancashire and had 2 sons, Robert (b. 1868) and Andrew. Where were Thomas and Charlotte born and buried?

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

- 57 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 March 4th, 1757. Information about ancestors of this Robert Thomson — Is Limekilns his original place?

Michel LEBEAU, 22 rue des Jardins, F. 74000 ANNECY.

- 58 SINTON: Need exact origin (and descendants) of William Sinton, gardener, born 1790–91 Scotland, died 30th November 1867, 5 New End, Hampstead, England, buried in front of St. John's Parish Church there. Married 17th September 1820, St. George's, Bloomsbury, Elizabeth Mary Montague, Baptised Harefield, Mx, 23rd September, 1792, dau. of Thos. and Elizabeth Montague. They had six known children between 1821 and c1828: (1) Elizabeth Ann, mar. Philip Irons, Jr.; (2) William Thomas, mar. Ann Roach; (3) Priscilla, mar. George Sinton (widower, son of Thomas); (4) Helen, mar. Henry Search and immigrated to Brooklyn, N. Y., USA, about 1855; (5) Margaret, unmarried; (6) Isabella. Possible brother of the elder William Sinton is George Sinton, nurseryman, d. 25th October 1846, aged 58 or 59 years, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.
- MICHAEL A. MELNICK, 530 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202.
- 59 McARTHRAE: Information about the family of McArthrae in the 17th and 18th centuries is desired by R. Arthur, 12 Cranwell Drive, Woodlands Park, Wideopen, Newcastle upon Tyne NE13 6AR.
- 60 JOHNSTON: I wish to correspond with anyone researching the Johnston Family of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire or the McKinven Family of Killeen parish Argyllshire, and can give marriage and army records of John Johnston born 1790 who married Mary Prime to anyone descended from them. Fiona M. Paton, 37 Kingscroft Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester, GL3 3RG.
- 61 GOWIE, Alexander born in Scotland 1779 – 1783. Emigrated to U.S.A. before 1823. Married: Margaret? LOGAN, before? emigrating to Washington, D.C. Known children: James A., Henry, and John. Presbyterian. Carpenter. Also any other GOWIE information. K.D. Gowie, Sharsted Court, Newnham near Sittingbourne, Kent, England. ME9 0JU.
- 62 KELSO: John KELSO (b. 24th July, 1790), whose parents were reputedly born near Edinburgh. Gunner in Royal Navy, 1812. Emigrated to America, 1832. Brothers and sisters: Alexander (b. 3rd November, 1793), Robert (b. 15th January, 1797), Janet (b. 28th January, 1800), Sarah (b. 10th June, 1803). Married Betsy McKay (nee Blair), widow of Hugh McKay, and by her had issue: Sophia (b. 21st May, 1816), Mary (b. probably 1818), Kate (b. probably 1810/1820), John (b. probably 20th June, 1822), Elizabeth (b. 2nd August, 1828), and Jane Phipps (b. on board the "Thomas J. Phipps", 12th August 1832). John Kelso, Jun. (b. 1822), had been rescued from drowning in one of the Belfast docks. His half-brother, Hugh McKay, Jun., remained in Belfast when his mother emigrated with the Kelso family to America. Further information wanted.
- Rev. Herbert Kelso, 67 Marlborough Park South, Belfast, BT9 6HS.

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 Meeting of the Society will be held on a date 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.
8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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