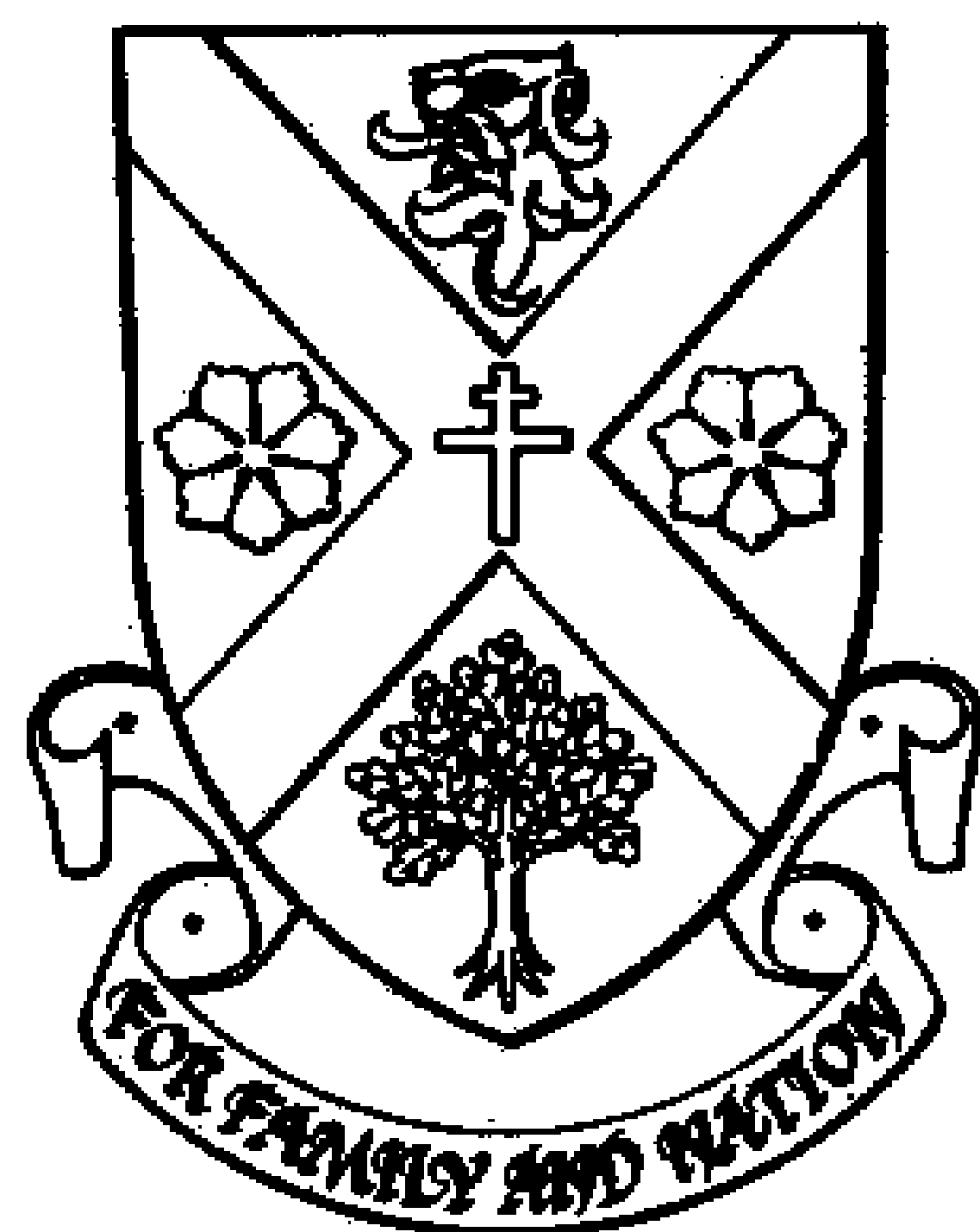


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
IMPORTANT NOTICE & OMISSION	93
THE SCOTTISH SCHETKYS	94
by WINIFRED GREENAWAY	
MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR THE KIRK MAHOE FRIENDLY SOCIETY 1801 - 18	98
by JAMES WILLIAMS, F.S.A. Scot.	
THE AUCHTERARDER JUNIOR CONSERVATIONISTS	102
THE KILLILUNG KIRKPATRICKS SOME EPISODES RELATING TO THEM	103
by HAROLD KIRKPATRICK, F.S.A. Scot	
PRESENTATION TO Mr and Mrs J. F.	
MITCHELL	109
THE DESCENT OF JAMES GIFFORD OF WEST LINTON, SCULPTOR, FROM JOHN THE BROTHER OF JAMES GIFFORD OF SHERIFFHALL, 1445	112
by G. CHARLES-EDWARDS	
SCOTTISH MARRIAGES	121
by DOUGLAS J. BAIRD	
REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTEREST	133
QUERIES	140

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 £5 (\$10.00) with an option to have the Journal sent by airmail at \$10.00 or £7 in the case of Australia or New Zealand, 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 Gardens, Edinburgh EH4 31E. 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. Strehdee, 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The rapid growth in membership in recent years, while gratifying, has brought problems to a Society which is wholly dependent on the voluntary services of its members. In particular the duties of the Hon. Treasurer have become onerous and the Council has decided to create a new post to deal with subscriptions and membership matters only. At the same time it has been arranged that sales of the Society's publications will be dealt with by the Hon. Librarian and not by the Hon. Treasurer.

Correspondence on these matters should in future be addressed as follows:—

1. Payment of subscriptions, change of address, application for membership and other correspondence regarding membership to The Membership Secretary

Mr A. A. Brack, 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh EH14 1AU

Remittances should be made payable to The Scottish Genealogy Society and not to an individual.

2. Orders and payment for publications of the Society, including back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist, to The Hon. Librarian

Mr Robert M. Strathdee, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH

Remittances should be made payable to The Scottish Genealogy Society and not to an individual.

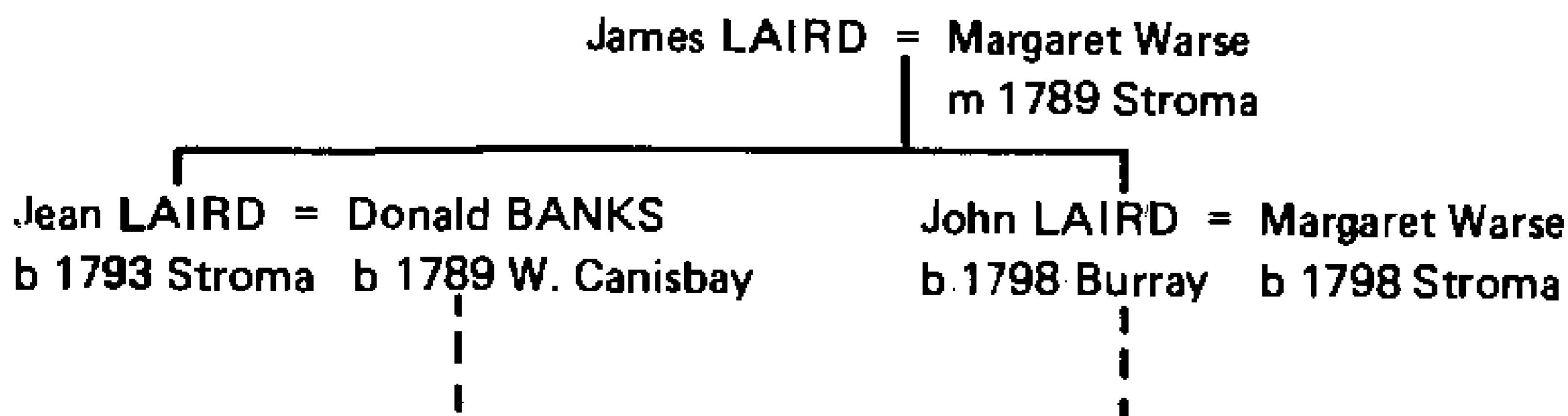
Those members who have not yet renewed their membership are reminded that subscriptions became due on 1st October. Early payment would ease the work of the Membership Secretary.

The annual subscription is now £5.00 (\$10.00 for residents in Canada or USA) or for airmail subscribers £7.00 (\$13.00 for Canada or USA). Family membership is £6.00.

OMISSION

In the article entitled "The Island in the Current" (September 1979 Journal) the author regrets that Genealogy Chart No. 2 (p 79) was incomplete, and failed to show a connecting line making it evident that Jean Laird b 1793 Stroma and John Laird b 1798 Burray were, in fact, sister and brother.

A line would have made it clear to the reader how Dr Anderson and myself are both directly descended from James Laird and Margaret Warse married 1789 Stroma.



THE SCOTTISH SCHETKYS

By Winifred Greenaway

On 28th February, 1772, the Directors of the Saint Cecilia's Hall Musical Society received a letter from Robert Bremner, the Edinburgh music publisher who had just opened his second shop in London, at 108 New Bond Street. It stated that the violoncello performer, Mr. Schetky and his brother had been advanced £6"6 for quarters, £6"17 for places in the fly and £9"19 for further travelling charges. They had set off that morning, having refused to go the more usual way by sea. Bremner had heard Schetky play some of his own cello concertos in La Redoute, on the Esplanade at Lille and had, on behalf of the Edinburgh Musical Society, invited him to Edinburgh. Schetky, with his reputation as a virtuoso following his concert tours in the German states, France and Italy, accepted for one year only. The Earl of Kelly, Deputy Governor of the Society and leading British composer in the Mannheim style, had suggested he come as soon as possible after reading the letter of recommendation Bremner enclosed from Abel. Schetky's salary began on this date and he was allowed £16" "16 for the travelling charges.

The winter journey had made Schetky feel a long way from the court at Hesse-Darmstadt where his father had been Landgrave and also leader of the court orchestra, where his mother had been a singer and where he had grown up, into a place in the court orchestra. But the interior of the St. Cecilia's Hall, opened only ten years before, and the informed welcome given him by its aristocratic audience, made him feel quickly at home. He decided to stay. Unlike most of the immigrant artists who came to Edinburgh during the city's Golden Age, Schetky remained and grew to look on the country as his own.

The concerts and compositions followed each other quickly as John George Christopher Schetky made himself an affable place in the life of the city. A letter from Burns to Clarinda says "I am here — absolutely unfit to finish my letter — I have been with Mr. Schetki and he has set the song finely." That referred to "Clarinda, Mistress of my soul." One of the first friends he made was the state trumpeter, Joseph Reinagle. Maria Theresa Reinagle, his daughter, became Schetky's wife in 1774. She was about sixteen, her husband thirty-two.

Maria was herself a musician and artist of such talent that she gave classes at their home in Foulis's Close. They had eleven children, seven of whom survived childhood. The eldest, Charles, was born on the last day of 1774. By July, 1793, he was writing home from the barracks at Tynemouth "Tho' here I am happy enough, yet I am not near so much as at home—no Butter and toast on the Sunday mornings." A postscript asks his father to remember him to Hogg. It was at Hogg's tavern that Mr. Schetky was a founder member of the Boar Club in 1787. Later letters from Charles tell of such fever among the troops of Lord Moira's army that a General Hospital had to be formed at Southampton. "I have at certain times to attend upwards of 200 sick mostly fevers myself, and judge the anxiety of mind and labour I must have had when the surgeon was absent, and when the responsibility was entirely on my own head. I had a great number of medecines to prepare myself and this fatigued me most. — How is my dearest mother — I have been losing all my stockings but I have bought a supply. How is John? Is he daubing away yet? he will excell Raphael — poor Betty

(the children's nurse) I hope she is better by this time she must be taken great care of. Let her put her feet in warm vinegar every night. Give her from half a pint to a pint of wine every day — her food should be strong and rather gelatinous ——" and Assistant Surgeon Charles Schetky adds a prescription for powders for her. The letter includes messages to each of this loving family, but by the following July he writes from the Cape of Good Hope of his immense uneasiness at never hearing from them. He had just returned from an expedition with General Dundas and Colonel Scott 'over frightful mountains to Schwartland where are some Steel Baths — at Brand Valley we rode out to hunt ostriches —'. Eighteen months later, Charles died in India from the bite of a cobra during the battle of Seringapatam. Years later the family found out that no return of the Seringapatam prize money was ever made, everything having been seized and divided on the spot. One hopes that with the arrival of later fleets, Charles received his letters from home.

George, born in June, 1776, left home within months of Charles and emigrated to America. In a letter to him, his mother acknowledges his letters which gave us satisfaction and amusement. ——— Your father's home is welcome to you at any time let us know how you like the place and everything do not write in a hurre write a littel at a time so that you may say everything you know we would like to know as we cannot hear often be very free on this and let us know how your health agrees with the climet how your eyes is and if they are grown quiet.' George must have responded to such love and lightness rather than to the lack of his mother's punctuation. He settled with his cello in America. In 1812 he returned "with other Scots gentlemen as his principles would not allow him to take up arms against his mother country." That took the money he had made from teaching music in Philadelphia. The peace treaty with America in 1814 allowed Britain to focus all her forces for the final defeat of Napoleon, but it was 1817 before George could return to Philadelphia. This time he took Caroline, the youngest of the Schetky family with him as housekeeper.

The passage from Liverpool took sixty rough days and six of their packages were retained by Customs and heavily charged. Conditions after the war were not so favourable for a musician and George started a piano importing business. Caroline, now seventeen, painted and sold miniatures. "I am now tied by the legs of 7 pianos at home", wrote George. But he prospered in the end, married Miss Elizabeth Mee Paterson on New Year's Day, 1823. What did Caroline think when she heard that one of her nephews had been killed by a railroad train in 1839? She too married, in Boston. Their story and the letters of the journeys they made over the mountains and discovered their father's music being played—that all belongs to the American story.

Back in Edinburgh, the third son, John Christian Schetky, was at the High School when his father wrote to George that "I look like a soldier in my dress viz: a Blue Coat, red cape, white turned up skirts, white vest and breeches, a Round hat with two black and white feathers, white belt and flaming sword, two golden epaulettes everyone from the commander in chief to the lowest man wear the same". The cellist from the German state was now a member of the Edinburgh Volunteers. He wrote a march for them and ended his next letter to George by asking what he could now play on the violoncello.

It seems probable that John Christian was named after the London Bach who ran concerts with Abel and who helped Schetky on his arrival. To give your child the name

of a genius is not often a happy idea, but in this case it did confer blessing. John Christian was a born musician with an even greater gift for painting. He had a sunny nature and like his friend, Walter Scott, brought pleasure with him. The inexplicable gift was his love of the sea. His parents asked him not to go into the navy after the departure of the two older boys. His school books were covered with drawings of ships. But in 1795, Mrs. Schetky died suddenly and George, as the eldest, helped to hold the home together. The faithful Betty devoted her life to the little ones. Because of the war with France and the building of the New Town, the musical climate had changed and Mr. Schetky was no longer the sought-after cellist. John Christian did what he could to help by teaching painting and taking lessons himself from Nasmyth.

During the Peace of Amiens, he felt able to leave the family, and with Peter Syme and Frank Home, friends of his schooldays, he walked to Rome. On his return he worked in Oxford, illustrated the Lay of the Last Minstrel for Walter Scott, and became professor of drawing at the Military Academy, then at Marlowe. He wrote rhyming, affectionate letters to his father and told him of the trip he made to the Duke of Wellington's Headquarters in Portugal for Christmas, 1810 to see his younger brother. He had fantastic eyesight, compassionate observation and always a sketchbook. In 1810, he was appointed Marine Painter in Ordinary to the Prince Regent. This was confirmed on his accession and the appointment confirmed again by George IV and Queen Victoria. At the end of his long and happy life, this man could die at ninety-five saying "Oh wonderful! I shall learn beautiful things."

All the family letters before 1800 expressed worry about the health of the next boy, John Alexander. But he too grew up to love painting and became a surgeon in the British army. In the Scottish National Gallery are two large and thoughtful watercolours of the Pyrenees. At the time he did those drawings, he wrote from Spain "what seemed most alarming of all and most notorious was the disappearance of all that female beauty which once enchanted us; not a decent looking face between the Coa and the Pyrenees — we can no longer doubt that beauty AND ALL THAT BELONGS TO IT has fled along with liberty." He returned to Edinburgh and studied drawing after the war, but became eventually deputy inspector of hospitals on the West Coast of Africa. He had thoughts of following in the footsteps of Mungo Park.

His last letter came from Sierra Leone in 1824, telling how the whole garrison was sickly and enclosing seeds for Messrs. North and Thomson "to whom and to all, my best greetings." By the time the letter reached Edinburgh, he was dead of the local fever. He had a gift for languages, drew so that his drawings were used in medical museums, loved music and most important, had a compassionate care of his patients in advance of his time.

Mr. Schetky died the day John Christian came to tell him about Alec. They kept the news from him so that his last words were "I have been thinking what wonderful things Alec is seeing in his new country. That was on the 30th November, 1824.

The family had by this time moved to No. 7, St. Vincent Street in the New Town. Only Mary Ann d'Hautville Schetky and her younger sister Jane were left. They had kept house for their father who was proud of their musical abilities. They had entertained Turner (whom they found a STICK) and artists and musicians known to one or other of the family. Alec wrote often to his dearest Jeannie "how I miss a relative to

enjoy things with, for no other friend will do except one's relatives bound by the sympathy of a mutual lifetime." She and Mary had several trips to Devon to stay with their sister-in-law, but the gentle Jane died when only thirty-nine, in 1827. Her bright letters show how she enjoyed visits to Abbotsford, especially at Christmas.

After Jane's death, John Christian took Mary to France. But they were caught in the war of 1830. "No coach arriving next day, we hired one and got on famously through a beautiful country while right and left the row-royal was general. I compared it to a stream of clear water meandering through a sea of soapsuds." Mary kept the family in touch with each other, and for many years taught piano and singing in Edinburgh. The National Portrait Gallery has a fine silhouette by Edouart, a fitting tribute to the last of the Scottish Schetkys. But who was the first? Is there truth in the family legend that the musical gifts came from a Miss McPherson, who at twelve years had had to flee with her father from Scotland? On their arrival at Hamburg, the name was changed to Voghel and she became a famous opera singer. Could it have been her marriage to Frederic Schetky which founded this Schetky clan?

NOTE

CLAN SUTHERLAND SOCIETY

Since its establishment on 24th October 1977 the Clan Sutherland in Scotland has grown to a membership of about 400. The Society maintains traditions of clanship and has its Clan Centre in the Clan Territory of Sutherland. The Society is active in developing the Clan Centre as a meeting place with information facilities, archives, library and museum. It encourages research into the history and traditions of the Clan and its Territory. A Newsletter and a Yearbook "The Sutherland Magazine" are being published. The Yearbook for 1978 contains a short Clan History, 12th-19th Century. Information about the Society available from the Clan Secretary, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, Scotland.

OFFER

I am transcribing a cemetery at Waipu where many Scottish people are buried. I would be happy to supply information on these pioneers who originally settled in Nova Scotia and then sailed with Rev. Norman MacLeod in 1851 for New Zealand on six ships. Some of these people were born at: Loch Aish; Isle of Skye; Ross; Lochelsh; Loudshire, Straith Canaird and Cape Breton. Some headstones are very descriptive and may be of help to some people.

Mrs. Janet Nops, 39 Island Bay Road, Birkdale, Auckland 10, New Zealand.

Membership list for the Kirkmahoe Friendly Society. 1801–18

by James Williams, F.S.A. Scot.

In late 1975 the Archivist to the Nithsdale District Council, Mr. A.E. Truckell of Dumfries Museum, acquired a "contribution book" for the Kirkmahoe Friendly Society. This volume, covering the period 1801–18 has been examined and the details relating to persons, places of residence and length of membership have been extracted and appended to these notes. When the volume commences in 1801 the membership stood at 31 and by the close in 1813 had risen to 58 – in total, membership details are available on some 73 individuals. Unfortunately, nothing has come down to us regarding the period of existence of the Society, nor do we have much relating to its organisation excepting the facts we can glean from the "contribution book" itself.

Patrick Millar Esq. of Dalswinton, as the principal heritor in the parish, made a yearly donation of one guinea and may have acted as patron to the Society. The normal members of the Society made, for the period 1801–17, a monthly contribution of 1/– per head. In 1818 "new Articles" appear to have been prepared and these included a change to a quarterly payment of 3/–. These quarterly payments were made in February, May, August and November and therefore probably fell due on the Scottish Quarter days of Candlemass, Lammas, Whitsunday and Martinmass. During this revision of the "Articles" a check was obviously made on the outstanding arrears of membership and as a result some twelve members were "erased" or removed from the Society's Roll – those so "erased" are indicated by an asterisk in the list of members. In 1812, when the Society consisted of some 58 members, a levy of 6d. per individual was made: This additional contribution is headed "Funeral" and no doubt the money so collected went to defray the funeral expenses of some passed-on member of the Society.

A little light is cast on the "distribution" side of the Society's affairs by the presence of a loose letter found enclosed with the other records. The letter is dated 5th May 1815 and reads thus.—

Sir,

I have been unable to follow my ordinary employment for these 15 days past owing to a severe hurt upon my right hand – I therefore require the Aliment provided by the Society for Members in my Situation.

I am Sir,

your humble Servant.

To J. Wilson one of
the Stewards of the
Kirkmahoe friendly
Society.

The Applicant cannot write his
from the hurt recd.

for G. Wishart.

From the places of residence recorded it can be seen that members frequently continued to contribute even if they subsequently moved out of the parish. Many of the places so-mentioned are not far distant from Kirkmahoe, but others of a further

flung nature include Edinburgh, Liverpool and London. The entries relating to London are associated with Allan Cunningham the Poet and Biographer. He commenced his payments to the Society in May 1802 at which time he was about seventeen years of age and engaged locally as a mason. He continued to make contributions, if at times erratically, until February 1815 from which date he made no further payment and was finally "erased" from the Society's Roll in February 1818 when his arrears stood at 40/10. His recorded place of residence changed six times in the period 1802-18 and these are detailed, with dates, below.—

May 1802	January 1808Village.
February 1808	January 1809Dumfries.
February 1809	July 1810Village.
August 1810	July 1811Mollance.
August 1811	January 1814London.
February 1814	July 1814Village.
August 1814	February 1818London.

Members of the Kirkmahoe Friendly Society noting their various places of residence and the period of their membership — as extracted from the Minute Book for 1801-18.

AITKEN, John	— Braehead, Pennyland & Maryfield, 1801-18.
*AULD, Peter	— Dalswinton Bridge, 1806-18.
*BARRON, George, Jnr.	— Crofthead, Pennyland, Newton, MortonKirk & Conheath, 1801-18.
BELL, James	— Townhead, 1811-18
BELL, John	— Townhead, Crofthead, Netherwood & Locharwood. 1804-18.
BOE, James	— Closeburn Hall & Closeburn Castle. 1810-18.
BROWN, John	— Dunscore. 1806.
BURGESS, Robert	— Village (Dalswinton). 1801-12.
CLAY, William	— Roads, Porterslodge. 1801-18.
COWAN, Joseph	— Shoemaker & Schoolmaster. Quarrelwood and Townhead. 1801-18.
COWAN, William	— Village (Dalswinton) 1801-18.
CROCKET, John	— Sandbed, Redbank & Tongueland. 1801-18.
CROMBIE, John	— Quarrelwood. 18 1-16.
CROSBIE, David	— Brandyburn, Broomdykes & (?) Carse. 1801-18.

* CUNNINGHAM, Allan	— Village (Dalswinton), Dumfries, Millance & London. 1802—18.
* CUNNINGHAM, James	— Village (Dalswinton). 1801—18.
* DAVIDSON, John	— Quarrelwood & Maryfield. 1812—18.
DOUGLAS, Stuart	— Townhead, Clauchry & Auldgirth. 1807—18.
FERGUSON, James	— Bankfoot. 1801—18.
FERGUSON, Robert Jnr.	— Townhead, Kirktonfield, Croft, Pennylands & Roads. 1801—18.
FISHER, John	— Duncow. 1814—16.
GORDON, Robert	— Auldgirth, Longbank, Bushybank, Netherwood & Liverpool. 1801—18.
* GRAHAM, Robert	— Longbank & Boggs. 1802—18.
HAINING, John	— Townhead. 1810—18.
HAINING, Thomas	— Maryfield, Townhead & Upper Townhead. 1801—18.
HAMILTON, John	— Winsor (or Winsower) & Cleughanhead. 1802—16.
HUNTER, Daniel	— Village (Dalswinton). 1801—18.
HUNTER, David	— Drummur, Foregirth, Lambholm, Rochall & Kirkwood. 1801—8.
* HUNTER, James, Junr.	— Townhead, Kirkbryde (or Killbryde). 1801—18.
JOHNSTON, John	— Thornhill. 1806—18.
KENNEDY, Andrew	— Porterslodge, Connel Craig (or Craig) Clonfele & Duncow Miln. 1801—18.
KIRKPATRICK, Charles	— Village (Dalswinton). 1810.
* LINDSAY, John	— Pennyland & Dormont Fosh. 1810—18.
LITTLE, Mr. Thomas	— Schoolmaster, Edinburgh, Ruthwell Manse & Murraythwaite. 1801—18.
MARSHALL, James	— Shaws & Duggans Style. 1815—18.
MILLAR, Patrick, Esq.	— of Dalswinton. 1801—15.
MILLS, William	— Crofthead. 1813—16.
McFLINNEL, John	— Village (Dalswinton). 1802.
McGHIE, George Douglas	— Quarrelwood. 1806—18.
McLAUCHLAN, George	— Village (Dalswinton) & Thornhill. 1801—9.
McMURDO, John	— Townhead. 1809—18.
McMURDO, William	— Brandyburn, Hayfield, Dalswinton, Dalswinton Stables, Pennyland & Mennock. 1802—18.

NEWLANDS, James	—	Quarrelwood & Conningsknow. 1808—18.
PATERSON, Edward	—	Village (Dalswinton) & Whiteleys. 1801—18.
PORTEOUS, Thomas	—	Foregirth, 1802.
RAE, John	—	Labourer at Cowhill. 1806.
ROBSON, James	—	Blacksmith, Duncow. 1801—3.
ROBSON, William	—	Sandbed & Shaws. 1803—18.
RODAN, Archibald	—	Foregirth, Castlehill & Duncow. 1801—16.
RODAN, David	—	Foregirth, & Bankhead. 1801—18.
* RODAN, David	—	Longbank, Boggs & Moneydow. 1806—18.
RODAN, Ebenezer	—	Foregirth. 1801—4
RODAN, Homer	—	Boghall & Summerhills. 1801—18
RODAN, William	—	Foregirth. 1801—18
ROGERSON, Edward	—	Connelcraig (or Craig), Roads & Townhead. 1801—18.
SCOTT, William	—	Townhead, Pennyland & Brandyburn. 1812—18.
SHARP, James	—	Braehead, Hardthorn, Lochbank, Maryholm & Gasstown. 1801—18.
* SHARP, Robert	—	Park of Closeburn. 1801—18.
SLOAN, James	—	Village (Dalswinton), Dalswinton Bridge, Boghead Bridge, Lochthorn, Castlemilk & Tinwald. 1801—18.
SMITH, John	—	Forresthead. 1803—6.
SMITH, William	—	Dalswinton, Braehead, Townhead & Lower Townhead. 1801—18.
STOTHART, John	—	Village (Dalswinton). 1810—18.
SWAN, James, Junr.	—	Newmains, Kesicks, Newlands, Holehouse, & Longbank. 1801—18.
TELFER, John	—	Townhead. 1801—4.
* TELFER, Robert	—	Townhead & Springfield. 1812—18.
THOMSON, Joseph	—	Auchenrawth. 1809—18
WATTERET, William	—	Diker, Braco, Keir, Clauchry, 1804—18.
WAUGH, Robert	—	Forest rigg (or Forestridge), Cottage & Lockerbie. 1801—18.
WILSON, Adam	—	Duncow Miln. 1801—18.
* WILSON, Andrew	—	Whiteleys. 1801—18.
WILSON, James	—	Joiner at Village (Dalswinton). 1801—18.
WILSON, Thomas	—	Crofthead, Village (Dalswinton), Pennyland, Cornion (or Commonty), Clonfecle & Forrest. 1801—18.
WISHART, George	—	Dalswinton. 1803—18.

THE AUCHTERARDER JUNIOR CONSERVATIONISTS

Thanks of genealogists are due to the twenty pupils aged 12 to 16 of Auchterarder Secondary School and their supervisor, Mr. West, for what they have done in St. Kessog's (or "Kirkton") old graveyard near Auchterarder, which had remained neglected for a number of years. The work involved the clearing of much rank vegetation, and uncovering of many old or hidden stones, the planting of shrubs and placing a new modern gate in place of the old broken one. The inscriptions were recorded and incorporated, with sketches and photographs, in two commemorative volumes.

"Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in South Perthshire", published by the Society in 1974, should be amended as follows to include the inscriptions brought to light:—

- p. 52 (Auchterarder Kirkton) — add the following inscriptions after
31; —
- 32 Peter Scott; 1900; Peter S. 15.11.1900 74, w Christine Martin 5.6.1872 46,
1da Cath Martin, 1s John, yt s Geo (next 31)
 - 33 1704 IM LM MB (south wall of chapel, west end)
 - 34 Eliz Gibson 15 march two & 58; 1752 (next 23)
 - 35 (west of 22; emblems)
 - 36 1628 RE 48 (next 22, by east wall)
 - 37 (by east wall, near chapel) a man of God; the poor to him
 - 38 (west of chapel) Alex Forbes MP b. 1. 1810 d. 7. 1877
 - 39 (south-east of gate) hear lys the body of Tomas Gibson 1739.
 - 40 (west of 31) IH ME
 - 41 AD died
 - 42 1699 IH PH IH PH 1744 (west of 5)
 - 43 (west of 7) IH CG IH 5
 - 44 (east of 5) (emblems)
 - 45 (between 8 and 9) 1752
 - 46 (near and north of 9) John Smyton 1706
 - 47 (west of 50) John Smitton, by ss Patk, Wm and Jas.
 - 48 (on step in chapel next 30) (shield with) JHN — B IN 1674
 - 49 (on step in chapel next 30) 1673 EB
 - 50 (on step in chapel next 30) (I or E)B
 - 53 add the following to the Index of Surnames : — Forbes 38; Gibson 34; Martin 32
Scott 32; Smitton 47; Smyton 46,
 - 53 add the following to the Index of Initials; — EB 49; IB or EB 50; AD 41; RE 36;
IH ME 40; IH CG 43; IH PH 42; IL LM MB 33.

We are indebted to Mrs. Duffy, Auchterarder, for the information on which the above notes are based.

J.F. Mitchell.

7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh EH3 7TZ.

THE KILLILUNG KIRKPATRICKS

Some episodes relating to them

By Harold Kirkpatrick, F.S.A. Scot.

Some years ago the attention of the writer was drawn to the recent discovery of Kirk Session Minutes of the Parish of Holywood, in Dumfriesshire. Apparently these minutes, which were contained in six volumes of manuscript and covered the lengthy period from the end of the seventeenth century to the early years of the nineteenth century — except for some gaps in the first quarter of the eighteenth century — had been lying for a very considerable time within the Kirk of Holywood unexamined and, presumably, untranscribed. The writer of this paper has family links with the parish of Holywood and so found the task of transcription of the volumes an attractive one. But circumstances made early attention to the project impracticable. After the lapse of several years it was found that the Minutes had been lodged in the Scottish Record Office, and during this time the writer had removed furth of Scotland. It being almost impossible to spend lengthy periods in Edinburgh and it being discovered that microfilm of the minutes was now lodged with Edinburgh University it became evident that photostat copies presented the easiest solution to the transcription; and so such photostat copies were obtained from the University Library.

Transcription has occupied the greater part of two years but during that period the temptation to forsake the task has been strong; the difficulties of reading, or deciphering the script of eighteenth and nineteenth century handwritings can scarcely be exaggerated; they seemed even more difficult than the late years of the seventeenth century. However, the rewards discovered in the course of transcribing well over a thousand pages and writing about twelve hundred pages, (foolscap) closely written, were many. It is hoped that a general account of the contents of the minutes will appear elsewhere in due course, but at this time it is proposed only that information relative to genealogical interest be recorded.

Prior to transcribing these minutes the writer was cognisant of a good deal of information concerning the family in Killilung but had been unable to ascertain several facts which have now come to light. For example, while he was aware that the earliest generation traced at Killilung was headed by John Kilpatrick (or Kirkpatrick) he had not been able to find the name of John's wife. Now it is known that that lady was Helen Henderson and she was the great, great, great, great grand-mother of the writer. Also it has been discovered that there was a connection with a family named Welsh — which will become apparent later. It is, therefore, to shed genealogical light and to illustrate to a small degree some facets of the social structure around the middle of the eighteenth century in Dumfriesshire that this paper is being written; not to mention the frailty of human relationships subsisting then as now.

Before going further a few explanations may be necessary. The appellation "Killilung Kirkpatricks" is used in order to distinguish this branch from the very many other branches of the clan, and because this is the first ascertained place of domicile of the branch. Many claims have been made as to earlier generations and their origins but these are not capable of proof. Killilung is almost unidentifiable today, except on the map and

by the existence of a modern house known as "Killilung House" about four miles north of Dumfries and perhaps something less than a mile north of the parish kirk. The name Killilung is a corruption of the Gaelic and probably means the neuk (nook or creek) of the ship(s) which description seems to fit the place. The name is probably well over a thousand years old.

The following extracts are taken from the Kirk Session Minutes and copies of the Petition to the Sheriff and the proceedings in the Sheriff Court. These are self-explanatory but some words are indecipherable in the original. In so far as supplementary explanations are thought to be necessary they will follow the extracts.

Holywood Kirk Session Minutes (Volume 5, page 30) 7th February, 1754

"Compeared James Henderson in Laggan in the parish of Dunscore, nephew of Helen Henderson, relict of the deceased John Kilpatrick lately in Nether Killilung, and represented in the name of the foresaid Helen Henderson, his aunt, that Janet Welsh, her niece, lately in Broomridge in this parish, about ye middle of September last, left her daughter, a young lassie about eight years of age, with ye said Helen and went out of the country, and that Joseph Welsh, brother of the said Janet Welsh, has lately come into this country and disposed of effects belonging to her, and has uplifted ye money or taken bills for these effects he disposed of amounting to about four pounds fifteen shillings Sterling, but refuses to allow Helen Henderson any thing for upbringing of the young lassie, nor will he take her from Helen Henderson, and that in regard the said Helen Henderson is not in a condition to bring up the child without allowance for her trouble nor tho' she were as she obliged therefor the said James Henderson in his aunt's name desired that the Session would consider what they judged proper to be done in keeping the young lassie or to getting what is reasonable allowed her for taking care of her; James Henderson being removed the Session considered his representation and petition and unanimously agreed that they ought to concur in endeavouring to have something done in order to prevent Joseph Welsh his off effects belonging to Janet Welsh or money received for till such time as allowance is made in regard that if nothing be left for her the young lassie will become a burden upon the parish. Therefor they did, and hereby do, appoint Robert Freshie, Kirk Treasurer, one of their number, to apply in their name to ye Commissary or other Judge competent either by himself or together with Helen Henderson, in order to obtain for the benefit of the girl, viz, the daughter of ye said Janet Welsh, what law directs, and the Moderator is to give him an extract of this minute for his warrant."

Volume 5, page 301

"Unto the Honble the Sherriff Deputy of Dumfries or his substitutes and Stewart Deputy of Kirkcudbright or the substitutes:— The Petition of Helen Henderson, relict of John Kilpatrick, deceased, in Killilung, and Robert Freshie, Kirk Treasurer to the Session of Holywood, for himself and in name and behalf of the Remanent members of the said Session, humbly sheweth that Janet Welsh sometime in OverBroomridge, in the month of September last desired your petitioner Helen Henderson to keep and take care of a daughter of hers the said Janet Welsh aged about eight years for which she should be satisfied. But so it is that the said Janet Welsh is left this country

and the young girl her daughter with your petitioner without/leaving anything where-with to maintain or educate the said girl with your petitioner so that the girl is a burden upon your petitioner Helen Henderson and must be a burden upon the parish as your petitioner is a poor widow woman and not able to support the girl without allowance yrfore. That your petitioners are informed and certainly know that Joseph Welsh, brother to the said Janet Welsh, the girl's mother, has lately come into this country and intro-mitted with and disposed upon certain effects which belonged to said Janet Welsh, his sister, and has uplifted or taken security of the money arising yrfrom. But as the said Joseph Welsh has no settled residence in this country your petitioners cannot in process or arrest any of the money or effects belonging to the said Janet Welsh in his hands or pursue a furthcoming against him without security or caution that he shall answer as Law wills. May it therefore please Your Lodps to consider what is above set furth and Grant Warrant to your officers conery and scally to pass and arrest all, and sundry the effects and sums of money pertaining and belonging to the said Janet Welsh wherever they can be found within this Sherrifffdom of Dumfries or Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and also to grant warrant to your officers to pass and apprehend the person of the said Joseph Welsh wherever he can be found within the Shire or Stewartry foresaid and bring him before your Lordships and to Cause him be incarcerated . . . while he find sufficient caution, acted in your Court books . . . and your petitioners shall ever pray.

Helen Henderson — her mark "H.H."
Robert Freshie.

Dumfries, 9th February

Having considered the above complaint Grants Warrant ToSherriff and Stewart officers conlly and scally be to pass and apprehend the person of the within designed Joseph Welsh and bring him before to answer the within petition and to fence and arrest all and sundry the debts pertaining or owing to the within named Janet Welsh wherever they can be found within the said Shire or Stewartry to remain under sure fence and arrestment by and while sufficient caution be found acted in the said Sherriff or Stewart Court books that the same shall be made furthcoming to the petitioners as Accords of Law.

Goldie.

(page 303). Dumfries, 21st February, 1754

The within designed Joseph Welsh being brought before the Sheriff Substitute and examined by him acknowledged that he has lately sold the goods that were in the house at Broomridge, lately possessed by Jannet Welsh within named and by Martha and Mary Welsh, his sisters. But alledges that these goods belonged to the deceased William Welsh in Corslays, their father, and that he had an equal interest therein with them, and that he was desired by them to dispose of these goods for the common benefit, and made arranget of the sale of said goods, and what prices they were sold for amounting to three pounds ten shillings and ninepence Sterling, and acknowledges he sold some other little articles than those in said accompt at three shillings and eleven pence and that he hath only received payment of about one pound fourteen shillings and three pence Sterling in part of the foresaid two sums and that the remainder is still outstanding, and further acknowledges that he has an order or commission from his said sister Jannet to receive

from James Welsh in Muirheadtoun four pounds one shilling Sterling being the amount of the . . . and interest due upon the old bill accepted by him to her but alledges that the said bill was accepted for the price of corn wherein all his said sisters and he had an Equall concern and further acknowledges that he sold some sheep which belonged equally to his said sisters and him for one pound two shillings and sixpence Sterling and has got a promissory note for the same in his own name and that there is owing to him and his said sisters by the petitioner Helen Henderson twenty eight pounds Scots and alledges that she said Jannet Welsh is owing her two pounds ten shillings Sterling borrowed by her from him or advanced by him on her accompt and that he is liable to pay ten shillings Sterling as the rent of a house possest by her in Broomrigg and also declares that he had no orders from his said sister Jannet to do anything for her child mentioned in the petition, but declares that he was willing and now confirms that the foresaid twenty eight pounds Scots remain in the Petitioner's hands for the benefit of the child until it . . . known what the amount of the whole of the assets and debts were so that the foresaid Jannet's share come to so much it may be wholly retained for the use of the child.

Jos. Welsh. ——Goldie

(page 32.) Kirk Session Meeting, 24th February, 1754

The Session recommended it to Robert Freshie to join Helen Henderson in hiring Janet Welsh's daughter to some proper person who needed a herd.

(page 37). Kirk Session Meeting, 12th July, 1754

"Robert Freshie, Treasurer, reports that according to appointment of Session on ye seventh of February last he and Helen Henderson had applyed to ye Commissary for ye effect mentioned in ye foresaid minute, viz, preventing Joseph Welsh, brother of Janet Welsh, lately in Over Broomridge, his carrying effects belonging to Janet Welsh or money got for them till such time either her daughter should be taken that she might not be a burden to ye parish or allowance should be made for her maintenance. That Joseph Welsh had been brought before ye Commissary and acknowledged that he had sold effects which were in ye house where Janet Welsh lived but alleged that these belonged not to her alone but to him and Janet, Martha and Mary Welsh his sisters, as a paper subscribed by him before ye Commissary, Dumfries, 21, 1754, more fully bears. That he, the said Joseph Welsh had . . . that twenty eight pounds Scots in Helen Henderson's hand should remain there for ye benefit of Janet Welsh's child till it should be known that ye whole amount of ye effects and debts were so that if Janet's share shall come to so much it may be wholly retained for ye use of ye child, as is contained in ye above paper in ye Session's custody. The Treasurer further reports that arrestments had been laid on ye money in . . . hands as ye price of effects disposed of by Joseph Welsh and that ye expense of the whole amount to five shillings Sterling which ye Session now allow ye Treasurer.

(page 38) Kirk Session Meeting, 8th September, 1754.

"The officer informed the Session that he had got from William Walker at Newbridge, one shilling and sixpence Sterling for ye benefit of Janet Welsh's daughter, who had served him a short time, and which he gave to Robert Freshie, Kirk Treasurer. The

Session recommended to Robert Freshie personally to speak to Helen Henderson, the girl's aunt, either to take ye money and put as much to it out of ye money in her hand (which Joseph Welsh had bound himself to allow for her use) as would buy her a pair of shoes, or give him so much of the money as would answer the purpose."

(Page 54). Kirk Session Meeting, 6th November, 1755.

"John Crosby at Newbridge, applied to the Session for a certificate in favour of Janet Kilpatrick in Nether Killilung, his friend, and the Session allowed her a certificate bearing that she was free of church censure and publick scandal known to us and had lived soberly". This last extract relates to Janet Kilpatrick, daughter of John Kilpatrick (or Kirkpatrick) and his wife Helen Henderson. Janet later married her cousin James Henderson who had helped his aunt and future mother-in-law in the petition referred to above. Janet and James had a son, Thomas Henderson, who was ordained a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian Church and became a leading figure in that church. Thomas died in 1823. The reason for the application for a certificate in favour of Janet Kilpatrick is not apparent; perhaps she was about to leave Holywood for another parish."

The children of John Kilpatrick and Helen Henderson

The first known child was Dugald (or Dugal as he is shown in the Baptismal Register) baptised 23rd January, 1726. The next known child was Janet, referred to above, who was baptised 8th August, 1735. The only other certain child was Joseph, baptised 29th December 1743 "at a weekday's sermon in Nether Killilung". But a boy John was buried "a youth" on 29th February, 1752; John was probably born c. 1739 but his baptism is unrecorded. Other probable children (so far not proved) were David, baptised 8th March, 1733, James, born c. 1737 and who married Jean Taggart in May, 1757. These last two (David and James) were fathered by a John Kirkpatrick (Kilpatrick) and their dates fit into a pattern with the known children. David has not been a favoured name in this family but the other names were used in succeeding generations.

Helen Henderson seems to have left Killilung some time after the death of her husband in October, 1753; he died "a pretty old man". James Henderson farmed at Nether Killilung for a period following his father-in-law's death and is shown to be there on 1st February, 1762, on which day he was represented at a Baron Court of Holywood (Dumfries & Galloway N.H. & Antiquarian Society Transactions, Third Series, Volume XV p. 38) But when his son Thomas graduated at Glasgow University in 1777 James was recorded as a farmer in Closeburn parish.

Janet Welsh being the niece of Helen Henderson it is reckoned that the latter's sister married a Welsh. No mention being made of a husband or spouse to Janet Welsh it is assumed that "the young lassie" was illegitimate.

In fact, since writing the foregoing, it has come to light that on 11th May, 1746, it was reported to the Kirk Session that Janet Welsh, daughter to William Welsh in Croft, an unmarried woman, had brought forth a child. On 18th May she accused William Crosby, younger son of David Crosby in Stepford, as father of the child. On 29th June William Crosby denied that he was ever guilty with her. The case was referred to Dumfries

Presbytery but on 8th August that body sent the case back to the Session because Crosby had offered his oath of purgation which indeed he gave on 14th September. He was therefore deemed innocent of guilt, as was the custom of the times, but Janet suffered the usual rebukes.

Harold Kirkpatrick.

AMERICAN T.V. FILM 'ROOTS'

In *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. XXII, Nos. 2 & 3 (June and December, 1975) was reprinted from *The Listener* the fascinating story of negro author Alex Haley's search for 'roots,' following traditions preserved in the family of Cynthia, his maternal grand-mother.

Cynthia's great-grandfather was known (an unusual circumstance among unwedded slaves), because he had only one foot. This distinguishing feature was the result of having run away four times from his master in Virginia. As punishment he had the option of having a foot cut off, or being castrated. As if to prove the power of the sex-urge in humans, he chose to lose a foot. A near parallel to this barbaric chastisement may be found in the old *Breadalbane Court Books* in the Scottish Record Office, where a fine and confiscation of the weapon was punishment for shooting deer, and for a subsequent offence the amputation of an arm.

The slave was known as Toby, but he insisted to his daughter Kissy that he was Kin Tay, and taught her strange words for the river and other natural objects. Haley, in a remarkable 12-year search, traversing three continents and working in some 58 libraries or record repositories, found the words originated in Gambia. With the help of a 'griot,' a kind of African clan historian, he discovered that "Kin Tay" belonged to the Kinte tribe of Juffure, whose roots went back to Old Mali and Mauretania. The 'griot,' stimulated by native music, told how Kunta Kinte, son of Omora and Binta Kebba of the Mandinki people, had gone off one day to chop wood, and had been taken by soldiers. Subsequent researchers proved he was the slave Toby, transported to Annapolis, Maryland, on the ship *Lord Ligonier*, which arrived on 29th September, 1767.

Alex Haley's story was published in a book titled *Roots*, which was an immense success. Now it has been made into a T.V. film by ABC. Filmed on two islands off Georgia, and scripted mainly by William Blinn, the 8-part, 12-hour serial, is currently being shown to American audiences. It is proving to be sensational, and may yet be as financially successful as *The Six Million Dollar Man*. Black viewers are finding in it a sense of belonging to their people's rich but long obscured history. This unique production demonstrates that linguistic studies can aid in genealogical research, and must in the United States and West Indies stimulate interest in African origins.

SENNACHIE

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Mitchell

At a Sherry Party held in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on 31st June, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mitchell were the recipients of a pair of cut-glass goblets, a parting gift from the Council and members of the Scottish Genealogy Society. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were leaving Edinburgh to take up residence in Bath, Somerset. The glasses were designed by Mrs. A.C. Geissler, Edinburgh, and show the name and armorial bearings of the Society. One has the initials JFM engraved upon the bowl, standing for John Fowler Mitchell, and the other bears SMM, for Sheila McBeth Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell (92), son of a Scottish school-teacher, was educated at Allan Glen's School, Glasgow; the Royal College of Science, South Kensington; and at the universities of Glasgow, Oxford (Merton College) and London, where he graduated B.Sc. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1910, and served at Allahabad, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi. Mr. Mitchell reached the position of Accountant General, and retired in 1937. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. An accomplished linguist, Mr. Mitchell did military service from 1940-46, and was a member of the Allied Commission for Austria, 1946-47.

Interested in family history, and having researched his paternal and maternal (Woodrow) lines of ancestry, Mr. Mitchell is a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society. He has served on the Council for over 20 years and in 1975 was unanimously elected a Vice-President. For many years he researched on Scottish Excisemen (pre-1828) and the fruits of this labour can be seen on microfilm at the Scottish Record Office. In the late 1950's he began copying inscriptions from gravestones, and this resulted in the compilation of **Copies of Monumental Inscriptions** (1961) and **Some Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions** (1961-62). He developed a method of abbreviating inscriptions, and with Mrs. Mitchell set about recording information from gravestones throughout Central Scotland. How well they succeeded, is well-known, and resulted in the publication of inscriptions from the counties of West Lothian, Stirling (2 vols.), Clackmannan, Kincardine, Fife (2 vols.), Kinross, Perth (2 vols.), and Renfrew. Mr. Mitchell has also been a frequent contributor to **The Scottish Genealogist**.

Mrs. Mitchell was associated with the whole project, and they both assisted Miss Sheila Scott with **Monumental Inscriptions in Peebles-shire** (pre-1855) and the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire (pre-1855), as well as their daughter Miss Alison Mitchell, with **Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions on Speyside**. In making the presentation of the glassware, Mr. Donald Whyte, Chairman of Council, said if anyone ever doubted that Mrs. Mitchell was "a unique lady," she dispelled any doubts when at the age of 86 she took part in Jacques Cousteau's epic search for the sunken ship "Britannic," in the eastern Mediterranean in the summer of 1977. She had last seen the great vessel in 1915 as an auxiliary nurse, and had left it when it was sunk by enemy action. From Cousteau's ship "Calypso," she had even gone down into the depths of the ocean in a bathyscope or mini-submarine, to view the liner. Later that year she had undertaken a coast-to-coast tour of the U.S.A. to promote the film **Calypso's Search for the Britannic**. "Her indomitable spirit," said Mr. Whyte, "will live long in our memories."

Mr. Whyte brought with him the good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Dr. Arthur Jamieson and the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society, and on behalf of the Council and members of the Scottish Genealogy Society, wished them every happiness at Bath.



Photo: Donald Whyte

Mr & Mrs John F. Mitchell are pictured talking to Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, Honorary Secretary, at the 25th Anniversary Conference of the Scottish Genealogy Society, held at the Pollock Halls of Residence, Edinburgh, in 1978.

THE NATIONAL PEDIGREE INDEX

This is a central index of pedigrees researched and being researched, of which three or more generations in the male line, and resident in the British Isles, have been established. It was founded as an independent committee in May 1976 and the Advisory Committee includes Messrs. J.P. Brooke-Little (Richmond Herald of Arms), A.J. Camp (Director, The Society of Genealogists), Miss S. Colwell and Mr. F.L. Leeson (both well known genealogists). Details included in the Index are: surname; places of residence; publication, if any; special features such as continuity of occupation, religious denominations, unusual given names etc.; and the up to date name and address of the compiler of the pedigree. For a small fee searches will be made in the Index for given surname/county combinations — helping researchers working on the same families to get in touch with one another, and thus avoiding duplication of effort.

The Index is continually growing, to contribute your researches write to:

The National Pedigree Index,
c/o Society of Genealogists,
37 Harrington Gardens,
London SW7 4JX,
England.

You will be sent a supply of slips for registering your pedigrees, one for your own details and instructions on how to fill them in.

To apply for a search to be made in the Index, write to the address above giving details of the surname and the parish and/or county that you are interested in. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope, or two International Reply Coupons, and £1 (or the equivalent) for **each** surname/county combination. Please make cheques etc. payable to "The National Pedigree Index". The Index will be searched for your surname/county combination and, where there is a match, a copy of the record slip and the contributor's slip will be sent to you. Where the result is negative your fee will be refunded. Since the Index is non-profit making, and has no income other than the fees, any applications without return postage included will have postage deducted from any refund due.

NOTE

WORLD CONFERENCE ON RECORDS

A conference will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A., on 12th — 15th August 1980. Topics will include Family History, Demographic Studies, Genealogical Research, and Royalty and Heraldry. The aim is to assist non-professionals, and there will be cultural events for enjoyment and relaxation. Additional information is obtainable from The World Conference on Records, Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 U.S.A.

**The descent of James Gifford of West Linton, sculptor, from John,
the brother of James Gifford or Sheriffhall, 1445.**

G. Charles — Edwards

In his article 'James Gifford, a Scottish sculptor of the 17th century, and some of his works in Tweeddale' published in the **Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland** in February 1899, Thomas Ross presumes that the inscription on the 'Gifford Stone' of 'I.G. brother of Sheriffhall' refers to the sculptor himself, despite the following date of 1445. The stone, set into the wall of a cottage at West Linton, consists in part of a remarkable genealogical visual aid, with a central inscription 'six progenitors of James Geferd w(ith) his awne portract and eldest sone'. If we are to take the sculptor's dates at face value, the inscription at the top, 'I.G. brother of Sheriffhall 1445' and at the base, '1660', indicates that this is a portrayal of six generations from father to son, from 1445. Research has shown that this is exactly what the sculptor intended, and that the 'Gifford Stone' is a far more ambitious and exact account of genealogy than Thomas Ross realised.

Buchan and Paton's **Peebleshire** has a good account of the sculptor, his family and the carvings that were to be seen in West Linton in the early 19th century. **Peeblesshire** was published in 1827. The following extracts show that the authors had a clear picture of the sculptor's descent:

In 1558, William Gifhart, son and heir of the deceased John Gifhart in Cowthropple, oblinded him himself by oath to defend James Douglas the transaction took place in Spitalhaugh the Giffords were early dependants of the powerful Douglas family. — The authors tell us that William was of Callands, the old barony of Newlands, and that Cowthropple was the old name for a part of Callands.

Hector Gifford had two oxgates on a grant from the Earl of Norton in 1615; these descended to his son James and from him to his son.

After her death (the death of Eupham Veitch, the sculptor's wife) it is said that he married Jean Brown but she was perhaps the wife of his son James.

Laird Gifford was succeeded about 1680 by his son James whose signature appears in the Kirk Session Records circa 1690. He had a son George.¹

Documents have been assembled that confirm this descent for three generations. The Register of Deeds shows us that James Gifford 'portioner of Corston' and his wife, Jean Broun, were at Corston until 1681.² James Gifford, the elder, was dead by February 1684,³ but his wife Eupham Veitch was still alive; and by April 1685 James of Corston must have taken up permanent residence in Linton, as his sixth child, also James, was baptised in Linton on the day he was born.⁴ After 1685 James Gifford, whose wife was Jean Broun, was described as 'portioner of Linton and Corston'.⁵ As early as 1681 a deed shows us that this James referred to 'our lands of Linton and Corston'⁶— his father was alive at this date, but an old man.

Although James Gifford and his wife Jean Broun had six children baptised in West Linton between 1674 and 1685,⁷ it seems likely that they were resident at Corston

up until the birth of their sixth child. The centre of activity for this branch of the Giffords was West Linton where they were 'dependants' of the Douglas cadet house at Spitalhaugh. Corston, on Corston Hill, above Mid Calder, is less than three miles from Mid Calder, and over nine miles from West Linton, yet all their transactions were made at West Linton. Their baptisms involved an arduous journey by the Cauldstane Slap over the Pentlands by Harper Rig on the old drove road. In crossing the Cauldstane Slap the Corston Giffords not only crossed over a parish boundary, but passed from West Lothian into Peeblesshire, this has made for great difficulty in perceiving a pattern of documentation.

The Douglas holdings in West Lothian and Peeblesshire were acquired in the 13th and 14th centuries. Malcolm, Earl of Fife, granted Hermiston, ML, and Livingston, WL, to the Douglasses before 1226. In 1245 they were granted Kilpont and Illiestoun, county Linlithgow. Robert the Bruce granted James Douglas Kincavil and Calder-clere (East Calder) in April 1315. John Graham resigned a great deal of his land to the Douglasses. Kilbucho and Newlands, Peeblesshire were resigned in August 1341, and the whole barony of Dalkeith in 1342.⁸

Spitalhaugh was the centre of the Peeblesshire and West Lothian Douglas holdings in the 17th century; they had maintained their hold on these cross-boundary lands, as an entry in the Register of the Great Seal for 1632 tells us:

REX concessit Jacobo Douglas portionario de Ovir Gogar, heredibus ejus masculis et assignatis quibuscunque dimidietatem terrarum de Corstoun, ac ville et terrarum de Langtoun in baronia de Calder-cleir, vic. Edinburghe., cum jure libere regalitatis infra dict. terras; quas Wil. com. de Mortoun dominus Dalkeith et Abirdour resignavit.

Armstrong's 'Map of the Three Lothians' 1773 shows us how the drove roads connected West Linton and the holdings mentioned in the entry above-the Cauldstane Slap road passes above Corston on Corston Hill and descends to East Calder by Langton.

As the Douglas family is richly endowed with records, we have a number of references to the Sheriffhall Giffords; they were a cadet branch of the great Norman family of Gifford at Yester, that came to Scotland in the mid 12th century. The Yester Giffords failed in the male line in the 14th century and the lands of Yester passed to the Hays by marriage with the eldest Gifford heiress, Johanna. James Gifford of Sheriffhall, near Dalkeith, is first mentioned in 1405,⁹ his family was reputed to descend from Hugh, Lord of Yester, the 'necromancer' of Scott's Marmion, who died in 1267.¹⁰ The name of Sheriffhall is explained by the fact that many members of this branch were sheriffs or justiciars, so many that it seems possible their office was hereditary.¹¹ Much information about the family is contained in the Registrum of the Honour of Morton, and it is here that we find the first reference to Corston.

In 1441 James Douglas of Dalkeith was described as 'incompos mentis' and James Gifford of Sheriffhall became his guardian—'Curator Domini de Dalkeith'.¹² In the event of the death of James Gifford then his place as guardian was to be taken by his brother John, and failing John, then the youngest brother, William. Elizabeth Gifford, their sister, was to become the mother of the first Earl of Morton; her marriage gives a

good indication of the standing of the family at this period. They were always to be discovered in the records supporting the Douglas interest and involved in the murders both of Riccio¹³ and Darnley,¹⁴ and in other affrays until they lost Sheriffhall in the early 17th century.

The name James was always given to the eldest son of Sheriffhall from 1405 throughout the century. As I have found no instance of a James who was brother to a James during this period, it seems safe to assume that the 'I.G. brother of Sheriffhall', 1445 is not a Iacobus, but rather is the Iohannes brother of James, mentioned with regard to the guardianship of James Douglas in 1441. In the next generation we find the first mention of 'James Gifford of Corston'. He is witness to a quitclaim made by Hew Douglas to the Earl of Morton in 1474,¹⁵ and signs after the Sheriffhall brothers. As the elder brother, James Gifford of Sheriffhall in the 1441 document, had only recently inherited from his father, I estimate that his brother John, the I.G. of the Gifford Stone, must have been a reasonably young man in 1441. His son, therefore, the first to be called 'of Corston', must have been approximately the same age when he witnessed with the Sheriffhall brothers in 1474. It would not, then, be improbable that he was the 'James Gifford of Corston' mentioned in the Protocol Book of James Young: ¹⁶ in 1500 he leased Corston to John of Rowmannos for nineteen years.

As we now have a candidate for each of the progenitors of the Gifford Stone, I shall list them (see also diagram): Figure G.1. Iac. Iacobus, James Gifford of Sheriffhall, father of James, John and William (Registrum Honoris de Morton, 1441) Figure G.2. (no initials). John, son of James Gifford above. It is from the head of this figure that 'I.G. brother of Sheriffhall 1445' proceeds.

Figure G.3. (name illegible). James Gifford of Corston, mentioned in the Registrum Honoris de Morton, 1474, and the Protocol Book of James Young, 1500.

Figure G.4. (name illegible). After 1500 it seems that the Corston Giffords were settled in another place, presumably on Douglas lands nearby. It has been seen that the name 'Gifford of Corston' passed by descent from father to son and it seems safe to assume that the name passed to the sculptor through the William of Callands, (named on the stone) and his father John, of Cowthropple, mentioned in the extracts from 'Peeblesshire' earlier. This would suggest that 'G.4.' represents John of Cowthropple, who was dead by 1558. It is an as yet unexplained curiosity that the name of the holding adjacent to Corston was Cowthropple, as we see from General Roy's map. Peeblesshire tells us that Cowthropple was the old name for Callands, near West Linton. G.5. William. 1558 William Gifhart, son and heir of the deceased John G. in Cowthropple, obliged himself by oath to defend James Douglas at Spitalhaugh.

G.6. Hector. He had two oxgates from the Earl of Morton in 1615, and these descended to his son, James.

G.7. James Gifford, the sculptor.

G.8. His eldest son in 1660, named as John, presumably died young as the sculptor was succeeded by his son James.

James the son of the sculptor, who was still alive in 1719,¹⁷ described as 'portioner of West Linton and Corston', and an elder of the Kirk, was the last respectable member of this family. Unfortunately, his surviving son George, whose bastard son, also George, was baptised in West Linton in 1701, seems to have been dissipated,

and the family is not heard of again in the area. This is an interesting illustration of the decline of a family that had been armigerous; in the fifteenth century the Sheriffhall Giffords had carried the arms of the Giffords of Yester undifferenced,¹⁸ then later adopted the difference of an engrailed bordure to the three bars ermine. James Gifford the sculptor carried a distinctive form of the Gifford arms, in chief three spots ermine with a crescent in base; the crescent is, in England, the mark of the second son, as John Gifford of 1445 was, although Scottish practise is various. We can see the arms of James Gifford and his wife Eupham Veitch on a stone now in Spitalhaugh, she was a relation of Sir James Veitch of Dawyck and carried the three cow's heads cabossed of that family. Sir John Veitch was Master of the Works and Royal Architect in the mid 17th century, a most useful connection for James Gifford, as a sculptor and 'architector' himself. An intriguing deed¹⁹ of 1665 details a complex money transaction between Sir John Veitch of Dawyck and James Gifford, which would seem to confirm some kind of relationship acquired through his wife.

Corston, until recently a sturdily constructed group of buildings about large yards, is shown on John Adair's map of 1774 as a tower house; as the foundations at least of these buildings pre-date 1474 the site is of some interest. Sadly, in 1975, it was burnt. James Gifford's stone is a tribute to the fascination that genealogy exercises on the minds of those members of families who are beginning to drop down into the middle and lower classes, as indeed it exercises a fascination on the minds of those travelling in the opposite direction. In 1660 the sculptor was recording his relationship to a great house last lived in by a member of his family over forty years before,²⁰ and recording his descent from a younger son of a cadet branch whose relationship to the main tree has not been proved.

FOOTNOTES to

The descent of James Gifford of West Linton, sculptor, from John, the brother of James Gifford of Sheriffhall, 1445.' G. Charles—Edwards.

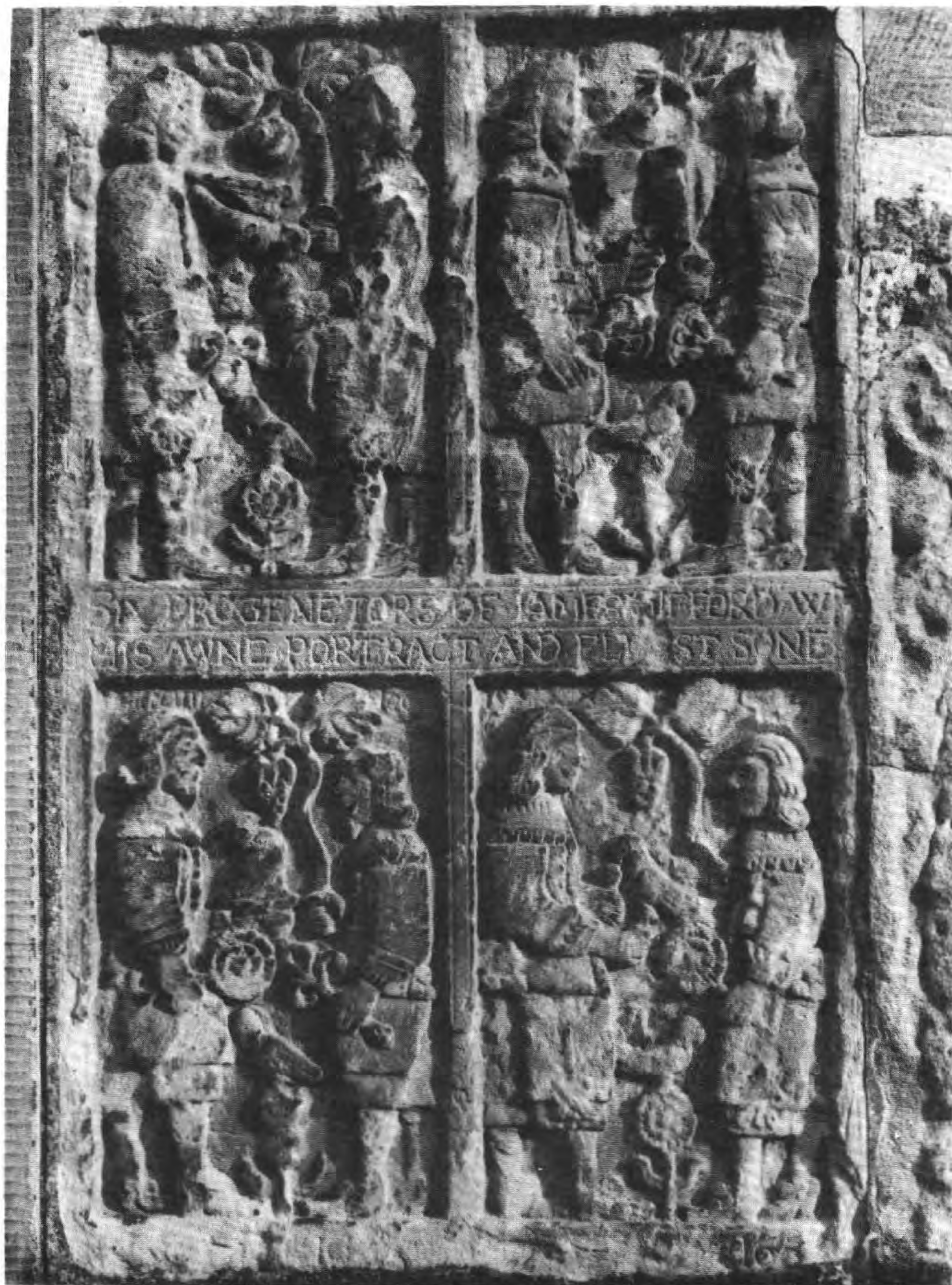
1. Buchan & Paton, Peeblesshire (Glasgow, 1827) Vol. III, pp. 86, 102, 130. The Register of Deeds shows that Eupham Veitch survived her husband. Mack liv/194, 21st February 1684 describes her as 'relict' of James Gifford.
2. Register of Deeds. Sept. 21. 1681. Dal 56/155.
3. Register of Deeds. Mack liv/194.
4. Register of Baptisms, West Linton, Co. Peebles 773/1—3. April. 5. 1685.
5. Register of Deeds, entries 'James Gifford portioner Lintoune', 1686 onwards.
6. Register of Deeds, Sept. 21. 1681. Dal 56/155.
7. Register of Baptisms, West Linton.

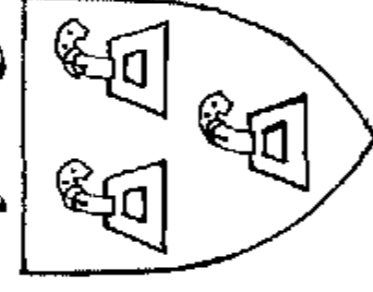
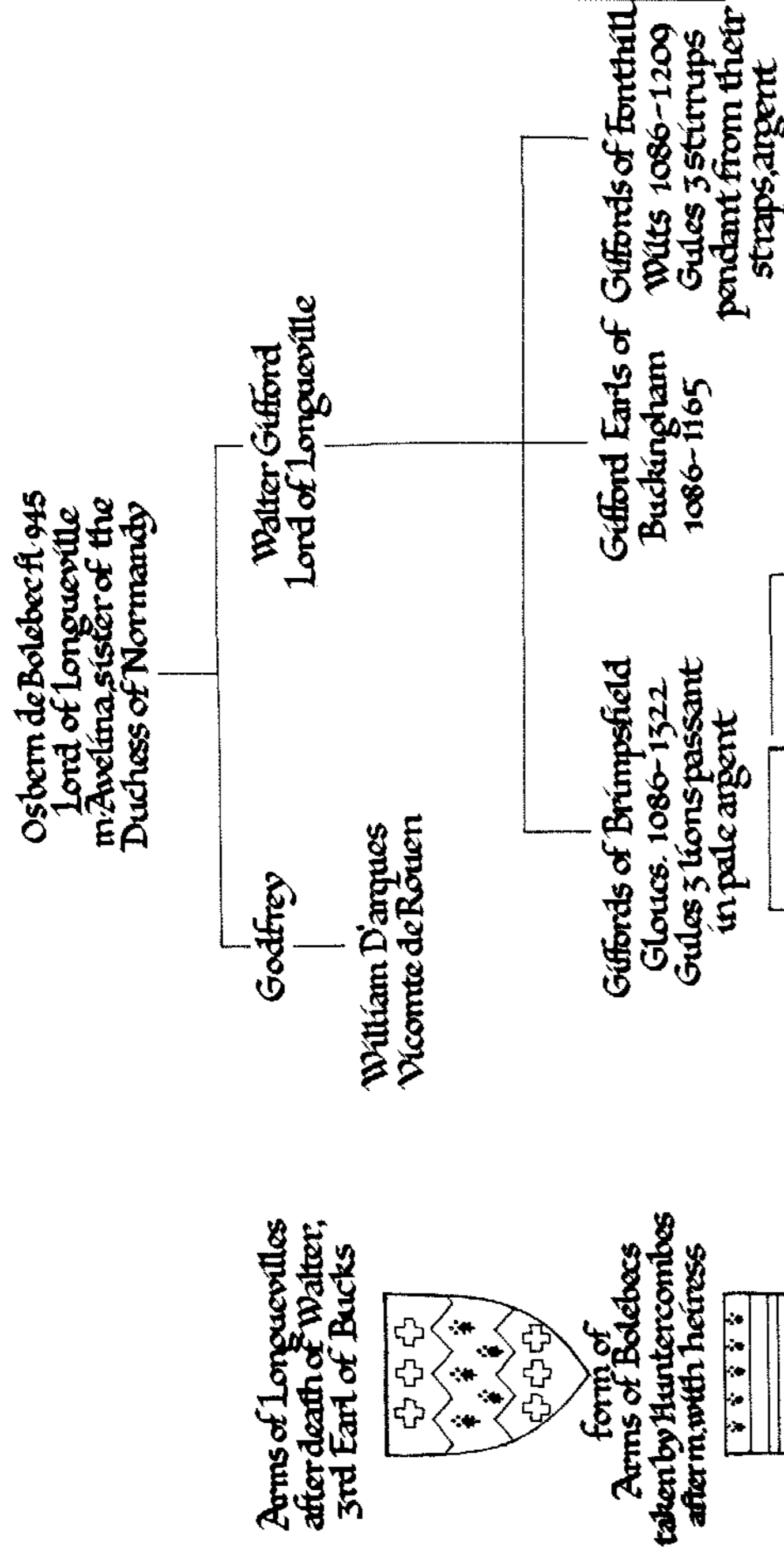
8. J. Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage* (Edinburgh 1904–1914) under Douglas.
9. H. Laing, *Supplement to Ancient Scottish Seals*, (Edinburgh 1866) p. 70.
10. Sir Walter Scott, *Marmion*, Canto III, xix.
11. W. Anderson, *The Scottish Nation* (Edinburgh), 1866) Vol. II, p. 298.
12. *Registrum Honoris de Morton* (Bannatyne Club, 1853) No. 219.
13. *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. I. 1545–1569.p. 437.
14. *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. V. 1592–1599.p. 152.
15. *Registrum Honoris de Morton*, No. 228. Thomas Ross gives an early reading of the upper inscription, obliterated when he examined it,—‘The First man is IG. Brother of Shirefhall 1445’. When I examined the stone in 1976, the central and lower inscriptions were still readable, but the stone to the left of ‘IG’ was so worn that it was difficult to see that anything had been inscribed. I think it safe to assume that the early reading was a misreading.
16. *Protocol Book of James Young*, 1485–1515, ed. G. Donaldson (S.R.S. 1952), No. 1123.
17. *Register of Sasines* 1660–1720, Sept. 10. 1719. 114/353 Peebles.
18. H. Laing, *Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh 1850) p. 65.
19. *Register of Deeds*, Mack 19 (2).
20. *Register of Testaments of Edinburgh* 1601–1800. June 27. 1625. Thomas Gifford ‘sometime of Sheriffhall’.

Post Script

Another deed gives a link with the Younger family; William Younger, writer at West Linton, associate of James Gifford, witnesses with James Younger for James Gifford a deed of Jul. 13. 1680. RD Dal56. This would tend to confirm the theory that James Gifford was the sculptor of the Younger lintel, mentioned in the RCAHMS Report on Peeblesshire.

I would like to thank Andrew Fraser, District Librarian, Midlothian, for his very generous help. I would also like to thank the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for permission to reproduce the photographs of the ‘Gifford Stone’ and the fireplace at Spitalhaugh, West Linton.





Giffords of Chullington
Staffs. c. 1180—
Azure 3 stirrups with
leathers or

Giffords of Twyford
Bucks. 1284-1551
Gules, 3 lions passant
d'argent w. label of 5 az



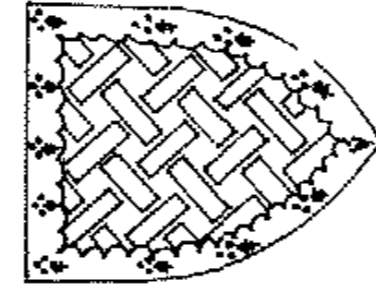
Giffords of Astwell
Nthants 1272-1429

Giffords of Brimpsfield
Gloucs. 1086-1322
Gules 3 lions passant
in pale argent

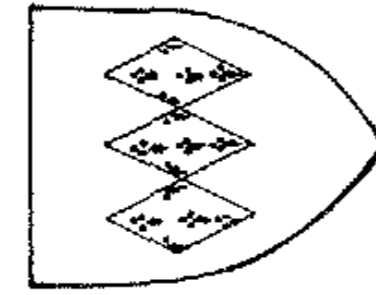


Giffords of Boyton
Wills. c. 1148-1241

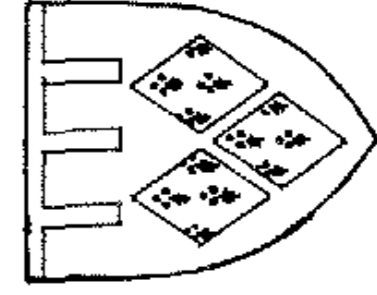
Giffords of Weston-u-
Edge, Gloucs. 1220-1623
Gules, fretty
engrailed ermine



Giffords of Whitchurch
Devon 1183-1276
Sable 3 fusils in
fess ermine—

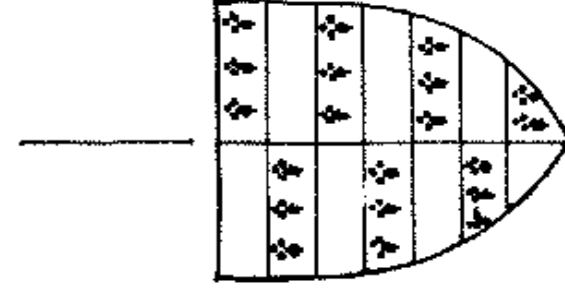
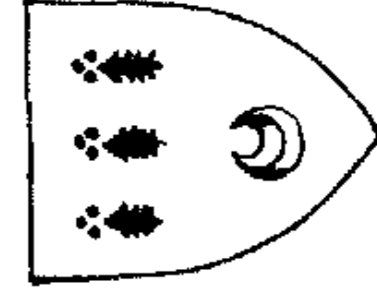


Giffords of Halsbury
Devon c. 1300-1750
3 lozenges ermine, a
label of 3 gules



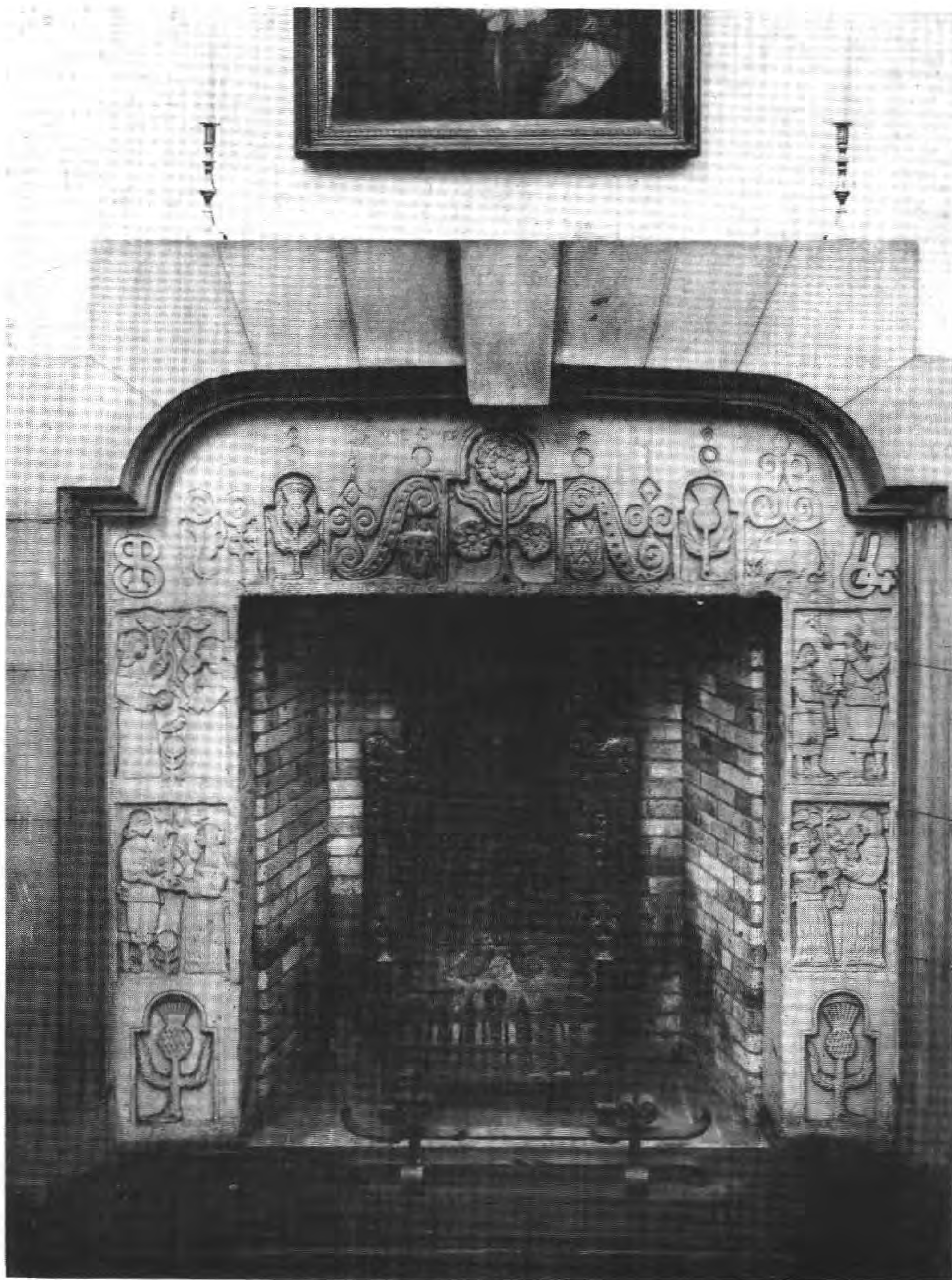
Giffords of Corston
Ml. & Linton, Peebles
1474-1714 Gules 3 spots
ermine, cres. in base

Giffords of Busta
Shetland 1567-1856
Gules 3 bars ermine
a bordure or



S. of Adam, Lord G.
of the Gifford Lectures

from the records of—
The Lyon Office— the BL
The College of Arms



SCOTTISH MARRIAGES

By Douglas J. Baird

My talk tonight is on Scottish marriages. As you will know, Scotland has for many years had a unique reputation as a land of easy marriages, and I'd like to take a look at the reasons for that, and at the various changes in the law designed to formalise marriage procedures and put an end to the problem of the "runaways" — the people from outside Scotland who run away from the restrictions of their own laws and come here to be married.

However, by way of introduction let's look back a little bit. Unfortunately, in any talk on marriages it is impossible to start at the beginning, because the mists of antiquity conceal the origins of marriage and the origins of the fundamental concepts of present-day western marriage laws are pre-Christian in origin. For example, the principle of monogamy was observed by the Greeks and the Romans; and if we look at the Old Testament, we find in Leviticus the basis of our present-day list of prohibited degrees — those relationships within which marriage is forbidden. Again, the idea of a marriage ceremony can be traced back to earliest times. In societies of all religions and all stages of development, a formal marriage ceremony, often involving the participation of a priest, has been used to mark the creation of a new social unit. So the popular use of the term "Christian marriage" may be something of a misnomer. Yet, the Christian Church, and in particular the Roman Catholic Church prior to the Reformation, certainly influenced the details of western marriage laws. It was the Roman Catholic church, which for centuries had complete control of marriage law throughout Europe, that in the early days set its face against polygamy which at one time was occasionally practised among Germanic chieftains, and it substituted Christian marriage rites for pagan rites, and it insisted that marriage was indissoluble, which in turn led to one of the less desirable developments in the marriage law because the search for causes of nullity gave rise to an increase in the number of impediments to marriage in some countries.

Even after the Reformation marriage law in protestant countries continued to be based on canon law, and in both England and Scotland the established church had a virtual monopoly, which lasted until well into the 19th century, over the celebration of ceremonial marriages or 'regular' marriages. One's chief impression then, looking back, is of pre-Christian institution, taken over by the Christian Church, and surrounded over long centuries of development by a collection of ecclesiastical rules which have profoundly influenced the law of many countries and moreover have influenced attitudes towards that law.

Now let's take a look at Scotland in the midst of all this, and examine the circumstances which, in the past 225 years, have resulted in so many, many thousands of people coming to this country to be married. You may have noticed my reference a minute ago to ceremonial or regular marriages. Well, ceremonial marriages were not the only type of marriage which took place. Canon law was realistic enough to recognise the need for a less formal procedure and so marriage could be constituted merely by an exchange of consent between two people. A further type of informal or irregular marriage was recognised from 1234, when Pope Gregory the Ninth decreed that marriage by promise *SUBSEQUENTE COPULA* should be recognised; and in Scotland only, an Act in 1503 gave recognition to marriage by cohabitation with habit and repute, and incidentally that is

the only form of irregular marriage still surviving today in Scotland. But it was the marriage by exchange of consent which was by far the most common type of informal marriage and, as we'll see, it was to survive in Scotland longer than almost anywhere else in the western world.

As I have said, canon law continued to be the basis of marriage law after the Reformation, and so Protestant Countries continued to recognise these informal marriages. Not so the Catholic Countries. The Council of Trent in 1563 abolished informal marriages throughout Catholic Europe. Apart from the English-speaking world, most Protestant countries followed suit during the next 150 years or so, first Holland, then Germany, and then a great wave of countries followed the example of France which introduced compulsory civil marriage before an official of the State. This system spread to much of continental Europe and elsewhere, both Catholic and Protestant, and fairly early in the 18th century, for one reason or another, marriage by consent survived only in the English speaking world. Since that time it has lost ground slowly, but it still survives to this day in a few American states.

The position then, in England and Scotland around the middle of the eighteenth century, was that persons could have either a formal marriage, or an informal one — usually by exchange of consent. Now, exchange of consent meant simply that. No witnesses and no celebrant were necessary. The parties themselves were the celebrants. Under the old Canon law they were celebrating a sacrament, and although the Reformation abolished the sacramental concept, the basic doctrine remained the same. To constitute a marriage it was only necessary for the parties to declare that they instantly accepted one another as man and wife.

But then, as now, most people were ignorant of the law, and where there is ignorance there is usually exploitation. And perhaps the presence of witnesses and the utterances of someone who pronounced them to be man and wife gave people re-assurance. Irregular marriages in both England and Scotland were fairly frequent among poor people and among those outside the Established Church, because in those days only the Established Church in England, and the Established Church and the Episcopalian Church in Scotland, could conduct a valid regular ceremony.

Against this background there was clearly scope for exploitation, and nowhere was this carried out more than in London, where the infamous Fleet marriages flourished. This was perhaps a manifestation of the belief that the City of London was exempt from ecclesiastical law. These Fleet marriages were irregular marriages which took place in and around Fleet prison, the parties being married by one or other of the discredited clergymen who operated in that area and who, when not actually in prison, were retained by local tavern-keepers who derived large profits from entertaining the wedding parties. Thousands of these Fleet marriages took place every year, and the scandal surrounding them reached such proportions that in 1753 an Act — known as Lord Hardwicke's Act after the Lord Chancellor at that time — was passed which put an end to irregular marriages in England and provided that all marriages — apart from those concerning Quakers and Jews — must take place in the Established Church. Anyone who solemnised a marriage anywhere else was liable to transportation for 14 years.

So what did English people do? Those who did not want a Church of England marriage, and those who, for one reason or another, wanted a quick marriage or a marriage without publicity? They came to Scotland, and this was the beginning of runaway marr-

iages. The trek north had started. The 18th century, you'll remember, saw the completion of the turnpike roads and the introduction of regular stage-coach services, and many runaways travelled north by stage, often hotly pursued by parents or others bent on preventing their marriage. Others made the journey on horseback, but for thousands there was not transport available and the long pilgrimage to Scotland was made on foot. Clearly, therefore, no-one wished to prolong the journey and as a result of this a new industry sprang up near to each of the points where a main road crossed the border into Scotland. In the east, Lamberton, just north of Berwick-on-Tweed; further west, Coldstream; and further west still, the best known of all, Gretna. At each of these points various enterprising but often unscrupulous men — toll-house keepers, inn-keepers, weavers, stonemasons and others — set themselves up as so-called priests. In the three areas I've mentioned up to perhaps fifteen of these men were in operation at any one time, and those records kept by them which are still available suggest that the number of marriages for which they were jointly responsible was of the order of 2000 a year.

So between 1754 and 1856 something like 4000 runaways crossed the Border every year. Although the greatest numbers came from the north English towns, couples came from all over England and even from abroad. They represented every rung on the society ladder, and elopement to Scotland became the romantic dream of every young English girl. One writer of the times observed that it was almost an insult to a young lady not to have been thought worth snatching away in this fashion. Records show the runaways to have included an Italian Duke, a great-grand-daughter of Charles II, the daughter of a bishop, two men who were to become Lord Chancellor, and a third—Lord Erskine—who WAS Lord Chancellor at the time and who arrived in Gretna in a chaise-and-four dressed as a woman; and there was a motley procession of noblemen, squires and others of high and low degree. The use of disguises was by no means uncommon, and one account tells of two daughters of a wealthy clergyman who set off in a carriage and pair from the city of Bath accompanied by their suitors, one of whom sat on the box disguised as a coachman and the other who travelled at the back dressed as a footman. Their long journey ended at Gretna where they were duly married. On their return home the clergyman, with true Christian charity, gave them all his blessing.

Another less happy account tells of the young lady whose father, a wealthy Baronet in the Midlands, disagreed with her choice of a husband and directed that instead she should marry a young man of his choice. The very night when the father's choice was due to arrive the young girl eloped with her lover and they fled to Gretna and were married. That night, as they lay in bed in a Gretna inn, the angry father arrived, along with his choice of a son-in-law, and threatened to shoot the landlord if he was not shown the young couple's room. The father then burst in, shot the bridegroom dead and carried his daughter off. The daughter never recovered from her shock and died soon afterwards. As for the father, he was tried and successfully pleaded self defence. But he was shunned by friends and neighbours alike and shortly afterwards, a broken man, he sold up, went to the Continent and never returned.

Another Gretna tragedy about the same time concerned two male cousins and one girl, and ended with one of the cousins fatally wounding the other in a duel. The girl subsequently died in childbirth, and, when Sir Walter Scott visited the area subsequently, he learned of this incident and used it as the basis of his novel "St Ronan's Well".

Of the many self-appointed priests two perhaps deserve special mention. The first is Joseph Paisley, who was known as the High Priest of Gretna. He started his trade as a young man in 1754 and continued until his death in 1814, and in his sixty years as priest he is understood never to have earned less than five or six hundred pounds a year. There were no fixed fees for his services and people gave what they could afford or what they felt like giving. Some marriages would bring Paisley only a half-crown and a glass of brandy, for which he had an almost infinite capacity, and in other cases his reward was as much as a hundred guineas. According to one account he rose from his death-bed when three couples arrived together on his door-step, and each bridegroom gave him 100 guineas. And so on the last day of his life Joseph Paisley earned three hundred guineas.

The second priest is Tom Little, and he deserves mention because he was keeper of an inn which had a sign above the door which showed a blacksmith at an anvil. This was the origin of the custom which flourished up until forty years ago, whereby couples were married in a so-called blacksmith's shop by joining hands over an anvil.

In the 1830s, two Acts were passed — one applying to England and the other to Scotland, which put an end to the situation whereby religious marriages could be solemnised only by the Established Church and the Episcopalian Church. While these measures probably had the effect of reducing the overall number of irregular marriages in Scotland, they made no significant impact on the number of runaways, and pressure mounted for something to be done about these. This was a time just after the reform of Parliament in 1832, when there was considerable awareness of the need for order in such matters, because in addition to the two Acts I have mentioned, legislation providing for compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages was passed in England in 1836 and a similar Act was passed for Scotland, after many false starts, in 1854. So the passing of an Act in 1856 designed to end the runaway scandal is not very surprising. This Act — known as Lord Brougham's Act after the then Lord Chancellor — provided that it was necessary for the validity of any marriage contracted in Scotland that one of the parties should either have his or her usual residence there at the date of the marriage, or have lived in Scotland for 21 days before that date. For a considerable number of years this legislation was seemingly effective and I have not been able to find any evidence of a runaway problem for the remainder of the 19th century. The irony of this is that Lord Brougham, after whom the 1856 Act was named, was one of the two future Lord Chancellors who had gone through one of these ceremonies. He had been married at Coldstream in 1821 to Sir John Eden's eldest daughter. Whatever he said in the debates, his motives in sponsoring the 1856 Act can only be guessed at.

At the beginning of the 20th century, therefore, there was no runaway problem, but of course, Scottish people could still marry either regularly or otherwise. There were still substantial numbers of people who preferred to marry by exchange of consent, and provision existed whereby they could then go before the Sheriff who, if satisfied as to the validity of the marriage, granted warrant for the marriage to be registered. In the year 1900 there were 32,400-odd marriages registered in Scotland, 1914 of which — 6 per cent — were irregular. There is no way of telling how many couples were married by consent and did not trouble with the registration process. But around this time a new Gretna enterprise was started by a local farmer, Mr. Mackie. Whether his target was those who were having their marriages registered or those who were not, or whether, as seems possible, he had one eye on cross-Border marriages, is difficult to say. But around 1890 he

bought the premises occupied by a local blacksmith, and about ten years later he discontinued the blacksmith's business and turned the shop into a museum with a room for the purpose of carrying on a marriage business. He purchased a number of so-called local relics, some of which were certainly spurious, and exhibited these in the museum, for which an admission fee of 1 shilling and sixpence was charged. He then proceeded to exploit the premises for the purpose of conducting marriages. He represented that the premises were the "Old Blacksmith's Shop" at which the romantic runaway marriages had been contracted. He fitted up his room with an anvil and issued a pamphlet in which he said that the old days had returned, that the blacksmith's shop was open for marriages, and that a sum of 10 shillings awaited the first couple who married there. The "prize" was claimed by a couple of tramps. He employed a man named Nugent as caretaker and priest, and Nugent stayed there until 1927. Business was steady, if unspectacular, for the first few years, but it really began to take off in 1916, when munition factories were opened in Gretna, and of course it enjoyed a full share of the marriage boom at the end of the 14-18 war. In 1927, Nugent departed and a new blacksmith priest by the name of Rennison took over, and during the next 13 years records show this man to have married little short of 5000 couples. In the 1930's pressure again grew — particularly from the Church — to put an end to irregular marriages in general and Gretna marriages in particular. Irregular marriage REGISTERED throughout Scotland had by this time grown from 6 per cent in 1900 to 12 per cent. Again we do not know how many were unregistered except in Gretna. Thanks to the records kept by Rennison a comparison with the number of Sheriff's warrants is possible and shows that only about a quarter of the anvil marriages were registered. Clearly the need for a journey to Dumfries and the expense of a petition to the Sheriff was more than most couples cared to trouble with. And also, of course, the Sheriff took trouble to establish that at least one of the parties had 21 days' residence in Scotland. Rennison, on the other hand only asked for this information and accepted whatever was said to him. And so it was that once again, numbers of "quickie" marriages involving English couples were taking place.

In the light of continued pressure from the Church, and after the findings of the Morison Committee in 1937 Parliament again stepped in and 2 years later the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939 was passed and came into effect in 1940. Under that Act irregular marriage — apart from that by habit and repute — was abolished, and provision was made for marriage by a registrar as an alternative to a religious marriage.

Was that, then, the end of the Gretna marriage scandals? Not a bit of it. It's strange how history keeps repeating itself. Only 14 years were to pass by before the whole problem was going to arise again.

Most countries in the world require persons who are above the minimum age for marriage but who have not yet reached the age of majority, to obtain the consent of their parents before they can marry.

Those countries which do NOT include Israel, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, USSR and — Scotland. Few persons would venture to any of these other countries for the purpose of marriage, and as far as Scotland was concerned it seems that few outsiders realised the position during the 1940s and early 1950s. But in January 1954 a classic runaway situation got banner headlines all over the world. Isabel Patino, the 18-year-old daughter of a Bolivian tin millionaire, who was domiciled in France and whose father would

not allow her to marry her boy-friend, James Goldsmith, ran away to Scotland with Goldsmith. After each had fulfilled 15 days residence at separate addresses in Edinburgh, they gave notice of marriage, but before they were able to marry the father successfully petitioned the Court of Session for interim interdict restraining the registrars concerned from proceeding, on the ground that Isabel lacked the necessary parental consent. Lawyers representing the young couple prepared a case to have the restriction lifted, and in the light of a subsequent court decision there is no doubt that they would have succeeded, but in the event legal action in this case was unnecessary because a few days after obtaining the Court order, the father had it withdrawn. Although no reason was given at the time, it was generally believed that he had discovered that his daughter was pregnant. The young couple were married by the registrar of Kelso that same evening.

The tremendous publicity which this case received sparked off a new runaway epidemic, this time involving mainly youngsters between the ages of 16 and 21. They came to all parts of Scotland — many came to Edinburgh — but inevitably the area most significantly affected was Gretna. From 29 marriages in that district in 1953, the number increased to 74 in 1954 and 183 in 1955. By 1960 the number had swelled to 262, and by 1966 to 521.

Many of these runaways arrived in Scotland with little or no money, and very few realised that they would be unable to marry until the 24th day after their arrival. Couples slept in cheap and often unsavoury lodgings, or on the floor of a hall attached to a Gretna cafe, or in tents, and sometimes in bus shelters. Not surprisingly some failed to last the pace and returned home disillusioned. Others were persuaded home — or sometimes dragged home — by pursuing parents. But most managed to hold out, and no doubt they felt that the experience had been worthwhile. But dark clouds were again gathering on the horizon. The Church and other organisations were unhappy about the moral aspects of the conditions of hardship under which many of the couples spent their 24 days in Scotland; and a number of Continental Governments expressed serious concern about so many of their young nationals being able to evade their own laws by coming to Scotland. West Germany, from which it was estimated that couples were coming at the rate of between 250 and 300 couples each year, was particularly anxious that something should be done.

Early in 1966, a miscellaneous law reform Bill was going through the House of Lords, and Lord Inglewood moved an amendment which would have had the effect of altering the period of usual residence required in Scotland before notice of marriage could be lodged, from 15 days to 60 days. The amendment was directly aimed at the runaways, and certainly it would have been quite effective because only the wealthiest could have survived in Scotland for that length of time. But the provision would have inconvenienced others who were not runaways, including Scots, and the amendment was withdrawn on assurance being given that the Government would act in the matter, and in May of 1967 a Committee was set up to examine Scots marriage law. The chairman was Lord Kilbrandon, and I was the committee's assistant Secretary. The Committee reported in the summer of 1969, and its 45 recommendations included some proposals for substantial changes in the law.

The Government subsequently accepted the report, but such is the pressure on Parliamentary time that the long-awaited Bill was not introduced until two years ago. By then, the problem had abated numerically because in England in 1969, and in most

Continental countries around the same time, the age of majority had been lowered from 21 to 18, and this meant that 18, 19 and 20 year olds no longer required parental consent. And so they no longer needed to run away to Scotland. In the 4 years 1974—7 the number of marriages in Gretna had declined to an average of 75 a year. But in one sense the problem had not abated. Youngsters of 16 and 17 still sought to evade their personal laws and of the 600 people married in those 4 years, 120 were aged 16 or 17, mostly from abroad and the remainder from England.

The Marriage Bill duly passed into the statute book in 1977 and it became law on the first of January this year. Even after the Parliamentarians had kicked it around, it retained many of the recommendations of the Kilbrandon Report.

I want to conclude my talk with a brief look at the main features of the new Act, but before I do so, let me finish with the runaways. One of the provisions of the new Act is that, as recommended by Kilbrandon, any person not domiciled in the United Kingdom who wishes to marry in Scotland must produce to the registrar, if practicable, a certificate of no impediment issued in their home country. If he or she comes from a country such as Germany, France or other surrounding parts of Europe where such certificates are in common use, then we insist on production of a certificate. Now clearly if an impediment of some kind — such as absence of parental consent — exists in the case of, let's say, a young German girl, she will be unable to obtain a certificate in Germany; and if she comes to Scotland and cannot produce such a certificate, she doesn't get married. It's as simple as that. And from 1st January up until now, there has not been one single runaway marriage, from the Continent. Youngsters from England can still come here and marry. In fact it's probably easier for them to marry now than it was before; but as far as the young Continentals are concerned the serious problem of the 1950s and 1960s seems to have been completely overcome.

Now let us look quickly at the other main provisions of the new Act. First, the Act sets out, in a way that was never done before, the prohibited relationships. And although this was generally welcomed, there did not seem to be a great deal of merit in a last-minute alteration to the list when, in the late stages of its journey through the House of Commons, the Bill was successfully amended by the Opposition so as to provide that a man, in addition to being unable to marry his daughter or his grand-daughter, should be restrained from marrying his great grand-daughter too. For some unknown reason the Opposition didn't go as far as to extend the prohibition to great great grand-daughter and in fact under the Act such a marriage would be quite valid.

The minimum age of marriage in Scotland remain at 16, and this minimum age is, in addition, placed on every person domiciled in Scotland. So for example a Scots girl of 15 would be unable to go to France, where the minimum age for a girl is 15, and marry there.

The preliminaries to marriage have been very extensively changed. Proclamation of banns, publication of notice of marriage in its old form, sheriff's licences, and residential qualifications have all disappeared. Instead any two persons wishing to be married must now both give notice to the registrar of the district in which they intend to marry. This notice must be given at least 14 clear days before the marriage and each notice must be accompanied by a birth certificate and, if the person has been married before, proof of the termination of that marriage by death or divorce.

The names of the parties and their proposed date of marriage, but no other details, are then entered by the registrar on a list which is publicly displayed. 14 clear days must then pass before the next stage, which is the issue of the Marriage Schedule, without which no religious or civil marriage may take place. Provided the registrar is satisfied that there is no impediment to the marriage, he will issue the Schedule. How does he check on whether there are any impediments? Well, from the birth and other documents submitted with the notices he can check that the parties have reached the minimum age, that they are not of the same sex, and that, if they have been married before, that marriage has been terminated. By looking at the parentage details on the birth certificates he can check, to some extent at least, whether any family relationship exists between the parties. If the party is foreign, the certificate of no impediment is sufficient evidence that no impediment exists under that person's domestic law. If he is satisfied on all these counts, and provided that no objection to the marriage has been lodged with him, the registrar can proceed.

We consider that this new system is a big improvement on the old one. Only one registrar is involved now, whereas before there were often two and sometimes three. The system of banns meant that many preliminaries to marriage were handled by ministers who had little or no idea of the types of impediment that might exist. And even the system of Sheriffs' licences was suspect because Sheriffs were by no means infallible and occasionally granted a licence in cases where a valid marriage could not be contracted because of some impediment.

An important new provision in the 1977 Act concerned the authorisation of celebrants of religious marriages. The old legislation merely provided that a marriage could be celebrated by a minister, clergyman, pastor or priest of any Christian denomination, or according to the rites of the Jews or the Quakers. This was fine as far as the major religious bodies were concerned, but gave rise to problems of interpretation in respect of the many small sects. Not only did the General Register Office have to determine, in some very doubtful cases, whether a person was or was not a minister, clergyman, pastor or priest, but also it had to decide whether or not a religious body was Christian, and that was not always straightforward.

The new Act provides that marriages may be solemnised by ministers of the Church of Scotland, and by ministers, clergyman etc. of the other main bodies which are listed in a statutory instrument, and also by any person nominated by a religious body to the Registrar General and approved by him. So all the small religious bodies and sects send their nominations to General Register Office. Religious body is defined for this purpose as meaning "an organised group of people meeting regularly for common religious worship". No mention of the word "Christian". Thus it happens that Sikhs, Muslims, Hindus and Baha'is are now able to solemnise valid marriages in their own temples and mosques.

Two other minor provisions deserve mention because they are new and will occasionally help people in difficult situations. The first is that a registrar can now go outside his registration office to perform a marriage. As you probably know there has never been any restriction in Scotland regarding place of marriage when the celebrant is a minister. Religious marriages can and do take place in hotels, on canal barges, on uninhabited islands — anywhere. But when civil marriages were introduced in 1940 it was provided that these must take place in a registrar's office. Now, the law provides that a registrar may solemnise a marriage anywhere provided he is satisfied that one of the

parties is unable to attend his office by reason of serious illness or serious injury. Already this year registrars have officiated at several death-bed marriages.

The other new provision relates to second marriage ceremonies. Where a couple have gone through a marriage ceremony with each other in a foreign country but are either not validly married under Scots law, or are having difficulty proving that they are so married, then they can now have a second, **civil** marriage here. A few people — mainly immigrants — have so far taken advantage of this provision.

In closing my talk I think it appropriate that we should take a last look at Gretna. Are the cafe proprietors and boarding-house keepers on the verge of bankruptcy? Should we shed a tear for the death of a romantic myth? No. Because, believe it or not, Gretna has bounced back again. I spoke to the registrar a few days ago and I was greatly surprised at the information she gave me. I mentioned a little while ago that in the years 1974–77 the average number of marriages was 75. In 1978, the number will be more than 200. And the average age of those 200 couples will not be (as it would have been in the past) well under 20 — it will be much higher than the national average.

The reason for all this is the discontinuation of the need for a period of residence in Scotland, or in a particular district in Scotland, before marrying there. As I said before, all that is required is that notice be given, along with the appropriate documents, to the registrar of the district in which the marriage is to take place. And this can be done by post. So many couples all over Britain, who are believed by neighbours and friends to be married but who in truth have simply been living together for a number of years, now have the opportunity to slip away and be quietly married without undesirable publicity. And for couples from England — and from Scotland — Gretna is a favourite choice. Only this time the circumstances are different and generally much more acceptable, and I don't foresee, for example, the Church authorities concerning themselves too much on this occasion. The couples arrive in Gretna on the day of their marriage — or the previous day. And who knows but that some of those who arrive a day early might even take single rooms for the night, and next day they go, not to a bogus blacksmith but to the registrar and get legally married. Then, to the delight of the hotel-keepers, very many of them spend a belated honeymoon in and around romantic Gretna.

NOTE

GUNN

A register of all persons named Gunn in Scotland is being prepared by Colin Gunn of 12 Abbots Walk Kirkcaldy KY2 5NL, and he would be interested in learning from fellow members of any records in the O.P.R.s of Scotland of that name.

REVIEW

A brief guide to Biographical Sources by Ian A. Baxter published by
India Office Library & Records — 0.95p

This is a most useful compilation of records which are primarily biographical in context, and should be consulted by anyone searching for an ancestor who served in the India Office or in India. A date and an occupational occupation will be enough to start the quest.

After outlining general sources which may be consulted the compiler then lists records for those of whom more is known. If the missing man were a Director of the East India Company or a more humble shareholder; were he an overseas civil servant or a European Officer in the Company's Army; a chaplain, a bandsman or a medical auxiliary; did he sail to India in an unknown role, or drop off at St. Helena or Aden; in all these circumstances an indication is given of the appropriate source of further information. Even if all that is known is that he ended up a lunatic, the reference to records of Ealing Lunatic Asylum could be helpful.

With a clear index to add to the booklet's values, this is a work which could be of great help to anyone with a Far Eastern problem, enabling one to run to earth the missing relative by a trail which leads through 197 Blackfrairs Road, London.

Monumental Inscriptions

Volumes of monumental inscriptions published by The Scottish Genealogy Society include all legible and accessible inscriptions recording deaths before 1855 in the area indicated by the title and are fully indexed, with plans of the burial grounds and supplementary notes of genealogical interest for each ground; in the cases of North Perthshire and West Stirlingshire the notes include the hearth tax list of 1694 for each parish with the names of nearly all the house-holders.

The prices of the various volumes are given below; "member" signifies one who has paid the annual subscription of £2.50 or 7 dollars (U.S.A. or Canada); prices include postage but may be reduced if the book is personally collected.

"Monumental Inscriptions (pre—1855) in"

Upper Ward of Lanarkshire (unbound)	(members)	£4.36	(non-members)	£4.86
Speyside	"	£3.40	"	£3.90

"Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions on Speyside: an Index to the Gravestones in Badenoch and Strathspey, and part of the Laigh of Moray, from the source of the Spey to the sea, comprising the lands of Clan Macpherson, Clan Grant, the Shaws, the Cummings and part of the lands of Clan Mackintosh and of the Dukes of Gordon", which is listed above, was compiled by Alison Mitchell and first published in 1977. It contains about 1,800 inscriptions in 34 burial grounds of 17 parishes in Inverness-shire, Banffshire and Moray.

The Upper Ward volume, also listed above and first published in 1977, is by Sheila A. Scott, M.A.; it has about 4,600 inscriptions in 35 burial grounds of 20 parishes; these parishes include Lanark, Biggar, Lesmahagow, Carnwath, Douglas, Carstairs, Carluke and others to the south.

Volumes of pre-1855 inscriptions for the following areas are sold out:
Berwickshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, East Fife, West Fife, Kinross-shire,
West Lothian, Peeblesshire, South Perthshire, Renfrewshire, East Stirlingshire, West
Stirlingshire, North Perthshire.

NOTE
Annandale Peerage Case

I have read with interest the comment by James D. Johnstone in the Scottish Genealogist of June 1979 at Page 56.

My father, the Reverend James A. Macdonald of Castleton objected to the claim made by the Hope Johnstones in 1877. His own father and grandfather had themselves petitioned the House of Lords Committee of Privileges earlier in the century, but did not proceed with their claims. Their claims were based on the marriage of the eldest daughter of Captain the Hon. John Johnstone of Stapleton (brother of the first Marquis of Annandale) to their ancestor, Alexander Macdonald, Sixth of Castleton. (circa 1750).

There are in my possession two boxes of papers and depositions concerning the claim, together with four volumes of proceedings before the Lords in 1826. When these have been catalogued, I should be glad to make them available to bona-fide searchers.

Donald J. Macdonald of Castleton

NOTE
Second Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry

This Congress will be held in Adelaide at Easter Weekend (April 4th-7th) 1980 with the theme of "Our Colonial Heritage". The subject of papers will include "Lutheran Records in Australasia" and "Bridging the Gap between Australia and the United Kingdom"; there will be seminars on Organising a Family History, Publishing a Family History, and Welsh Genealogy.

It is hoped to organise special flights for international participants. For further details contact Mrs. K.B. Quast, 206 Milne Road, Modbury Heights, South Australia 5092.

First British Family History Conference

A Conference is being organised at Bedford between March 28th and April 1st 1980 by the Bedfordshire Family History Society under the aegis of the Federation of Family History Societies. There is provision for living at Bedford College of Higher Education. The registration fee is £1, with a daily rate of £14 for residents and £4 for non-residents. There is a programme for children and creche facilities for those too young to participate in the children's programme.

The Conference is made up of lectures, seminars, and visits; subjects range from "Research in a Record Office" to "Help from Heraldry" and "One-Name Research".

Further details are obtainable from Mr. G. Lenton 35 Tiverton Road, Bedford MK40 3DL.

Correspondence

The March edition of the Scottish Genealogist contains an article on the Mackays, which is of considerable interest, but which contains the following statement:

“Alexander Mackay, 8th Lord Reay, died 1863, took part with the Regiment in the capture of Cape Town in 1815”.

Cape Town was never captured in 1815; in fact, if you recall, during the first half of that year, the British Government was much too occupied with the disturbing news that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and during the second half — Waterloo having been won — there would have been no need to capture the Cape.

The Cape was captured by Britain for the first time in 1795, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the French, who would then have been able to cut the British sea route to India and the East. Among the regiments which took part were the 74th Highlanders, the 91st Highlanders (who remained here until March 1803), and the Scotch Brigade. The officers commanding the troops and the Royal Naval squadron respectively were Major-General Sir James Henry Craig, and Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone (later Lord Keith), who were both Scots. Craig stayed on as Acting Governor until May 1797. In 1802, the Peace of Amiens was signed, and Article VI required Britain to hand the Cape back to the Dutch — which they did in March 1803. Then war broke out again, and in January 1806 the Cape was captured for the second time by British forces. On that occasion, the Army included the 71st Highlanders (Highland Light Infantry), the 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders, the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders. Once again, the troops were commanded by a Scot, Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird. Captain Alexander Mackay was indeed present at the Battle of Blaauwburg with his regiment, the 93rd, and he remained at the Cape for more than eight years until his regiment was transferred elsewhere in May 1814.

Peter H. Philip.

Reply to letter from Mr. Philip

I must agree completely with Mr. Philip, as regards the Cape of Good Hope campaign, and Alexander Mackay's connection with it. The last capture was indeed in 1806 Alexander Mackay had been in the Reay Fencibles, and a Lieutenant in the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders. On 25th December 1800 he went to the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders as a Captain. He was with his regiment at the Cape actions in 1806, which is one of the major events in the 93rd history. In 1812 he became a Brevet Major. The 1st Battalion 93rd came home in 1814, and went at once to America where they were subsequently involved in the ill fated New Orleans battle.

In June 1813 a 2nd battalion 93rd was raised at Inverness, and Alexander Mackay was appointed Major in this battalion from 29th September 1814. This battalion was disbanded in October 1815. Alexander retired from the Army in 1817, and was afterwards Barrack Master at Malta.

There was no action at Cape Town in 1815, the date of this event is 1806 at which Alexander Mackay was in fact present as a Captain in the 93rd Highlanders.

All that is in fact wrong with the article in your Journal is the date, which should be 1806, not 1815.

W.A. Thorburn, Keeper, Scottish United Services Museum, Crown Square, The Castle, Edinburgh, EH1 2NG.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

References were made on Page 72 of the September 1978 and on Page 30 of the June 1979 issues of THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST to the issue of the Register as a separate publication. We have now reached the stage when we can revert to printing subsequent items in the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST and there follow entries from No. 339 to 341 while the Register was still being composed by Mrs Lesley A. Gordon. It is intended to print subsequent lists in the Journal from time to time.

Copies of the REGISTER, as separately printed, are still available and may be obtained from The Librarian, Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, EDINBURGH EH1 3LT at the price of £1.50 (including postage).

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address* Tel. No.</i>
339		
Pate Hutchison Bremner } Scott }	Blantyre " Carne, Fife	Mrs. H.E. Turner Finnoch, Croft Green, Sinnington York YO6 6SJ
340		
Bartlett McEwen MacLaren Harris	Perthshire " (Balquidder?) Wales or N. England	Mrs. B.A. Copeland, 3 Greenville Road, Padstow, Cornwall PL28 8EX
Docharty (Dockerty O'Doughartie or Docharady) Leggat Hall	Skye Blantyre "	
341		
Durning } Vaughan } Dunigan Kennedy Garrety Monnaghan Murdoch Thair Boylan McBean Callaghan Timmoney Lynch Jardine McMillan	Dunfanaghy, Ireland Ayrshire, Crosshill Glasgow " " Gorbies " Govan " Bridgeton Ireland—Maybole Maybole Applegarth, Dumfries "	Miss Catherine Durning. 2130 Scott Street Apt. 12, St. Laurent Quebec H4M 1T2

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address* Tel. No.</i>
Higgerty Murdoch		342
Middleton }	Aberdeenshire	Mrs. J.M. Forster
Robeson }		6045 Murray Rd.,
Allan		Whitehall, Michigan
Davidson		49461.
Lyll	Berwick on Tweed	
Forgie	Govan	
Elmslie }		
Gibbon }	Cullerie, P. Echt, Aberdeenshire	
Eldna		
Graham		
Fraser		
Murray	Perth	
Buchanan	Ireland	
		343
Young }	Dalkeith	Mrs. Lois E. Dezutti
Duncan }		3333 Danaha St.
Hunter		Torrance
Lennie		California 90505 USA.
Ramage		
Duncan		
Park		
		344
Cameron }	Loudon Hill, Ayrshire	Mrs. C.M. Cameron,
Hamilton }	(long association)	96 Grenfell St.
Lindsay		Mt. Gravatt, Queensland,
Smith		4122 Australia.
Jameson		
Rankin		
		345
McIntosh	Jacobie Rebellion Prisoners of War	Miss Rebecca G. McIntosh, 3464, N. Mayfield Ave. San Bernardino, CA 92405
		346
Winchester	Elgin—Forres	A.G. Winchester
Ritchie	Stranraer, and Wigton district	Bucksteep Manor Bodle Street Green W. Hailsham. Sussex BN27 4RJ
		347
Fisher }	Holywood P.	Roden, E. Fisher
Rodan (Rodan) }	Dumfriesshire. Rosebank	43 Boronia Ave., WOY WOY 2256 N.S.W. Australia

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address* Tel. No.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

Clapperton Mathison	Glasgow? pre 1870 Luss, Glasgow pre 1870 Edinburgh post 1870	348 J.F.H. Dagger, Oak House, Horsmonden Tonbridge Kent. TN12 BLP.
Potter Gray Hannay	Luss Glasgow pre 1870 Glasgow pre 1870 Drumaston, Sorbie pre 1825	
McConnell	Drumaston, Sorbie pre 1825	
Alston	Bigger, Lanarkshire pre 1815 Edinburgh post 1815	
Erskine Muitt Mowitt etc.	Kirkliston pre 1830 Borders —Northumbria pre 1815	
Alder	Borders —Northumbria pre 1815	
Craswell Cresswell	Borders—Northumbria pre 1815	
Bootland Butteland etc.	Borders—Northumbria pre 1815	
Willis	Borders—Northumbria pre 1815.	
Dagger	Fylde, Lancs. pre 1800	
McDonald McCorquodale	Lismore Island area of Argyll thereafter Canada and U.S.A.	349 Michael F. Murray 14 Friars Close Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk IP33 2QE
Davidson } Douglas } Eckford Tough } Souter } Clark Hay	Halrule W. Kelso Rhynie " " Auchindoir " Alvah, Banffshire. Tongue	350 Mrs. Helen C. Woolsey 15714 89A Ave. Edmonton, Alberta Canada T57 4T2.
Campbell } Manson } Caldwell } Boyd } Hill Fairburn	Beith St. Boswells, Roxburghsh.	

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address*</i> <i>Tel. No.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------	---

351

Tait	Portsmouth from Scotland c. 1790	D.R. Tait 56 Elkstone Road, Paulsgrove Portsmouth. Hants
------	-------------------------------------	---

352

Murray	Dunnet, Caithness, Orlig	Mrs. Sharon Redlich
	Clynelish	10804 Brae Rd. S.W.,
Mowat	Canisbay	Calgary, Alberta
Jack]	Caithness	T2W 1E1
Lyall]	Caithness, Dunnet	

Nicholson]	Sandwick, Shetland
Dunbar]	
Clydesdale]	Old Monkland, Lanark
Cullen]	Barony, Lanark
Clydesdale]	Baillieston, Lanark
Baker]	Coatbridge, Lanark Islay
	Bellshill
Gillon	Old Monkland Lanark
McLean	Old Monkland Lanark
McLaren	Crieff Perthshire
Simpson	New Monkland
Martin	Campsie
MacKay	Reay, Caithness
Stove	Sandwick, Shetland
Malcolm	Caithness
Sutherland	Caithness
Gutree	Grind, Sandwick, Shetland
Thomson	Caithness
Miller	Gersten

353

Gibson]	Glasgow and Lanark	Miss Betty Gibson,
Brown]	"	1 Olive Street,
Gibson]	"	Kingsgrove
Rolls]	"	N.S.W. 2208 Australia.
Gibson]	"	
Murdock]	(Avondale "	
	Renfrew "	
	involved)	
Rolls]	"	
McKinlay]	"	
Wiseman]	"	
Brown]	"	
Knox]	Carmunnock, Lanark	
Wiseman]	Rutherglen	
Knox]	"	
Neil]	"	

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address*</i> <i>Tel. No.</i>
Thompstone Swindells Lowndes Hilton Brown Swain Phippin Dykes Hammond	Isle of Skye? Gawsworth, Cheshire (Silk manuf.) Barrhead? Arthurlie? Manchester. Manchester London Gawsworth, Cheshire Manchester area. Manchester area. Manchester area.	354 Mrs. June H. Jones "Manderlay" 132 Fleetwood Road, Cleveleys, Lancs. FYS 1RD
Douglas 17th and 18th cent. Laurie " Fergusson " Robertson 17th and 19th cent.	Dornock, Dumfriesshire Maxwelton " Craigdarroch " Moneydie, Perthshire	355 John Q.S. Phillips c/o Bishopscourt P.O. Box 42 Onitsha Anambra State Nigeria.
Spalding	Dumfries and Galloway	356 Miss F.M. Spalding 12 Rainford Road Stanstead, Essex
Liberton, Libberton		357 Wm. John Liberton Vijverstraat 40. 4711 GN St 'Willebrord Holland.
Erskine Snodgrass McKenzie	Scotland and Liverpool " "	358 Mrs. J.S. Spencer 19 Willoughbys Walk Downley
Armstrongs and associated families Nixon Crosier Fairbairn Kinmont Elliot	Worldwide "The Armstrong Trust Ltd." S. Scotland Borders. " " " "	359 Edward H. Armstrong Charges Brieryshaw, Kirkton Ewesdale, By Langholm D.G.B. OHJ. Dumfriesshire.
Donaldson 19th cent. Kirk " Brown " Hutchison "	Abernethy or Forgandenny Airdrie, Shotts. Lanarksh. Carnock, Fifeshire, Oakley? Abernethy—Forgandenny Perthshire.	360 C.G. Donaldson 21 Glenmore Str., Glenleith, Dunedin N.Z.

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address* Tel. No.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

Carruthers	Dumfries/Ayr area Australia and N.Z.	361 Powlr. Gary J. Carruthers Senior Sailors Mess H.M.A.S. Albatross Nowra IVSW 2540 Australia.	Holds a great deal of material including 25 Branch trees back to 11th century.
Carlisle -- Carlyle Lysaght/Maclysaght	Dumfries Ireland. Co. Clare perhaps		
Cairns	Glasgow	362 Miss Fiona Cairns 54, Weir Terrace, Waiduru North Island N.Z.	
Sandy	Glasgow area. Edinburgh area 1710.	363 Mrs. B. Homan, R.R.5, Goderich, Ontario, Canada N7A 3Y2.	
MacAndrew	Anywhere	364 R. Verner, "Happy Home" 54, Broadway Close, Bourne, Lince. P.E.10 9BN	
Thomson	Stirlingshire	365 Mrs. Carol A. Thomson Box 77, RR1, Eldoe's, Trl. Crt. Grand Prairie, Alberta Canada, THV 2Z8	
McAnsh	"		
Gardiner	"		
Small	"		
Adair	"		
Crichtonq	Dunfermline--Markinch		
Pratt	Dunfermline--Markinch		
Dewar	Dunfermline--Markinch		
Horn	Balgownie--Markinch		
Swine	Balewire--Markinch		
Campbell	Balewire--Markinch		
Melville	Markinch--Dumfermline		
Lindsay	Markinch		
Greig	Wemyss		
Alder	Markinch		
Elder	Kettle, Fife		
Mackie	Kettle		
Neilsone	Kettle		
Irving	S.E. Dumfriesshire	366 John M. Irving 2, Somerset Road Harrogate N. Yorkshire HG2 0LY	
Tiffin	Inverness area.		
McTiffin	Anywhere		

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address* Tel. No.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

Hume Hunter Scott Wilson	Roxburghshire " " "	367 Olier D. Valliere 2733, Walnut Road, Norman, Oklahoma 73069 U.S.A.
Biggar Spence McGowan Morton Robertson Walker Smith Black	Dumfries " Glencairn P. " " " " " " " " " " " "	368 Mrs. Nancy B. Fray, 9 Kelly Street, Montrose, Penna 18801 U.S.A.
McAllister] Keith]	Army	369 Mrs. Henry D. Johnston RTI, Box. 49 Roland Arkansas 72135 U.S.A.
Robinson Wooldridge	Ireland	
Graham] Livingstone]	Argyllshire "	370 Mrs. Arthur Benoit 5020 W. River Rd., Muskegon Mich. 49445 U.S.A.
Macconnell MacLeod Tolmie Brown Sandy] Drummond]	Scotland (possibly Argyll) Aiyth, Perthshire Eigg	
Sloan] Anderson] Muir] Paterson] Steel Aitken Anderson McAllister Stark Brown] Hughes] Henderson] Meldrom]	Ayr (or district) " " " Cumbernauld " " Auchenkil " " " Newbattle and Laith Edinburgh	371 Mrs. M.J. Roberts 434 McIvor Road, Bendigo 3550 Australia.

<i>Family Being Researched</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Name and Address*</i> <i>Tel. No.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------	---

Hyslop] Weir] Copeland] Brownrigg]	Dumfries Truro, Nova Scotia	372 Miss Una K. Loft 3 Hilderton, Ontario, Canada N0M 2A0
--	------------------------------------	---

QUERIES

74. DORRANCE—DORRANS. Variant traditions state this family fled from France in 1572, arriving in either Scotland or Ireland. One place of lengthy residence was Ballury, parish of Desertoghill, County Londonderry, whence several families went to Scotland from about 1800 on. An 1893 letter among Bates MSS., Rhode Island Historical Society, says in 1882, Scottish-born Dorrance in San Francisco stated the original settlement was in Scotland, not Ulster, and family were Huguenots from Normandy. The informant's grandfather returned to France to see kin and claim lost property, but was conscripted and served in Napoleon's armies, returning to Scotland, where he died aged 104 years. Any information on those of name needed.

John Dorrance Morrell, 187 Hicks Street, Apt. 7—B, Brooklyn, New York, 11201, U.S.A.

75. McGREGOR—Having failed to discover where in IRELAND my McGregor ancestors lived at the beginning of the 19th Century before going to DUNDEE, if anyone discovers a McGREGOR in any Northern or Southern Irish Register or other documents dated before 1860, I would be most grateful if they would send me the information.

Mr. A.W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, England.

76. BLACKADER—Thomas mar. Margaret Miller 7.6.1711, Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland, 10 children — Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, James, John, Michael, Thomas, Mary, William, Helen; wish to correspond with their descendants. Believe William was my g.g.g.g., grand-father.

Omar E. Blacketer, 7912 3rd St.Rd., Louisville Ky. 40214.

77. McKELVIE—information wanted regarding birth about 1818 of John, son of John McKelvie, wood & coal merchant and his wife Jane nee FLOCKHART. Parents marriage and ancestry wanted. John, junior, apparently apprenticed to Duncan and Flockhart, chemists, Edinburgh but in Australia by 1836 and New Zealand 1854. FLOCKHART's may be from Flock House, Cleish, Kinross-shire.

Any information on these families would be appreciated by: Paul Scriven, The Boundaries, Frostenden, Beccles, Suffolk, NR34 8BN

78. PROVAN—Andrew Prován, Bookbinder, resided in Glasgow and married Margaret Stevenson. A son William was born, 20th January, 1821 in Glasgow, daughter Mary born 2nd March, 1823 and son James, born 1st April, 1825 also in Glasgow.
79. DOWIE—James Dowie, Sailor, resided in Kirkcaldy. A son William, occupation Joiner, was born in Kirkcaldy about 1817 and married Margaret Kinnear of Cupar. They were married in Kirkcaldy on 15th May, 1839.
80. McCULLOCH —Alexander McCulloch, occupation Boot Closer, married Mary McLardy in December, 1866 at Partick. They resided at no. 74 Union Street, Hamilton, and a daughter Marion Ritchie McCulloch was born on 10th November 1867.

Any additional information on these families would be appreciated contact:

Gordon McCulloch Provan, 9640 Jacobi, # 8, Saint Louis, Missouri 63136 U.S.A.

81. MC KINLAY BOGUE: Need further information on GEORGE MC KINLAY and wife JEAN BOGUE, both probably born about 1800, buried Kilsyth Churchyard, Stirlingshire. Children: JAMES, ALEXANDER, GEORGE, AGNES, and JANET McKINLAY. Mrs. James R. McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046.
82. McKEITHEN is a name believed to be peculiar to North Carolina and is suspected as a corruption of McKichan. Could it possibly be derived from McEarchen? In this part of America "ch" and "gh" easily became "th", e.g. McLathlen and Faircloth.
Tom McLachlan, 76 Valley Fields Crescent, Enfield EN27QA would be pleased to have opinions.
83. JOHNSTON — Richard D. Gloor, 4843 Blackhorse Road, Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90274, USA desires to correspond with someone who could help him with the ancestors of ARTHUR JOHNSTON whose son JOHN (born about 1758) of Knockroe, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland emigrated to the United States about 1797 with son JOHN, born 1791.
84. ROSEBERY — My ancestors may have come from the estate of ROSEBERY in Temple parish, Edinburgh. I would like to correspond with someone who could help me learn more about that barony. Richard D. Gloor, 4843 Blackhorse Road, Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90274, USA.
85. DETMORE — My middle name and that of my grandfather, Robert DETMORE Johnston must have its' origin in Scotland, Northern Ireland, or Wales. I want to correspond with someone who can help me learn more about it. Richard D. Gloor, 4843 Blackhorse Road, Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90274, USA,

86. RAEBURN, John (1833—1909), coalminer and violinmaker of Largoward, Fife (b. near LW at Bungs of Cassingray, Parish of Carnbee), m. Helen Nicolson 1853, and his parents Alexander R. (coalminer) and Elizabeth McIntosh, and grandparents John R. and Ann Robertson. Reputedly distantly related to Henry Robertburn, the portrait painter.

also

87. LINDSAY, Lutit, ironmoulder, of Leven area, Fife, late 19C, especially origin of unusual name LUTIT, and other examples of its use in Lindsay family.

Any information please to Dr. David Croom, 11 Cannock Close, Maidenhead, Berks. SL6 1XB.

88. EADIE, Robert, born April 13th, 1798, son of Robert and Isabel Sharp. Robert's first wife, Eliza McLaws, married in Glasgow and had seven? children, and moved to Oakland, Ontario Canada in 1842. Eliza died in 1863. Robert married Margaret France in 1864.

89. FRANCE, Margaret, born in Scotland, Nov. 10th, 1833. Her father, Richard France, tenant of Ninewells Mill, died March 7th, 1863 at age 77. Her mother Isabella Wilson died July 2nd, 1849 at age 52. Margaret had three children (my grandmother) and died Dec. 29th, 1914.

Further information wanted, Beverly Adamsky, 2549 So. 69th, Milwaukee, Wis. U.S.A. 53219.

90. MOUNCEY — My great-great-grandfather, Lancelot MOUNCEY was born in Scotland circa. 1813.

91. HARRIS — His wife, Elizabeth HARRIS, was born in England circa 1822. the daughter of William HARRIS.

The couple emigrated to Canada, arriving in the Rosennath, Ontario (Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland) area, circa 1845.

I would most appreciate hearing from anyone with any information on the above two individuals and/or families, as I am currently endeavouring to pinpoint their birthplaces. Perhaps someone reading this Query might just be able to put me in touch with some MOUNCEYs and/or HARRIS descendants presently living in the British Isles or elsewhere whom they feel might possibly be related to Lancelot and Elizabeth.

Replies will be gladly received and acknowledge by: Mr. Stephen R. Mouncey, 577 Gilchrist Street, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9H 4P2.

92. What descendants are there of James Watt, the well-known Engineer? His family, as far as known is as follows:—

THOMAS WATT = MARGARET SHEARER

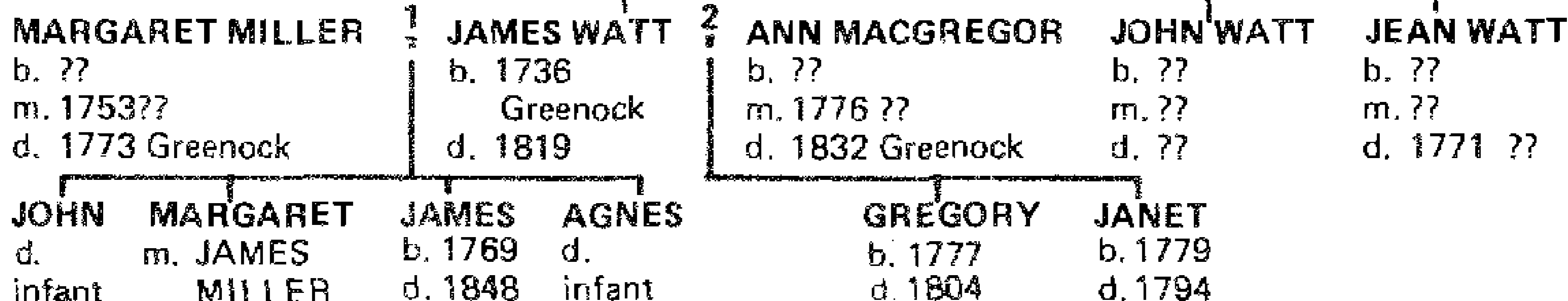
b. 1642 Aberdeen
d. 1734 Cartsdye

JOHN WATT

b. 1694 Cartsdye
d. 1737 Glasgow?

JAMES WATT = AGNES MUIRHEAD

b. 1698 Cartsdye b. 1701 ??
d. 1782 Greenock d. 1753 Greenock



I am particularly interested in learning whether there were any male WATT descendants of this family, especially whether any family line went over to Ireland!

Specific questions would be:

Did Thomas Watt have any brothers, who may have had issue? Did John Watt (1694—1737), uncle of James, have any issue? Did John Watt, brother of James, have any issue? Did John Watt, brother of James, have any issue? Did James Watt (1769—1848), son of James by his 1st marriage, have any issue? Did Gregory Watt (1777—1804), son of James by his 2nd marriage, have any issue? (There were a few other children in the above family tree that died in infancy and have been ignored for present purposes).

John E. Pattison, 2 Almond Court, Vale Park, Adelaide 5081

93. ROSS — desire correspondence with descendents of Donald Ross, crofter in Rogart, Sutherland, (on the farm of Rory Craigton or Little Rogart). Two sons George and Donald, removed to Nova Scotia in 1813. It is assumed that their mother's name was Isabelle since both sons named their first boy and girl Donald and Isabelle. J.B. Ross, P.O. Box 219, Lantz, Nova Scotia, Canada, BON IRO.

94. RAMSAY, One of my ancestors was James Austin Ramsay whose wife was called Mary Richards and whose son was Henry James Ramsay born on 9th December 1873, at Limekilns Lane, Liverpool. The 1841 Census shows a family, James Ramsay (30) livestock dealer born in Lancashire, Mary Ramsay (30) and Henry Ramsay (4) born in Lancashire. Can anyone give greater detail about James Richards who was born in 1811 and was he the same person as James Austin Ramsay?

I have also traced a James Ramsay married to Mary Richards from Oswesry at Chester Trinity Church on 13th February 1830 and also a daughter born to James Auston Ramsey and Mary Richards on 19th September 1830. Were there two families?

Hilda M Zuk, 207 Woodside Street, Doubleview, 6018, W. Australia.

95. MACDONALD, John McDonald, sailed from Greenock on 19th March 1821 on board

the Ship David of London to Quebec, to settle in New Lanark, Upper Canada. He returned almost immediately and published an account of the Voyage and its hardships in November 1821 in Glasgow. Any information about John McDonald would be greatly appreciated.

96. ANDERSON — Alexander Anderson and Janet Cardean married before 1772; both were buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's Perthshire. Information is sought about the family of Cardean in the 18th Century, by Mrs. R. Graham, 147 Broadway, Reservoir 3073, Victoria, Australia.
97. McCULLOCH — Elizabeth McCulloch was baptised on 24th November 1793 in New Luce, Wigtonshire and married Thomas Hinds before 1827. She died at Colmonell, Ayrshire on 12th February 1857 and information is required about the death of her husband who had been born in County Down, Ireland around 1786 and left Colmonell after his wife died. His son Robert Hinds married Euphemia Biggam in Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbright, and emigrated to Australia in 1861, Mrs. R. Graham, 147 Broadway, Reservoir 3073, Victoria, Australia.
98. BIGGAM, John Biggam or Bigham married Margaret Taylor between 1791 and 1802. In 1802 they were living at Kirkinner, Wigtonshire, and on 29th January, 1814, when their daughter Margaret was baptised, they were living in the Parish of Wigtown. Any information about the death or burial of the couple would be welcomed by Mrs. R. Graham, 147 Broadway, Reservoir, 3073, Victoria, Australia. BIGGAM, James Biggam or Bigham married Mary Burnie about 1824. In 1871 they were living in the Parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbright. Information is sought about their deaths, by Mrs. R. Graham, 147 Broadway, Reservoir 3073, Victoria, Australia.
99. WALKER, William Walker married Isabella McIntyre. Their last address was Bonhill, Dumbartonshire in 1792 when they were both in their late 30s. Information is sought about their death and burial by Mrs. R. Graham, 147 Broadway, Reservoir 3073, Victoria, Australia.
100. ROXBURGH, James Roxburgh, a ploughman with Charles Brown of North Fod, was born in 1770, lived in Inverkeithing, Fife and married Christian Cowper in Dunfermline in 1794. His son John, who lived in Charlestown, Fife, was born in 1800, married Barbara Lowden and had a son Andrew. Andrew moved to Cramond/Granton area and worked as a dock labourer. Any information about the family would be appreciated by John N. Roxburgh, 140 Rosemary Hill Road, Little Aston, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B74 4HN.
101. MENZIES of COMRIE, Duncan Menzies married in 1775 Catherine McDougall, probably the daughter of Alexander McDougall of Drumcharrie, and Catherine Cameron. There was a John Menzies of Comrie, an ensign in the Black Watch in 1736, who was promoted lieutenant in 1743. A Duncan Menzies was named in the Will of Sir Alexander Menzies, the First Baronet, in 1663.

A branch of the Menzies family settle in Victoria and South Australia and in the 1930s had a claim to an estate in Perthshire which they did not press. Any clues to connecting the Australian Branch with the Menzies of Comrie would be welcomed by R.J.W. Cain, 30 Henwood Street, Blackburn South, Victoria, Australia 3130.

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

Hon. President	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk Bart., Ph.D., Albany Herald. John F. Mitchell, C.I.E., F.S.A. Scot. Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A. Scot.
Chairman of Council	Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.A. Scot.
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, M.A. A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY. (Tel. 031-556 3844)
Hon. Treasurer	David C. Cargill, F.S.G., F.S.A. Scot., 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh, EH4 3LE.
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, M.A., LL.B., W.S., c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS.
Hon. Librarian	R.M. Strathdee, F.L.A., 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh, EH4 2EH.
Hon. Auditors	William Latta David G.C. Burns
Council	Mr A. A. Brack (Assistant Hon. Treasurer) Mrs K. Cory, F.S.A. Scot. (Syllabus Secretary) Miss A. S. Cowper, B.A., F.L.A. Mrs Shiela Pitcairn James R. Seaton, M.A. Mrs Rita E. Shiels Dr. Moira Simmons, MA, Ph.D. Bruce A. Stenhouse, M.A. (Deputy Chairman) James A. Thompson D. R. Torrance, B.Sc.