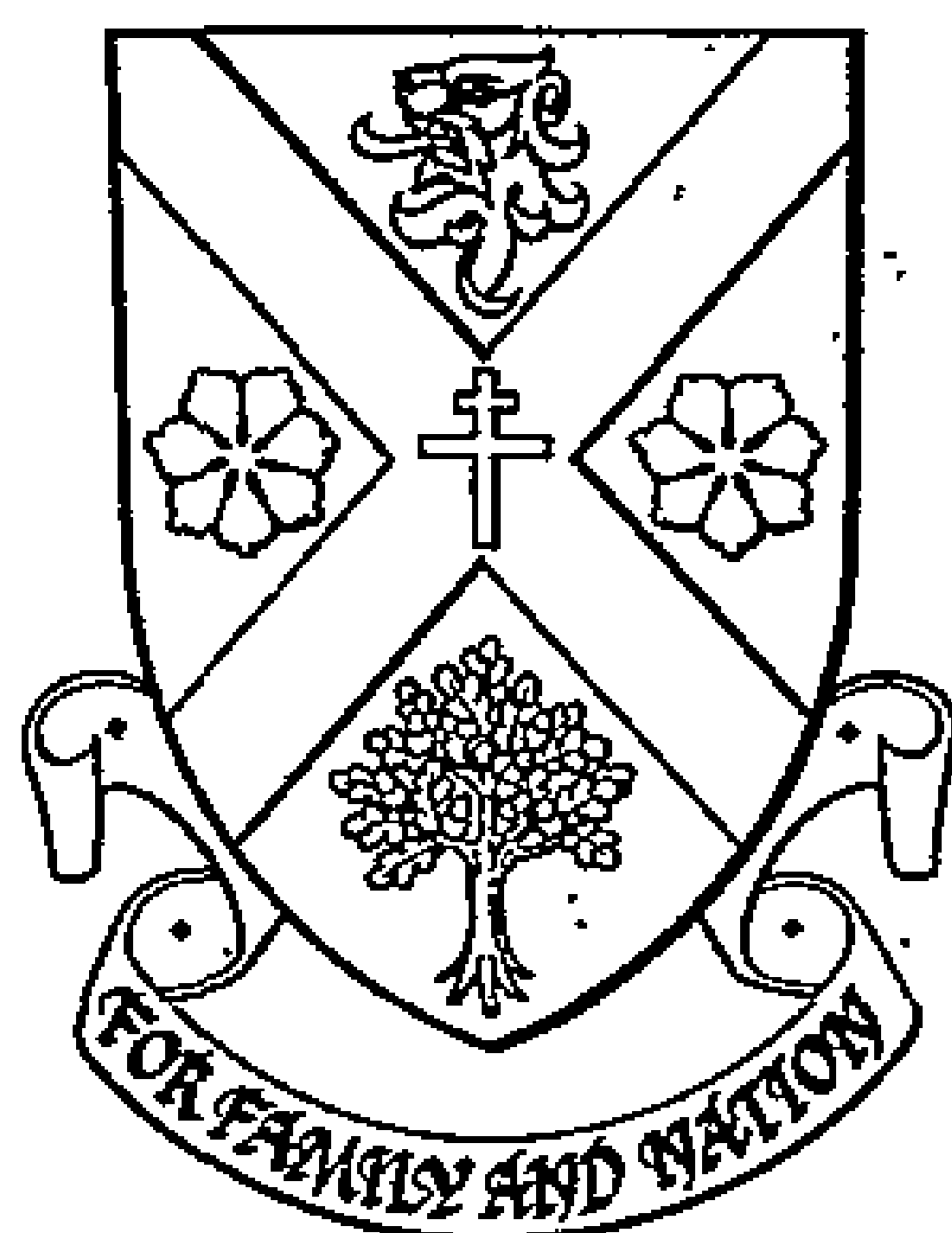


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
REPORT OF COUNCIL 1978-79	1
THE BREINGANS OF CLACKMANNANSHIRE by STANLEY R. BREINGAN	5
MORTCLOTH AND OTHER ACCOUNT RECORDS by LINDSAY S. REEKS	15
REVIEW	18
MACKERLICH CAMPBELLS IN THE BREADAL- BANE COURT BOOKS 1. by COLIN CAMPBELL F.S.C. SCOT	20
ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1979	22
REGISTER OF RESEARCH	33

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

REPORT OF COUNCIL

1978 – 1979

Meetings

For the fourth year in succession, the Society was again privileged to hold its ordinary Meeting in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. At the first Meeting of the season, Mrs. Sheila Mitchell showed us the film of her adventures in the Aegean in "Cousteau's Search for the Britannic". The Lectures at the following Meetings were: "Scottish Marriage Acts" by Mr. D. J. Baird; "Genealogy and Family History for Beginners" by Mr. D. Whyte; "Gaelic Patronymics" by Mr. W. M. Lawson; "Who were the Baronets of Nova Scotia" by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt.; "Genealogical Resources of the Glasgow Room in The Mitchell Library" by Mr. J. A. Fisher; "Chartered Accountants and Genealogical Research" by Mrs. M. J. M. Kedslie. Following the Annual General Meeting in November, short papers were given by Mr. D. R. Torrance on "Alexander Reid" and Mr. D. G. C. Burns on "The Island of Stroma".

In addition, in June, Members and friends met at a sherry party to say farewell to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mitchell who have gone to live in Bath. Details of their activities and their enormous contribution to Scottish genealogy and the Society are given in the December issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*. Their presence at the Society's Meetings is greatly missed.

Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants

Since shortly after the last AGM, Mr. Donald Whyte, our Chairman, with the approval of the Council, has continued the Canadian section of the *Dictionary* on his own account. It was recognised that the intricacies of compiling and editing such an extensive work were highly personal. The original idea that it should be a corporate effort had not produced results at home, where the future of his work could be decided by others. There had, however, been a magnificent response from people in Canada, mainly through notices in newspapers and journals.

The work has made excellent progress, despite Mr. Whyte's other commitments, and he hopes to produce a volume containing 7,000 entries, which, with dependents of emigrants not separately noticed, should record well over 30,000 Scots. This he acknowledges, will only be a small percentage of an indeterminate total, but nevertheless a significant contribution to Scots-Canadian historical literature. A publisher — preferably in Canada — will be sought during the next year.

The indices for Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania) commenced in the 1960s by Mr. Whyte, have been enlarged in recent years by Mr. Duncan McNaughton, Vice President, who reports that some useful correspondence is being conducted. Other sections commenced at the same time were continued until recently by Mr. John F. Mitchell, also a Vice-President, but are now in the Society's library at Union Street, Edinburgh. The main divisions at present are simply Europe and Asia. Some of the data collected is not strictly related to emigrants. Under India, for example, there are HEIC personnel. The information, however, forms a useful adjunct to the Library.

Register of Members' Interests

Following the publication of the *Register* in August 1978, a further list of additions was published in *The Scottish Genealogist* during the year, in September 1979. This was compiled by Mrs. L. G. Gordon, who still maintains an interest in this useful genealogical tool which she initiated. To her, and to her successor, Miss A. S. Cowper, the Society is greatly indebted. Further additions will appear from time to time in the Journal.

Library

During the past year the Library has continued to open regularly on Wednesday afternoons and a considerable number of visitors, including some from overseas, have found their way to 9 Union Street.

The stock of books and other material continues to grow, both through purchase and by donations, and the Librarian is most grateful for the many gifts which he has received. He is always willing to accept any material relating to genealogy for preservation in the Society's Library.

The number of books, etc., issued on loan to Members (some 69) has decreased compared with the figure for the previous year, but it is believed that, so far as postal loans are concerned, the decrease can be attributed to the hefty postal charges which are now in force.

There is certainly no falling off in the demand for information of one kind or another as the amount of correspondence has trebled. Much of it relates to the publications issued by the Society. It is regretted that a reply by return of post has not been possible and, in some cases, considerable delay has ensued.

Monumental Inscriptions

During the year, the survey of the county of Angus was completed and the first volume, covering Strathmore, was prepared for publication.* This has been edited by Miss Alison Mitchell. The rest of Angus, in two volumes, will follow shortly.

Of the 15 other *Lists* of pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions, mainly compiled by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, all are out of print, except for Speyside.** The Council agreed therefore to reprint Renfrewshire and this is now available.***

Members of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes in counties which have not been surveyed have promised to undertake this work and some lists from this source have been received and deposited in the Library.

* £5 to Members; £5.50 to non-Members, including postage.

** £3.40 to Members; £3.90 to non-Members, including postage.

*** £6.50 to Members; £7.00 to non-Members, including postage.

All available from Mr. R. M. Strathdee, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH.

Affiliated Societies

Membership of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society continues to increase, and the Society has now published five newsletters. A useful feature in the last two issues of the *Newsletter* is the parish maps of *Renfrewshire* and of *Dunbartonshire*, drawn up by Mr. J. Scott Fairie. These show the number of the *Old Parochial Registers* for each parish, and Presbytery and Commissariat boundaries. The winter meetings, held in the splendid hall of Hillhead Public Library, Byres Road, have been well attended. The first lecture of the 1979/80 session was given by our own Chairman, Mr. Donald Whyte, who is their Vice-President.

The Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society which commenced activities in June, 1978, unfortunately lost their Hon. Treasurer a year later. The death of Mr. George B. Currie, a former accountant with Lawson's of Dyce, was sad indeed, but fortunately his good work is being continued by Mrs. J. M. Florance. The Society has already published two newsletters, and one outstanding feature is the manner in which the query section has been developed. North-east Scotland has always had a great literary tradition, and it is gratifying to find it being continued by the F.H.S. Their 1979/80 lecture programme has been well attended, and included an *Introduction to Heraldry*, presented by Mr. Charles J. Burnett, Secretary of the Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Retiral of Honorary Treasurer

Members will have learned with regret of the retiral, officially from the date of the A.G.M., of Mr. David C. Cargill, Senr., who does so on medical advice. Mr. Cargill, now in his 79th year, has been Honorary Treasurer of the Society since 1962, and no organisation could have wished for a more capable custodian of their funds. The membership has increased three-fold during the past seventeen years, and the healthy state of the Society is due in a large measure to his wise guidance. The Society has been fortunate to have such a burden of work carried out so admirably on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Cargill hails from Brechin, where he commenced work with his own father, Mr. Robert S. Cargill, in the Royal Bank there in 1915. He served with the bank at Dundee from 1920 to 1925, then took up an appointment in the Inspector's Department at Edinburgh. In 1937 he went to Arbroath as Bank Agent, but returned to Edinburgh in 1945 as Chief Inspector at the Head Office. He later became Assistant Superintendent of Branches. In 1953 he became Manager of the Head Office Branch at Edinburgh, from which position he retired in 1961.

After his retirement from the bank, Mr. Cargill devoted time to genealogical studies, and became Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish Society the following year. He has contributed to *The Scottish Genealogist*, and compiled and edited two volumes of *Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions*, which were published by the Society. Mr. Cargill, moreover, involved himself in indexing work on the *Old Parochial Registers of Scotland*, and was responsible for the production at New Register House of a Typescript index for Selkirkshire. He is a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists.

The Council wish to record their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Cargill for his sterling service, and it is hoped to make suitable recognition of his contribution to the Society's well-being within the next few months. Mr. Cargill's duties are being taken over by Mr. Guild, Mr. Brack acting as Membership Secretary, and Mrs. Bartlett. The arrangement may be temporary, and subject to some amendment in the light of experience.

Finance

The continued growth of the Society's membership is most encouraging, although the number added to the Roll is slightly down on the previous year — 234, compared with 263 in 1977/78. It is also very encouraging that the numbers which have had to be removed from the list of members, through non-payment, is much less than the numbers added — about 70, against the 234 added.

A word of explanation regarding the Balance Sheet figures is probably required. As set out, the ordinary income has fallen short of ordinary expenditure by about £350, but against that one must take into account the £522 of subscriptions paid in advance prior to 30th September, 1978. Extraordinary expenditure on the *Renfrewshire Tombstone reprints* of £268 and the new item, *Strathmore Inscription Lists*, £671, should be regarded as Capital Outlay, so far as this year's figures are concerned, because no sales from these items occurred in the year ended 30th September. Further expenditure of £300 has since been incurred in binding nearly 500 copies of the Strathmore List which sells at £5 to members.

Printing costs have increased substantially, but this is partly accounted for by the increased size of the quarterly publication and the total number printed.

There is still quite a demand for Back Numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist* and the income from that source has exceeded the outlays by £175. Reproductions of all numbers are still available from the Library. These go back to 1954 when publication commenced. The price is still Fifty Pence per issue, with the Society paying the postage.

While we have reverted to publication of the *Register of Members' Interests* in the journal, there are still copies of the 1978 separate publication available from the Library and, no doubt, the demand for these will continue for quite a long time, as new members will wish to link up with those who have done earlier research.

Acknowledgements

This year has seen the appearance of the Society's coat of arms, granted at the 25th anniversary Conference, on the cover of *The Scottish Genealogist* and on the Society's notepaper. The Society flourishes and the Membership continues to grow, reflecting the great increase in interest in genealogical matters throughout the United Kingdom and overseas. This brings an ever-increasing avalanche of correspondence and work with consequences which are noted elsewhere in this *Report*.

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

THE BREINGANS OF CLACKMANNANSHIRE

BY STANLEY R. BREINGAN

The name Breingan has been fairly common in parts of Clackmannanshire since at least the beginning of the 18th century yet the surname is not listed by Black.

Various family traditions suggest that the surname is of Flemish or Germanic origin, and the spelling of the name appears to support such an origin. The traditions of different branches of the family do, however, differ considerably in detail and it is clear that at least some of these traditions must be discarded as mere theories invented by an earlier generation. The main traditions are however listed below since they may be of interest to future researchers:—

1. The family in Scotland originated in two German brothers who settled in different parts of the country.
2. The Breingans were Flemish silk weavers who fled to Scotland during the Huguenot period and settled in the foothills of the Ochils.
3. The name Breingan first occurred in the town of Ayr around the middle of the 17th century. At that time the family were engaged in the pottery trade.
4. The family were Flemish dyke builders who were brought to Scotland to assist in draining the extensive marshes which once existed in the vicinity of Stirling. In return for their labours the family were granted 50 year rent free tenancies of crofts situated beside or on the reclaimed carse land.

Unfortunately I have been unable to prove or disprove any of the above traditions or theories. The earliest reference which I have traced to date does in fact occur in the Register of Testaments for the Commissariat of Glasgow relating to the parish of Cumnock in Ayrshire wherein one JOHN BRAINGEN (SIC) husband of ISOBELL SHEILL is recorded as having died in February, 1686. It appears from the record that JOHN BRAINGEN (SIC) was a fairly prosperous farmer at Meiklehill which lies some 4 miles North-East of the town of Dalmellington and that he was a tenant of HEW CATHCART of Carleton. The names ANDRO MCADAM, JEAN GIBSON, GEORGE COLTON and JAMES PEADEN also occur in the testament but no mention of any sons or daughters of the deceased can be discerned. It may reasonably be assumed however that JOHN BRAINGEN either had no family or that his family moved to another part of Scotland since the name Breingan cannot be traced in any later records relating to Ayrshire and since the present members of the Breingan family now living in Ayrshire are all 20th century "imports" originating from Clackmannanshire stock.

What appears to be a reference to the surname Breingan occurs in the Hearth Tax Records (deponed upon in 1694) of Blackford Parish, viz:—

Line 65 — MULD 2, HENRIE BIRGNAN (SIC) and JOHN MARTINE 2.

The Hearth Tax reference to HENRIE BIRGNAN may however be misleading since the names BRANZEN, BRANSEANE and BRANIAN which are similar to but probably distinct from BREINGAN commonly occur in the late 17th and early 18th century

Register of Testaments covering the parishes of Blackfort and Muthill. On the other hand it is likely that the name on the Hearth Tax list is the first authentic record of a Breingan in the East side of Scotland since the name reoccurs with "correct" spelling in the old parochial registers of Alva, Clackmannanshire, viz:—

January 22nd 1721:	GEORGE lawful son to HENRY BREINGAN and MARY TORRY in Crofthead was baptised.
June 28th 1724:	ISOBEL lawful daughter to HENRY BREINGAN and MARY TORRY sub-tenants in Greenhead was baptised.

The present Breingan stock seems to be descended primarily from a JAMES BREINGAN (born 15th April, 1718 died 11th March, 1760) and his brother WILLIAM (died 20th June, 1778). These brothers were possibly sons of the HENRY BREINGAN and MARY TORRY mentioned above since they both lived near Alva in their early years and were in fact tenants of a farm known as Burnside of Alva. The old parochial records show that James married a MARY DALGLEISH in 1744 and settled as a "fewar and portioner of Westertown of Tillicoultry" and that William married a JANET BONNER in 1753 finally becoming tenant at Foot of Town, Nethermain, Dollar.

The infamous WILLIAM BREINGAN who was anti-burgher minister at Peebles from 1787 to 1800 and minister at Tillicoultry from 1801 until deposed in 1808 was probably a son of William Breingan and Janet Bonner. A son William is certainly recorded as having been born to the above couple on 7th June 1758. The birth of a son William to James Breingan and Mary Dalgleish is, however, also on record. In this case the date of birth is given as 29th July 1753. We cannot therefore say with certainty to whom the offending offspring belonged. We can nevertheless be in no doubt that the Rev. William Breingan was the black sheep of the family as the following extract shows:—

Extract from "History of the Congregations of the
U.P. Church 1733 — 1900" by Robert Small

"Page 704 — Tillicoultry —

First Minister — WILLIAM BREINGAN, a native of Dollar, who had been loosed from Peebles by the Synod in April 1800. His name was then placed on the probationer list, and while acting in that capacity he had to be dealt with by Stirling Presbytery for not fulfilling his appointments. Inducted to Tillicoultry, 1st October 1801, and though the day was extremely cold the services were conducted in the open air. Under Mr. Breingan's ministry the elements of real success were wanting, as the close makes manifest. In July 1806 he was censured by the Presbytery for an act of intemperance, admitted by himself, and weightier work followed. In the beginning of 1807 the congregation complained about some parts of their minister's conduct. It gives a humiliating view of ministerial character to read that one Saturday night he was in a public house in Tillicoultry, where he remained till eight or nine on the Sabbath morning, and that he owned the season to have been unseemly, the time ill-spent, and the company improper. He pleaded, indeed, that he had no fixed place of residence, but it comes out that the house

in which he lodged was close at hand. No wonder though the people felt much discouraged and alleged that several had left the church, and others who had been favourably inclined towards Secession principles were prevented acceding. The case ought to have been pressed to a severance at once, but, though Mr. Breingan was never allowed to enter the pulpit again, months passed before attempts at reconciliation were ended. Finding at last that the congregation was utterly averse to a continuance of the pastoral relation, the Presbytery on 20th October 1807 dissolved the connection, and referred the case in its essential merits to the Synod. There had been previous improprieties, but of a less flagrant kind, established against Mr. Breingan, and on 29th April 1808 the Synod deposed him from the office of the ministry and the fellowship of the Church. In January 1827 the following notice appeared in an Edinburgh newspaper:— "Died at Lyn Mill, near Alloa, on 15th curt., Mr. William Breingan, late minister of the gospel at Tillicoultry". It was a time of keen frost, and he perished from exposure."

While William Breingan and Janet Bonner may have produced a "black sheep" they were almost certainly also the propagators of a strain of public benefactors descended from their son JOHN BREINGAN who married JANE CARMICHAEL of Alloa on 20th April 1779. The first of this "improved strain" was undoubtedly JAMES BREINGAN who is credited in the following manner in "The Story of Helensburgh" (published 1894):—

"James Breingan, Provost 1836–9. Long before this and later Mr. Breingan was recognised as head of the burgh. In the days of its patriarchal government he was chief, universal judge, referee, and arbiter, settled all disputes, compromised all knotty questions, and possessed the absolute and unbounded confidence of the entire population. He was a shrewd intelligence and great tact, with a thorough knowledge of his fellow men, plain and simple in his habits, and, with all, possessed of the sturdy independence of spirit which once prevailed in the Scotch character. For many years he was postmaster and leading merchant in the town. He was Liberal in politics and liberal in practice, two things not always combined. Originally a staunch Old Light Burgher, he connected himself at the Disruption with the Free Church, under the Rev. John Anderson, to whom he had been and was, till his death, deeply attached, and not merely to the Free Church, but to all objects worthy of support he lent a helping hand. Many a poor, struggling, fellow-creature, aided and guided by him, had reason to bless his memory".

ALEXANDER BREINGAN the son of the above James Breingan appears to have followed in his father's footsteps since he was also provost of Helensburgh (1863–9), was a justice of the peace and was instrumental in introducing a public water supply to Helensburgh.

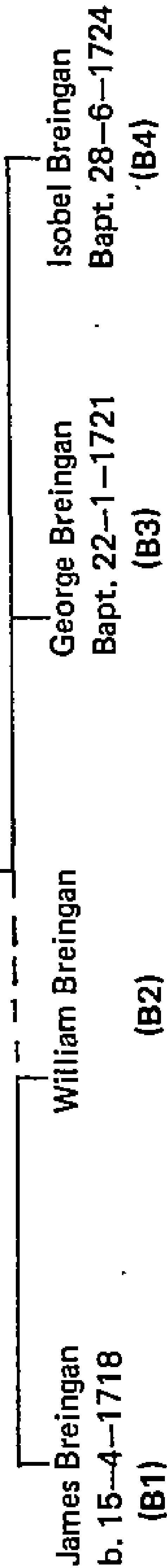
While few Breingans obtained the notoriety of the Rev. William Breingan or the local fame of James and his son Alexander Breingan, the majority fortunately appear to have at least left some record in entries in the old parochial registers or early census records. It has therefore been possible to complete the following charts as an aid to future research.

Stanley R. Breingan

(A1)

HENRY BREINGAN—M—MARY TORRY

(Lived in Crofhead, Alva but
were later sub-tenants of
Greenhead, Alva.)



NOTES: George Breingan (B3) and Isobel Breingan (B4) are recorded as children of Henry Breingan (A1) and Mary Torry. The parentage of James Breingan (B1) and William Breingan (B2) has not been established but it appears likely that their parents were the above couple particularly in view of names of children of William Breingan (B2). It has been established from the records that James (B1) and William (B2) were brothers.

(B1)

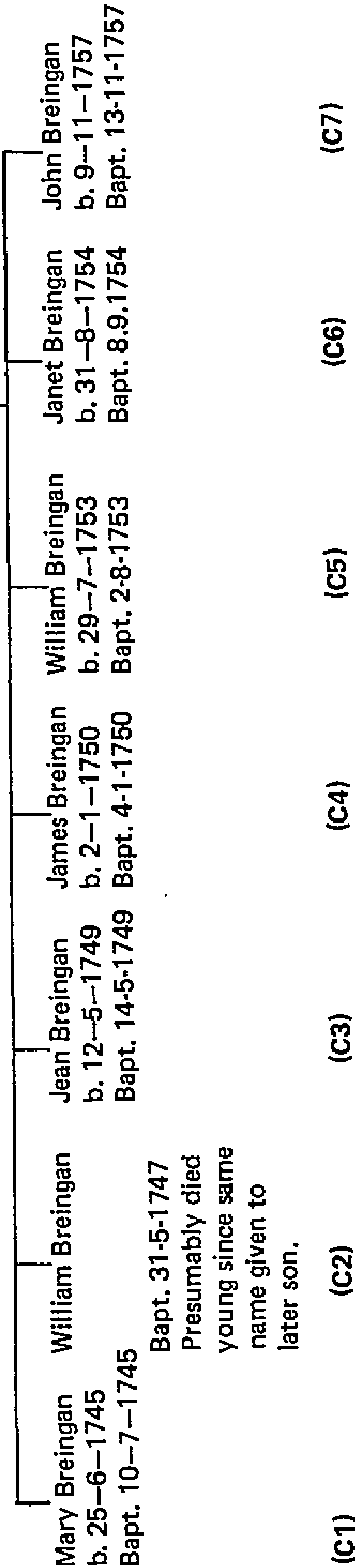
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JAMES BREINGAN—M 31—8—1744 — MARY DALGLEISH

B. 15-4-1718

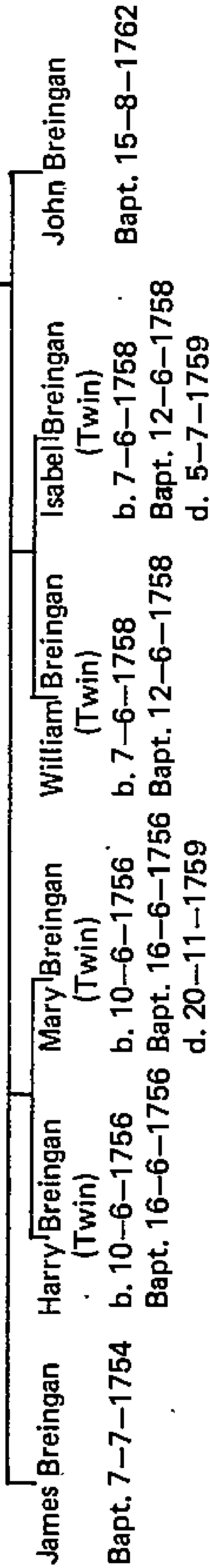
D. 11-3-1760

(Tenant in Burnside, Alva
and later Fewar and
Portioner of Westertown
of Tillicultry).



(B2)

WILLIAM BREINGAN - M 10-8-1753 - JANET BONNER
D. 20-6-1778
(Tenant in Burnside, Alva,
later Fewar in Westertown
of Tillicoultry and later
tenant in foot of town,
Nethermains, Dollar.)

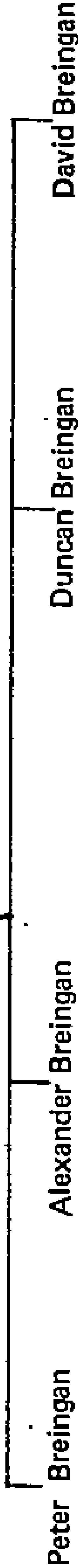


(C8) (C9) (C10) (C11) (C12) (C13)

(Possibly the Rev.
William Breingan
anti-burgher Minister
at Peebles from
3-1-1787 to
24-4-1800 and
Minister at
Tillicoultry from
1-10-1801 until
deposed 29-4-1808.
Died 15-1-1827 at
Lyn Mill near Alloa.)

(C11)

(C5) WILLIAM BREINGAN - M - ISABELLA BENNETT
(Labourer, Stonemason,
& Farmer.)

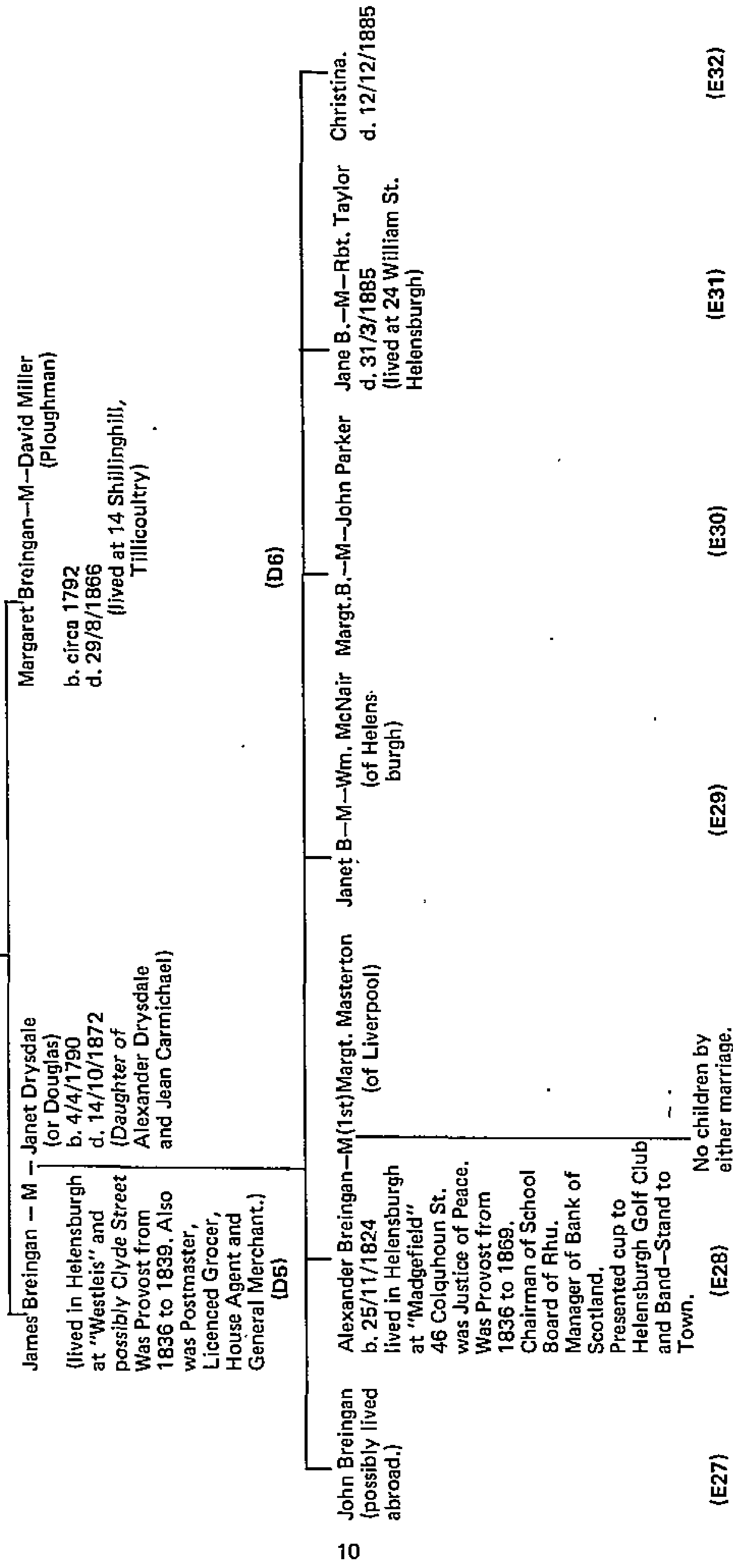


D1 D2 D3 D4

NOTES: The William Breingan who married Isabella Bennett appears to be the son of James Breingan (B1) and Mary Dalgleish. It is just possible however that he could be the son of William Breingan (B2) and Janet Bonner. If this is the case (C11) should be substituted above for (C5) and the details in respect of the Rev. William Breingan inserted against (C5) on previous chart.

(C13)

JOHN BREINGAN — M 20/4/1779 — JANE CARMICHAEL
(OF ALLOA)



NOTES: The John Breingan (C13) who married Jane Carmichael appears to be the son of William Breingan (B2) and Janet Bonner. It is just possible however that he could be the son of James Breingan (B1) and Mary Dalgleish.

(D1)

PETER BREINGAN - M- ISABELLA SCOTT
(Daughter of Isabella Scott)

b. circa 1786
d. 15/5/1859
(Maltman/Brewer in
William Mitchell's
Brewery in High St.,
Alloa. Lived in
Drysdale Street,
and then at Mar Pl.,
Alloa.)

William B. Peter B. - M- Isabella Mackie George B. Isobel B.
b. circa 1811 b. circa 1821 (lived at 43 King St. Alloa) b. circa 1834 b. circa 1834
(Tailor) (born Alva. daughter of Wm. Mackie (Miller) and Mgt. White) - M- Mr. Nico

(E1) (E2)

(E3) (E4)

(E5)

(E6)

(E7)

(E8)

Peter B. Wm. B. Mgt. B. Isabella B.
b. circa 1847 b. circa 1849 b. circa 1850 b. circa 1853
d. 17-2-1869 d. 26-12-1871
Catherine B. Margaret B. Jane B. Ebenezer B.
d. 6-9-1857 d. 2-10-1859 d. 13-7-1866 d. 29-9-1869
aged 6 months. aged 7 months. aged 16 months. aged 1 year.

(F1) (F2)

(F3) (F4)

(F5)

(F6)

(F7)

(F8)

(F9)

(D2)

ALEXANDER BREINGAN—M—4/10/1822—HELEN KERR (or KEIR)

b. circa 1796/97 (of Alloa)

(Born Dunblane, Agricultural

Labourer, Manager of Inch

Farm aAlloa. Maltman.

Lived at Back O'Dykes

Alloa and then at Mar Pl.,

Alloa.)

Samuel B.—M—15/1/1855—Jeanie B. Brown
b. circa 1825 (of Dumfermline)
d. circa 1911 (China merchant at
32 Mill Street, Alloa).

Wm. B.
b. circa 1826
(Appren-
tice Wool-
carder)
(E10)

Alexander B.—M—
b. circa 1828
(Lived at Izat
St., Alloa, Asst.
Shopman,
Baker/Labourer
Worker in
Dye-House)
(E11)

Mgt. Reid

Robert B.
b. circa 1835
(possibly
died young
since listed
in 1841
Census but
not in
1851 Census
(E12)

Peter B.
b. circa 1837/38
(Appren-
tice Iron-
monger).
(E13)

John (?) B.
(settled in U.S. A.
Newark, N.J.)
(E14)

12 (E9)

Ellen Breingan—M—
Mr. Erskine
(F10)

David B.
b. circa 1854
d. 13/1/1858
(F11)

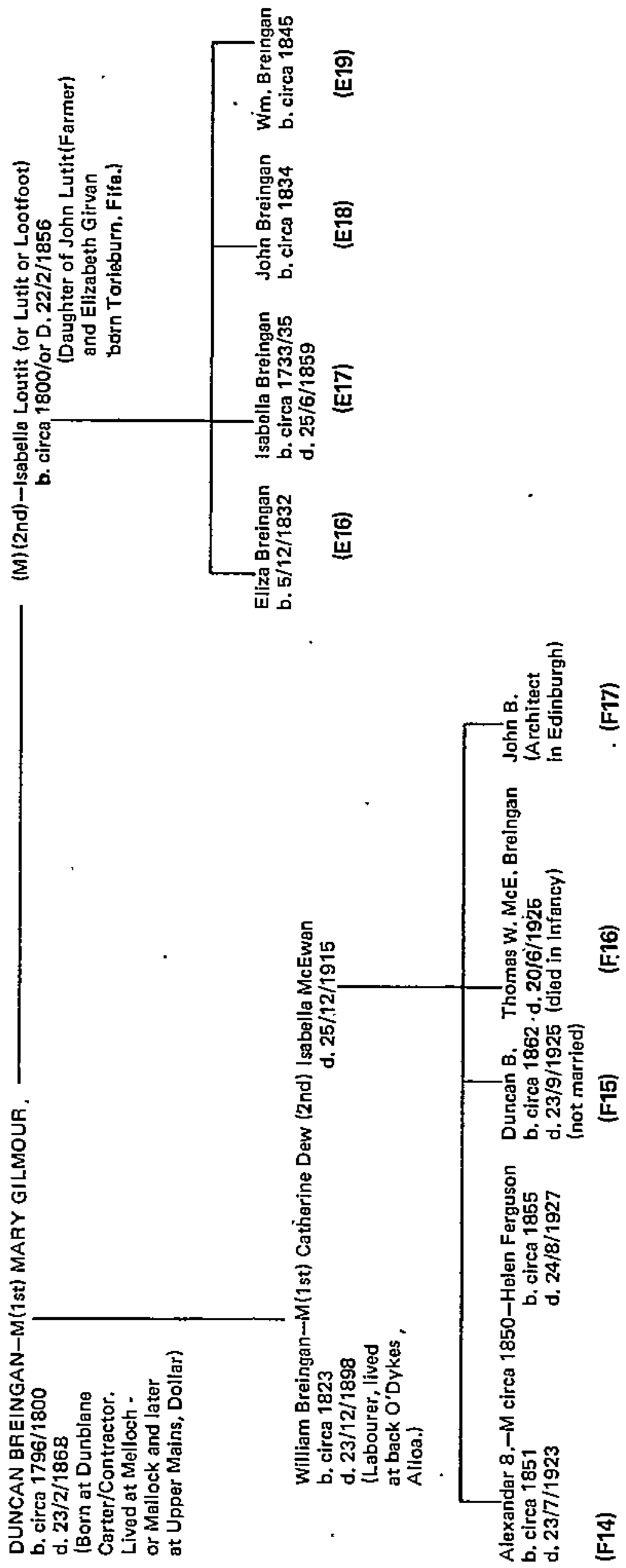
Margaret B.
b. circa 1859
d. 10/10/1863
(F12)

Alexander B.
d. 27/1/1863
aged 10 months.
(F13)

NOTES:

John Breingan's Name (E14) does not appear in the records examined by me. A descendant of Samuel Breingan (E9) is however of the opinion that Samuel Breingan had a brother named John who settled in Newark, N.J.

(D3)



(D4)

DAVID BREINGAN—M 19/12/1824—JEAN (or JANE) McDONALD

(date of Banns)

b. circa 1803
d. 17/1/1862

(daughter of James McDonald,
(Farmer) and Margaret Arnot)

b. circa 1800
in Greenloaning,
Glendevon or
Dunblane.
d. 9/8/1879
(Agricultural Labourer
on roads/stone mason.
Lived at Bogburn Cott.,
Gairney Toll, Kinross.)

Gairney Toll, Kinross.)

Wm. B.—M—Magdalene
(or Madalene)
Fairlie

Bapt.
11-4-1830

(lived at
Ferry Rd.,
Head near
Yokar.
Blacksmith
and
Foundryman)

(E20)

David B.

b. circa 1853

d. 21-12-1864

(F18)

Eliz. B.

d. 2-4-1860

Agad 1 year.

(F19)

Margt. B.

b. 25-9-1861

(F20)

Jane B.

b. 11-9-1863

d. 20-2-1866

(F21)

David B.—M—4-4-1892—Agnes McL.B.D. Robertson

b. circa 1867

Daughter of David
Robertson (Silver-Engraver)
of Glasgow and Agnes
McLeod Beverley.)

(F22)

Moved to Glasgow
pre 1892.)

(F23)

Benjamin B.

b. 20-12-1868

(Employed in
Grocery trade
by Charter &
Co. Glasgow.)

(F24)

David B.

b. 12-12-1827

Bapt. 11-4-1830

d. 24-6-1867

(Stone-mason.
not married.
Lived at
Damside Street,
Dunfermline.)

(E21)

James B.

b. circa 1831

b. 6/6/1832

Bapt. 10-6-1832

d. circa 1902

(Stone-Mason
and Steeplejack,
Lived in New
Road, Milnathort.)

(E22)

John B.—M—7-12-1860—Helen H. Symon

(daughter of
Benjamin Symon
Master Mason
and Margaret
Carmichael of
Milnathort,
b. circa 1834.)

(E23)

Peter B.—M—Euphemia B.
Morrison.

b. 4-6-1835

Bapt. 18-10-
1835.

(Platelayer,
lived in Markinch.)

(E24)

Alex. B.

b. 6-8-
1837

Bapt. 17-
9-1837

(E25)

Mgt. B.

b. 26-7-
1841

Bapt. 8-
8-1841

(E26)

Duncan B.

b. 11-4-
1846

Bapt. 2-
8-1846

(E27)

MORTCLOTH & OTHER ACCOUNT RECORDS

Mortcloths pertain to cloths generally of heavy material, which were put over the person at death and up to the time of internment in the grave. They were usually kept by one of the elders of the church and used chiefly in Scottish burials.

D.J. Steel in "Sources for Scottish Genealogy & Family History", refers on pg 82 to accounts for payments of dues for the use of a mortcloth, kept for funerals by the parish. The accounts indicate the approximate date of the burial, though it will include only those people in the parish who could afford to hire the mortcloth. Unrecorded are the poorer people who were normally not charged for the mortcloth. Sometimes the more affluent were excluded, as when one of them presented a mortcloth to the parish. This could mean that no fee was charged when the cloth was needed for himself or his family.

Mr. Steel further states in his book that "the mortcloth was not used for children under 10 years of age". This, I feel, is in error, for I have seen many records of a small child under 10 (one less than a month old), where a "litle cloath" was used.

Mortcloth records are particularly valuable where no death records in a parish are available. But they are non-existent in many parishes, and if one is interested in finding out if they are in existence for a certain parish, and for what time period, one should write to the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh to inquire. One should ask the Record Office to check for the charge account records of the parish for mortcloth dues which are concerned with income or charge accounts.

This past summer I visited the Scottish Record Office to check on their account records for Newton parish, Midlothian. The income or charge account records for Newton which dealt with mortcloth dues, among other things, covered the years 1651—1760. I have obtained photocopies of some of the above years, in order to make a further study of mortcloth accounts. My interest was chiefly in the early years where no burial records were available. Newton burial records do not begin until 1730.;

I learned that parish clerks differed in the amount of information they put down concerning mortcloths. The following are taken from the Newton charge accounts which were generally recorded once a week by the parish clerk.

17th Oct 1652 the session appointed two mortcloathes of London cloath to be bought of the money in the treasurers hand and recommended the buying of them to the treasurer & Thomas Haddoway.

31st Oct 1652 reported the treasurer & Thomas Haddoway that they had bought the "mortcloathes". The session appointed the "pryce" of the "Litle mortcloath" to be 8sh for a parishioner and 12sh for a stranger, the merble (large) mortcloath to be 16sh for parishioners & 24sh for strangers. The keeping of the mortcloths was committed to Thomas Haddoway, one of the church elders.

27th Nov 1653 item from Wm Hog for ye mortcloth to his childe 0/8/0

15th Jan 1654 received for the mortcloth for David Leggatt's wife 0/16/0

28th May 1654 received for the mortcloth to James Young's sone 0/8/0

13 Aug 1654 received for the mortcloth to John Galbraith's wife & his bairne 1/4/0

14 Aug 1664 refers to the money in the box to be employed in buying two velvet mortcloths according to ye appointment of ye session.

21 Aug 1664 James Collier reported that he had received out of the box the foresaid sume of 171/12/2 to help to buy the velvet mortclothes.

2 Oct 1664 received for ye velvet mortcloth to Helen Hunter 1/16/0

30 Oct 1664 received for ye velvet mortcloth to Alexander Haitley's child 0/18/0

16 Sep 1666 for ye velvet mortcloth to Margt Anderson in Dalkeith (nearby parish) 2/8/0

23 Dec 1666 for ye mortcloth to Jon Lumsdails John Porteous & Jon Oswalds children 1/4/0 (3 children at 8sh each)

It is noted above that velvet mortcloths were more expensive to rent than the ordinary mortcloth.

4 Feb 1672 ye cloath mortcloath to Agnes Waterstoune a chylde 0/8/0

19 Feb 1673 received for ye cloath mortcloth to John Cleghorn 0/8/0 (The only indication that the person is a child is the fee of the mortcloth although one could check the baptismal records of the parish)

16 Mar 1673 for ye litle cloath one to Jennet Drover received 0/8/0 (This child was baptized in Newton parish on 23 Feb 1673, dau to Nicoll Drover & Marion Bell)

27 Nov 1673 to Robert Harvie a poore man 2/0/0 (possibly someone donated money to this poor man which may have included a mortcloth fee)

Starting in 1674 there are many entries such as "for ye mortcloth 0/16/0" with no names given. About 1680 many adult names are given for the mortcloth dues but children's names are omitted for all entries. In 1686 most adult names are given and about 1692, some children's names are again given, and by 1699, most names for children as well as for adults, are shown in the mortcloth dues. Where children's names are given as well as adults, one can then check the baptismal records of the parish if they are available. If the proper entry is found, this may help clear up what happened to a child whose baptismal record is the only other record in the parish or elsewhere, pertaining to that individual.

Beginning in 1705, it is noted that "litle" & "old seall" are used in place of mortcloth, and seldom is the term mortcloth used. Other terms are: best velvet, old velvet, old litle velvet, & best litle velvet. Starting in 1725, initials are used. The following represent examples of each.

25 Mar 1705 John Jack litle seall 0/10/0
 14 Oct 1705 for the mortcloth to James Paton 2/10/0
 26 May 1706 James Johnstoun best velvet 3/0/0
 23 Mar 1707 Arch Rid old litle velvet 1/4/0
 27 Jul 1707 Margt Jack old seall 0/10/0
 4 Dec 1709 Nicoll Drover old velvet 2/5/4
 26 Oct 1712 Allison Boyd best litle velvet 2/0/0
 11 Jul 1725 John Robertson B.V. (best velvet) 3/10/0
 10 Oct 1725 Wm Smith's child L. S. (litle seall) 0/12/0
 13 Mar 1726 John Jack's child L.V. (litle velvet) 2/0/0
 13 Mar 1726 Wm Steel B.L.V. (best litle velvet) 2/0/0

After this and until 1730, sometimes the type of mortcloth is spelled out and sometimes initials are used.

The income or charge accounts pertaining to mortcloths, were not the only items listed. For instance, on 26 Oct 1670, is an item for John Jak's penaltie 5/0/0. This undoubtedly concerned a fine on John Jak (Jack). The Newton Kirk Session Minutes indicate that on 28 Aug 1670 John Jack confessed his fornication with Jannet Caldwell, and on 26 Oct 1670 he was rebuked before the session (the same date of his pentalty above).

On 16 Mar 1684 proclamation money by David Wilson 1/4/0 was paid. This evidently concerned David Wilson's forthcoming marriage to Margaret Nicolson, although the marriage record has not been found. However, under date of 16 Nov 1684, there was received from David Wilson money "wich Patrick Cunningham was owed ye session the tyme of his decease he sd David having married his relique". So here is good evidence that David Wilson md Margaret Nicolson who was previously md to Patrick Cunningham and had children by him according to the parish baptismal records. The parish records also record children by David Wilson and Margt Nicolson.

Then on 15 Mar 1700, there is this item, "for ringing ye great bell to James Mophet 4/4/0". This was often done when an important person died or the person was well enough off so that family members desired to have the large bell rung in his behalf.

There are also account records which are concerned with expenditures by the church and which show money given to certain poor people, showing their names and the amount given each. Other monies paid out by the church are also shown in these expenditure or discharge accounts, as they are also called. A few examples follow:

24 Jan 1658 to Jeane Lumsdane 0/18/0

15 Jul 1655 to Walter Turnbull surgeon the day he came out to fix David Hunter's broken arm 3/12/0.

24 Feb 1656 to Jannet Daill for 6 dollars which was consigned by her when her daughter was married.

It is hoped that this short discussion will encourage others to search out account records for the valuable data they often contain.

Lindsay S. Reeks

REVIEW

Some Sketches of the Early Highland Pioneers of the County of Middlesex, Upper Canada
— Hugh McColl — Canadian Heritage Publications, Ottawa — \$7.50

This is the facsimile edition of a work published in 1904. The author, at that time aged 67, was the child of Scottish emigrants who had left Argyllshire in 1829 and 1831. He had lived all his life in what is now South Western Ontario, and in his profession of schoolmaster, journalist, and postmaster had gleaned knowledge of the early settlers in that part of the country.

He starts with a description, of the life of the settlers, the difficulties and dangers they had to overcome, but also the pleasures and satisfaction in building up homes and farms for themselves in conditions contrasting with the restrictions imposed on them at home by hard landlords and harsh climate. "Grand people they were, but not perfect", and remarkably long-lived in view of the rigours of the climate and the lack of medical aids. Tobacco, Whiskey and religion were their comfort, encouragement and consolation. There was a great community spirit, with all helping to clear land by logging bees, and by raising bees helping the newcomer build his house.

The author then gives a description of township settlements and in doing so provides the genealogist with a wealth of names, all helpfully indexed at the end of the book. The lists of Highland pioneers furnished for each township could be very valuable. Letters copied from the Breadalbane Muniments give an impression of what the emigrant wrote to those left behind — mainly to lament the lack of a clergyman or appeal for fund to build a church.

No newspapers, no circulars, no electioneering, no stamp orator, no taxes — what happy relief. Yet the description of how sugar was extracted from maple, the tale of the long journeys necessary to get salt to preserve the pig's flesh through the winter, and the admission that the local whiskey was "much inferior in quality to the mountain dew of the home land," all remind the reader that, despite all the compensations, life was hard for the pioneer.

Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, by Sheila A. Scott. Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 1977. Unbound parts, 406 pp. £4 (members of the Society, £3.50). By parcel post in U.K. add 86p. Overseas postage 80p, special printed rate, surface mail.

Miss Scott has compiled a work of lasting value, in the same format as the county books previously put together by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mitchell, whose help with this publication is acknowledged in the Preface.

The burial grounds covered are Biggar St. Mary's; Carluke Old Church-yard and Mauldslie Private Burial Ground, Carmichael Churchyard and Kirkhill Private Burial Ground, Carnwath Churchyard and Westsidewood Private Burial Ground; Carstairs Churchyard; Coulter Churchyard; Covington Churchyard and Thankerton St. Johns;

Crawford Old Churchyard, with Leadhills Cemetery, Navvies' Burial Ground and Troloss Private Burial Ground; Dolphinton Churchyard; St. Bride's, Douglas; Dunsyre Churchyard and Covenanter's Grave; Lamington Churchyard and Lamington Episcopal Burial Ground; Lanark Cemetery and New Lanark Burial Ground; Lesmahagow Churchyard, with Blackwood Burial Ground and Corehouse Mausoleum; Libberton Churchyard and Quothquan Burial Ground; Pettinian Churchyard; Symington Churchyard and Major Telfer's Tomb; Walston Churchyard; Wiston Churchyard and Robertson Burial Ground.

There are useful notes about local sources at the end of each burial ground section, and at the end of the volume a list of **Services of Heirs** for the area, together with a list of **Testaments** to 1800.

SENNACHIE

"Our Galloway Ancestors Revisited"

by

Drew Landsborough, B.A., D.M.S.

Mr. Drew Landsborough's book "Our Galloway Ancestors Revisited" is a worthy follow on to "Our Galloway Ancestors" by John McLandsborough (pub. Bradford 1898). To what is already known of the Kells, Carsphairn etc. district of Galloway, and further afield to Ayrshire and the world-wide spread of the names McClamroch-Lamrock—Lambroughton-Landsborough, much detail has been added. This covers associated families, particularly Gordon, Chalmers and Cunninghame, and there is an index.

Mr. Landsborough is one of our members; he has studied many old documents in his search for enlightenment on the life and times of his ancestors, and students of other families in the districts covered could well benefit from his research. The book, with its soon-to-be-published Volume II, has many sidelights of interest to the genealogist; maps and illustrations add colour to the bald genealogical facts, and the set up is unusual. He manages to include the past and present members of the family since 1040 on the one chart, yet keeping it legible. Volume II covers new research into Scottish emigration to Virginia during the 18th century.

All in all, the work is to be recommended, and it is hoped further histories will follow from the same pen; for, in spite of the wide range of research done by past historians, much remains to be clarified in the field of Galloway history.

The second edition of Vol. I. of "Our Galloway Ancestors Revisited" is to be printed during 1980, together with the first edition of Vol. II. Mr. Landsborough asks that orders for both books, with payment @ £9.50 each (plus £1 for P & P in United Kingdom and £3 abroad), should be sent to him as early as possible: Mr. D.M. Landsborough, Kirklandrigg, Dalton, by Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. (payments from abroad preferred in Sterling, drawn on a British bank.)

MacKERLICH CAMPBELLS IN THE BREADALBANE COURT BOOKS.1

By COLIN CAMPBELL, F.S.A. Scot.

"A Black and bloody headstrong race they were, I have seen some of them, and are still to be seen in that countrey [Breadalbane in Perthshire]." Thus the author, or one of the authors, of "The Genealogical and Historical Account of the Family of Craiginsh [Craignish] from it's first founder Dugall Campbell"² wrote of the "Clan Tiarlich of Arдонаig commonly called Shliocht Hiarlich Dui or the offspring of Black Charles."

The eponymous Charles is brought into the narrative twice: first, as above, on page 208 of the manuscript as published, where he is called the second son of Dugal (Campbell) 2nd of Craignish in Argyllshire, which Dugal is said to have died about the year 1220, and Charles is said to have acquired Ardeonaig in Breadalbane; and second, on page 234, as an illegitimate son of a later Dugal of Craignish who died in 1537. Here he is said to have witnessed a Craignish document of 1546 and to have gone to Ireland as a mercenary soldier (see also p. 237); and to have been ancestor of "the late Race of Clantarlich of whom is Charles Campbell present Bailly of Broadalbin & his sones Jon Peter Bane & Duncan."

This second reference to Charles, according to Herbert Campbell, has been heavily cancelled (although he seems to have read it without difficulty), while, he states, another hand has added, to the passage printed on page 208, the words "of whom Charles Campbell of Tuerechan in Glenlochy [Glenlochay] & his sons, Peter, John, Dun & Charles." (John, who died v.p., was in fact the eldest son).

Herbert Campbell, in his introduction (pp. 181-2) suggests that the cancellation of the passage on page 234, and the writing-in of the names of "Charles Campbell of Tuerechan" (for whom, see note 33 below) and his sons, on page 208, were "forgeries" by James Campbell, writer in Inveraray and Commissary of the Isles (see note 36). However, in 1949 there was discovered in the Campbell of Inverneill family papers (which Herbert Campbell, it appears, had not seen), a complete copy of the Craignish history (Campbell of Inverneill Mss., part III, no. 25) written in an eighteenth-century hand (not, according to the late Lt. Col. Duncan Campbell of Inverneill, the hand of Commissary James Campbell), and made when many faded passages, which Herbert Campbell could not read in the original, were still legible. The Inverneill ms. gives strong reasons for believing that the "forgeries were in fact alterations or additions made by Campbell of Sunderland, who helped Alexander Campbell, his brother-in-law, in the compilation of the ms. (see p. 251 of the published version).

Although the passages concerning Charles are, according to Herbert Campbell, in the same hand, excepting for the interpolation on page 208, it seems probable that they were written by two different persons; proper names are spelled differently, and one account mentions Breadalbane, the other, Ireland. (The Inverneill tradition is that Charles, a legitimate son of one of the Craignish Campbells, went to Perthshire early in the sixteenth century, after committing a homicide.)

In any case, the MacKerlichs, "MacKerlichs alias Campbell", appear frequently in Breadalbane records from the mid sixteenth century on. They seem to have had no visible chief, being tenants of the Campbells of Glenorchy and of Lawers; but on 2nd April 1795 representatives of "the Clan M'Kater Campbells in Breadalbane", "the Clan

Tearlich Campbells in Breadalbane", "the MacVruckäder Campbells of Breadalbane and Glenlyon," "the Clan Ich Kellegherne, also in Breadalbane" and "the Clan Haister Campbells" in Rannoch, signed a declaration at Killin in Perthshire acknowledging Sir James Campbell 2nd of Inverneill in Argyllshire (a descendant of Patrick MacKerlich in Morinsh, see note 24) as chief (Campbell of Inverneill Mss., part III, no. 2; copy at the Lyon Office). None of the signers called themselves MacKerlich, but that patronymic had largely passed out of use by the early eighteenth century. The declaration is referred to in Lord Lyon Innes of Learney's *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland* (1938), pp. 34–35, and in his edition of Frank Adams's *The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands* (8th ed., Edinburgh, 1975) pp. 166–7; the date being given, erroneously, as 6th October, 1795.

W.A. Gillies, in *Famed Breadalbane* (Perth, 1938), p. 354, states that the MacKerlichs adopted the surname Campbell by agreement with the lairds of Glenorchy, but gives no reference. What Gillies may have been thinking of is a bond of manrent, dated at Candmoir (Kenmore), 7th August 1608, to Sir Duncan Campbell (7th) of Glenorchy by John M'Cairlich in Finlarig and twelve other M'Cairlichs, obliging themselves to perform certain services for Glenorchy, but there is no reference to any change of name. The bond is printed in C.N. Innes, *The Black Book of Taymouth, and other Papers from the Breadalbane Charter Room* (1855), pp. 357–8. In an article, "Cadets of the House of Argyll" by the Reverend P.J. Campbell (*The Celtic Monthly*, Sept. 1907, pp. 273–4), it is stated that "The Clann-Chearlaich, or perhaps properly Thearlaich — always reputed to be a branch of the Clan-Dugall [Campbells] of Craignish . . . appear in Perthshire as the Campbells of Wester Ardeonsig and Corryharnaig". The latter families were in fact cadets of Glenorchy; see Herbert Campbell's collection of pedigrees at the Lyon Office, vol. II, pp. 73–74.

The tradition of the descent from Craignish appears to have been independently alive in Perthshire as late as 1890; see Dun-Campbell, "Glenlyon Fencible Men in 1706" (*The Highland Monthly*, III, 1891–92, p. 220), referring to "3 MacBrachadairs and 5 McPhails of the Clan Charles branch of the Black Dougal of Craignish descent." (I am indebted to Dr. A. R. McNaughton, Hartlepool, for this reference.)

The Campbells of Glenorchy, who descended from a younger son of Duncan, 1st Lord Campbell (d. 1453) acquired at various times, from 1432 on, the lands of Glenorchy, Lismore, Benderloch, and part of Lorne in Argyllshire; and the bailiary of the lands of Discheor and Toyer (north and south sides of Loch Tay), of Glenlyon, the baronies of Glendochart and Finlarig, also Shian, Acharn, Glenfalloch, Morinsh, the forestry of Mamlorn, the thanage of Crannich, the toscheachdorarship of Ardtollony (Ardtalnaig) and the barony of Glenlochay (Sir J.B. Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage*, II, Edinburgh 1905, pp. 174 et seq.; Scottish Record Office, GD 112/2/61/124). John Campbell younger of Glenorchy was created Earl of Caithness on 28th June 1677, the title being changed to Earl of Breadalbane and Holland on 13th August 1681.

In a list of 394 tenants on the Breadalbane estates on Lochtayside in 1769 (*Scottish History Society, Publications*, 3rd ser. XXVII, 1936, pp. 211–213) there are no MacKerlichs; the most numerous are Campbells (34), MacLarens (22), MacEwens (21) and Robertsons (18). This appears to refute the statement sometimes made that tenants were prone to change their surnames to that of the landlord.

Contd. on page 24

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

ACCOUNTS for YEAR ended 30th SEPTEMBER 1979

INCOME

Subscriptions	£ 2,853.71	
Arrears of Subscriptions	113.91	
Bank Interest	251.91	
Sales of Back Numbers etc.	382.65	
Sales of Memorial Inscription Lists:		
North Perthshire	£ 39.56	
West Stirlingshire	13.30	
Speyside	89.57	
Upper Ward of Lanarkshire	109.02	
West Lothian	4.00	
Clackmannan	2.00	257.45
Donations		94.32
Income Tax recoverable on Covenants		45.15
Interest on Government Stocks (Gross)		353.00
Sales of Register of Members' Interests		419.36
Sales of National Genealogical Directories		8.00
Deposit on 1981 Edition of above		3.00
Sundries		12.80
		<u>£ 4,795.26</u>
Subscriptions paid in Advance		844.61
		<u>£ 5,639.87</u>
Balance brought forward		£ 4,732.60
		<u><u>£10,372.47</u></u>

Audited and approved:

David G. C. Burns

William Latta

Auditors 11th March 1980.

EXPENDITURE

Cost of printing:		
4 Issues of Journal	£	2,142.00
100 Reprints		40.00
INDEX		198.00
Stationery		593.92
Postages (net)		960.58
Sundries		148.91
Reproduction of Back Numbers of Journal		207.57
Typing		176.81
Library Premises:		
Rent	£130.00	
Rates	151.76	
Maintenance	136.02	417.78
Books for Library		44.97
Subscriptions to other Societies		119.10
Lecture Expenses		99.50
		<hr/>
	£	5,149.14
50 copies Renfrewshire Tombstone Reprints		268.25
471 copies Strathmore Tombstone Lists		671.25
(excluding binding)		
(All of both sets still to be sold)		<hr/>
	£	6,088.64
 Balances:		
Bank Account		89.49
Deposit Receipts	£	1,250.00
£1,000 15½% Treasury Stock at cost		1,017.56
£800 12¼% Treasury Stock at cost		813.10
£1,000 10% Treasury Stock issued at		955.00
Income Tax recoverable on Covenants		45.15
Income Tax recoverable on Government Stocks		113.53
(Both above since received)		
		<hr/>
		<u>£10,372.47</u>

The Breadalbane baron court books begin in the lifetime of Colin, 6th of Glenorchy who died on 11th April 1583 (Edinburgh Testaments, XIII, 133). They are listed at the Scottish Record Office, where they are now deposited, as GD 112/17, nos. 1 to 12; there is also a court book of the Royal Forest of Mamlorn, 7th November 1744 to 7th June 1764 (28 pages), which is GD 112/59/1. The entries cover the following periods: GD 112/17 no. 1, bundled papers, 1558–1741; no. 2, 11th November 1573 to 29th October 1575, and 10th May 1592 to 8th August 1599 (216 fols.); no. 3, acts and statutes of the courts, 1573 to 1618 (nineteenth-century copy, 29 pages); no. 4, statutes, 1615, and entries 4th January 1615 to 28th December 1620 (250 fols.); no. 5, 6 April 1621 to September 1627 (279 fols.); no. 6, statutes; and entries 7th December 1627 to 12th October 1647, with draft minutes dated 28th May 1657 (400 fols.); no. 7, 4th January 1641 to 23rd February 1643 (53 fols.); no. 8, marked “1669–1721” on the back, 20th April 1669 to 3rd November 1671, and 28th June 1681 to 1688 (99 fols.); no. 9, 2nd December 1691 to 19th June 1711 (109 fols.); no. 10, “Orphans Register of the Bailliarie of Breadalbane”, 17th June 1702 to 22nd April 1709 (37 pages); no. 11, 11th June 1722 to 21st May 1734 (507 fols.); no. 12, 25th July 1744 to 19th February, 1748 (94 fols.).

The reason for the gap from 1647 to 1669 is probably that Sir Robert Campbell 9th of Glenorchy got into debt, and his creditors entered into possession of his lands (see *The Scots Peerage*, II, 189). The lands were granted on 23rd March 1649 to Patrick, Lord Deskford (afterwards 2nd Earl of Findlater), and on 21st April of that year to John Schort, late Provost of Stirling and Mary Scot his wife (Great Seal Register, IX, 763–764, 774–775). The 3rd Earl of Findlater assigned the lands to William Ogilvy of Murie, his uncle, by 8th February 1656 (GD 112/2/22/52, no. 22). On 20th October and 17th November 1656 John Campbell, younger of Glenorchy and Ogilvy of Murie granted lands together (Patrick MacKerlich in Moorinsch being bailie to the sasine; Perth Sasines, 3rd ser. IV, 46r–47v) and on 17th March 1660 Glenorchy, younger, was infeft in the lands of Finlarig and others, following on a contract between himself, Ogilvy of Murie, and Robert Hepburn of Keith Marschall (Perth Sas., 3rd ser. V, 511, witnessed by Patrick MacKerlich in Morinsch and Archibald MacKerlich in Finlarig).

The courts were held several times a year, at various places. Those of the Perthshire jurisdictions, and “domini Carthusiensis”, Crannich, Strathgartney, and “Kingis Lands”, were held at Killin, Crianlarich in Glenfalloch, Finlarig, “Kandmoir” (Kenmore) or Thomnangyll; those for the jurisdiction of Ardtollony (Ardtalnaig) usually at Balloch (Taymouth). The Argyllshire courts (attended by Perthshire tenants) for Glenorchy, Benderloch, Lismore, and Lochow, were held at Kinchrachine, Drissaig, Achnaba and Fearlochan and Dalmally.

From 1669 the courts were usually held at Killin, Finlarig, or Taymouth, and the specific jurisdictions were no longer mentioned; the Earl of Breadalbane, who usually presided along with a bailie-depute, being described as “Baillie of Descheor and Toyer, Glenlochay, Glendochart, Glenlyon and Glenquaich” (GD 112/17/9, fol. 31v). On one occasion a court was held for the Glenlyon jurisdiction, at “Deiceich” (probably Deric-ambus, abbreviated, according to Mr. Whyte), on 25th November 1596 (GD 112/17/2, fol. 140v). In capital cases, justiciary courts were held on commission from Edinburgh.

The records contain an interesting early reference to tartan. In a court held at Kinkrachine on 22nd March 1630 (GD 112/17/6, fol. 69v), there is a “statute” establish-

ing the payments in kind to be made to the weavers of plaids, including "grey and quhyte [white] plaidis"; not what one thinks of as the usual Campbell tartan.

On 20th July 1699 and 15th May 1700 Breadalbane caused the officers of the court to sign an oath of allegiance, an "assurance", and an "association" in favour of William III (GD 112/17/9, fols. 36–36v, 40–40v).

The Clan Tearlach is referred to in the record of a court held at Kenmore on 21st November 1598 (GD 112/17/2, fol. 200):

"John Mctarlich as p[rocurato]r for John dow me conoquhy persewis Johne me conile vc tarlich ffor threescoir ten marks promiseist be him to [th]e said Johne to be fre of his molestatio[n] for his [per]taking w[ith] [th]e clantarlich ane yeir syne." The defender is ordered to make payment before St. Patrick's day next.

It is not mentioned what the "partaking" was, but it can be guessed at. On 10th January 1588/89 "Donald Campbell alias McCarlicht in Ardewniche" (Ardeonaig) brought action against "John Dow McConaquhir in Raw" (sic) for ejection of himself and his sons from the lands of Carie, a part of Ardeonaig (Acts and Decrees, vol. CXVI, fols. 273v–274). This John was evidently John Dow MacConnachie (Campbell), who died before 29th August 1607 and was tutor to his nephew Archibald Campbell of Inverawe in Argyllshire (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1952 edition, under "Campbell of Auchindarroch, formerly of Inverawe"). At some undetermined date Johne Dowe Makconnochie, tutor of Inverawe, had obtained possession of "the seven merkland of Ardewnak formerly possessed by Donald Makerliche" (undated document printed by C.N. Innes in *The Black Book of Taymouth*, pp. 248–9).

On 13th August 1590 Donald MacKerlich alias Campbell brought an action against Agnes Graham (his second wife); she had intromitted with his goods and he had been completely ruined by her and John Dow McConnoquhy, with whom she had committed adultery and to whom she had born a child (Acts and Decrees, CXXVI, fol. 235). Donald next, on 11th July 1591, conveyed to John Campbell of Ardkinglass his rights in certain lands at Ardeonaig (Register of Deeds, Dal., XXXVIII, fols. 16v–17v).

On 5th August 1591 a protestation was entered for Agnes Graham, "spouse to Donald Campbell alias McCarlich, page to Jhone, Lord Thirlestane, Chancellor" (Thirlestane was Chancellor from 1587 to 1595), referring to a payment ordered to be made to her by her husband (Acts and Decrees, CXXXI, fol. 350). Duncan, Donald's and Agnes's son, had action on 31st July 1593 against the deceased Donald's son, Charles Campbell, for production of the evidences by which Duncan held an annual rent out of Cultivrane (Cultibraggan; Acts and Decrees, CXLII, fols. 336v–337). On 9th February 1593/4 Charles Campbell, son and heir to the deceased Donald, entered a supplication against Agnes Graham, relict of the said Donald, and Duncan her son. Donald had died "in April last" (1593), leaving a chest containing writs, and Duncan had obtained an order for the contents to be produced before the Lords of Council and Session, which was done. The chest had remained in the Tolbooth, although Charles had often required it to be delivered to him. One of the writs mentioned "the deceast Donald Campbell alias McCarlycht in Ardewnycht and the heirs to be gotten betwixt him and Kathrene Murray his spouse". The Lords ordered that the writs be delivered to Charles (Acts and Decree, CXLVI, fols. 33v–34v).

Charles next raised letters of horning, 6th December 1595, against John Dow M'Ondochie, tutor of Inverawe, and others, for spoliation of the lands of "Ardewniche" (H. Paton, ed., *The Clan Campbell* (vol. II, unnumbered), Edinburgh, 1914, p. 45; *Perth Hornings*, vol. VII). And on 1st June 1599 Thomas Campbell alias M'Cairliche, brother, and the rest of the kin and friends of the deceased Patrick Campbell, raised letters of horning against John Dow M'Conochie, tutor of Inneraw, Patrick M'Conochie his brother, and others of the name, for the slaughter of said Patrick Campbell on the previous 7th April at the head of Glenalmond, "and cutting his head from his body after his death, and carrying the same upon a staff before them" (op. cit., p. 48; *Perth Hornings* vol. X). It would seem, then, that the "partaking" was some hostile action by the Clan Tearlach against John Dow MacConochie.

In the following list the names of MacKerlichs or "MacKerlichs alias Campbell" which occur in the Breadalbane court books are arranged under the lands⁵ which they are designed "in" or "of" (where shown in the record); the years in which they are mentioned (1615—1620 means that the person is mentioned at least once in each of the years included); and the total number of references to each person.

Ardchalzis: Callum, 1641 (3); Callum McConochie vic Kerlich, 1641 (1). **Ardchalzie West:** Callum, 1641 (1). **Ardeonaig:** Donald, 1627 (1); Duncan in 20/—land of, eldest son of Patrick, 1721, 1722 (2); John roy (officer there in 1691), 1691, 1700 (2); Patrick, 1697 (1). **Ardtollony (Artdalnaig):** John, officer of, replaced by Patrick MacRobert, 1616 (1); John dow, 1629 (1); John McDonald VcTairlycht (possessed Easter Tullich in 1615), 1616, 1617, 1630 (officer there) (4). **Auchlyne:** Duncan, 1637 (1); Malcolm McCarlich alias Campbell, 1745 (1). **Auchmore:** John, 1642, 1688 (2); Patrick, 1631 (1). **Auchinturrin⁶:** John MacKerlich late MacGregor, 1730 (1). **Auchomer⁷:** John, 1639, 1641 (2).

Ballinlaggan, Wester⁸: Donald, cotter in, 1732 (1). **Blarnahea⁹:** Donald, 1725 (1). **Brecklet¹⁰:** John McKerlich vore, 1697 (1).

Carquhoun (Carwhin)¹¹: Duncan, 1634 (1); Carie in Carquhoun: Duncan, 1631 (1). **Craigdonnclew¹²:** John dow, forester of (in 1594 called Campbell alias McTarlich), 1592, 1594, 1595—1599 (11). **Crannich¹³:** Charles, 1641 (2); Duncan (called "common drunkard" in 1620), 1618—1623, 1627, 1628, 1630 (18). **Cloichan¹⁴:** John down, 1638 (1). **Cromrau¹⁵:** Donald McTarlich dowie, 1617 (1).

Dalgarde; Dalgirdy: Callum, 1639 (2); Duncan, 1639 (1). **Drumnamuick:¹⁶** John dow, 1630 (1). **Duncrosk:** John,¹⁷ in or of, most often called portioner of; father of John and brother of Duncan, 1637 (GD 112/17/5, fol. 266v), 1626—1629, 1631—1637 (23).

Finlarig: Archibald¹⁸ (stole a white plaid in 1630), 1629, 1630, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641—1643, 1647 (15); Archibald, younger there, 1641 (1); John¹⁹ (officer there in 1637 and 1640), 1597, 1598, 1615, 1637, 1640 (6).

Glentendill:²⁰ Patrick, 1642 (1).

Inchieroch (Innishearrach): Donald, 1722 (1).

Killin: Charles, 1629 (1). **Kinnell:** John (1688) (1).

Lawers: Donald, 1595 (1). **Ledcharrie:** John dow McGillespick VcArleich, 1630

(1). **Ledcrosk:**²¹ John, 1627 (1).

Lix: Patrick, 1629 (aged 30) (1).

Morinsh:²² Archibald, 1670 (1); Charles, 1642, 1643 (3); Charles, formerly in Crannich, 1641 (1); Duncan, "former officer" in 1606; not to drink for one year in 1616; 1606, 1607, 1615, 1616–1621, 1682 (23); John²³, 1615–1624, 1626 (41); Patrick²⁴, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1642; 1670 (8). **Murlagan:** Duncan, 1636, 1637 (2). **Little Murlagan:** Duncan, 1598 (1). **Murlaganmuir:** Duncan, 1635 (1).

Portbane²⁵: Donald, 1670 (1); John, 1630 (1).

Remony: John dow, 1641 (1). **Revine:** John dow McKerlich VcOnochie, 1637 (1). (**Revucky**²⁶: John, cottar in, 1732 (1).

Ten Shilling land:²⁷ John dow, 1629 (1). **Tirarthur:** Archibald, 1632, 1636, 1637 (4); Duncan, 1682, 1688 (2). **Tiray:** Duncan, 1633–1635 (3). **Tomnadeschean:** Donald, 1626 (1); Donald buy, 1620, 1621, 1633, 1634 (5). **Tullich:**²⁸ Charles, 1638 (1); Christian, sister of Tarloch, 1644 (1); Duncan, 1624 (1); John, forester of, 1599 (1) John McConile vc Tarlich, forester of, 1598 (1); John MacDonald vc Tairlycht, 1617, 1618 (2). **Tullich, Easter:** Charles, 1637 (1); Duncan McCean gillespick vc Tairlych, formerly in, 1618 (1); Duncan, now in, 1637 (1). **Tullich, Wester:** Christian, 1641 (1); John, 1618 (1); John MacDonald vc Tairlycht, forester of, 1618 (1); Tarloch McKerlich buy, younger, cottar in, 1642 (1); Tarloch McKerlich Vuy, 1639 (1). **Tuierynan:**²⁹ John, 1639 (1). **Twenty-shilling land:**³⁰ Patrick, 1708 (1). **Tyaurdoch in Ardchalzie:** M'Conochie vic Kerlich, 1641 (1).

MacKerlichs not designed by lands.

Archibald, 1622, 1625, 1626, 1628–1630, 1634, 1636, 1642, 1671 (15).

Callum, 1642 (4); Callum, son and heir of deceased Duncan, 1642 (2); Charles, 1615, 1626, 1638, 1641–1643 (10); Charles, officer, 1708 (1); Charles, tailor, 1622 (1).

Donald, 1594, 1595, 1630 (3); Donald, cottar, formerly servand to Janet Anderson, 1734 (1); Donald buy, 1630, 1634 (2); Donald dow McCairlich vc Gillespick, 1618 (1); Dougal McPahdrick VcCarloch, 1629 (1); Duncan, 1592–1594, 1596–1599, 1615, 1616, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1625–1630, 1634, 1635, 1734 (42); Duncan, brother of John portioner of Duncrosk, 1637 (1); Duncan, deceased father of Callum, 1642 (2) Duncan, servitor to Callum McCaull, 1615 (1); Duncan, younger, 1616, 1617, 1629 (4); Duncan McCairlich buy, 1631 (1); Duncan McPaul VcArleiche, 1625 (1).

Gillecallum (at a court of the Lismore jurisdiction, at Drissag), 1620 (1).

Janet,³¹ sister of Malcolm McCairlich alias Campbell in Auchlyne, 1745 (1); John (father of Patrick, 1625, 1628), 1592, 1594–1598, 1616, 1620, 1623–1626, 1628–1634, 1637, 1638, 1642 (41); John, younger (at a Lochow court at Kinchrakine), 1638 (1); John dow, 1631, 1641 (2); John McConil VcTarlich, 1598 (1); John Macd(onal)d VcTarlych, 1618 (1); John son of John McKerlich portioner of Duncrosk, 1637 (1); John, officer (husband of Margaret McLawren in 1616), 1594, 1598, 1616, 1634 (5); John roy, 1688 (1).

Katherine, 1592, 1630 (2); Katherine nein Doinell vcCarlich, 1630 (1); Katherine nein dowe vicCarlich, 1633 (1).

Malcallum, 1574, 1598 (2); Malcolme McCaule vc Tarloch, 1595 (1); Marie McKerlich, 1643 (1).

Patrick, 1625, 1629, 1630, 1636, 1641, 1643 (8); Patrick, father of Duncan in 20/- land of Ardeonaig, 1722 (1); Patrick, son of John, 1625, 1628 (2); Patrick, officer, 1642, 1647 (3); Paul, 1596 (1).

Tarloch, brother of Christian in Tullich, 1644 (1); Tarloch McCoinel VcKerlich, 1639 (1); Tarloch McKerlich vuy, 1636 (1); (illegible) tarlich alias Campbell, 1624 (1).

Campbells known to be of MacKerlich stock.

Alexander³² son of Patrick in Tuerachan, 1733 (1).

Charles³³, in Craig (called clerk three times in 1688), 1682, 1683, 1688, 1692, 1698 (9); in Tuerachan (same person) (clerk in 1699; bailie depute, presided, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705 (14); bailie depute, 1700—1702, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1712 (11). Charles,³⁴ son of deceased Duncan in Inchdaive, 1734 (1).

Duncan³⁵ in Inchdaive (called deceased, father of Charles, 23rd January 1734), 1732, 1734 (3); Duncan, son of Charles in Tuerachan (same person as last), 1702, (1), and brother of deceased John, 1724), 1702, 1724, 1726, 1729 (5).

James³⁶ son of Patrick in Tuerachan, 1732 (1); writer in Inveraray (same person), 1733 (1). John³⁷ in Dalgirdie (died "about nine years ago", 1724), 1709, 1724 (2); John in Tuerachan (probably the same person as the last), 1701 (1).

Patrick³⁸ at Kenmore, 1733 (1); at the mill of Tiray (same person), 1712 (1); in Tuerachan (same person, father of James, 1732), 1732, 1733, 1734 (6).

Totalling the above, we find 414 references to MacKerlichs, and 58 references to Campbells of MacKerlich descent.

NOTES -

1. This article would not have been possible without the researches of Mr. Donald Whyte, F.S.A. Scot., who at my request made a very thorough examination of the Breadelbane baron court books. The researches of the late Miss M.F. Moore and of Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms, have also been of much help to me.
2. This manuscript, written c. 1722 by (in part at least) Alexander Campbell, advocate (d. 26th February, 1725), younger brother of George Campbell of Craignish, was published by Herbert Campbell in the Scottish History Society's *Miscellany*, vol. IV (3rd ser. vol. IX), Edinburgh, 1926, from which these quotations are made by kind permission of the Council of the Scottish History Society.
3. In the 1978 edition of Whitaker's *Almanack*, p. 229, it is stated that the present Earl of Breadalbane has no heir; but the destination in the patent of the earldom in fact includes heirs whatsoever (see *The Scots Peerage*, II, 203) and it may well be that there are several possible heirs.
4. The patronymic Mac Thearlaich is found spelled in many ways: MacKerlich, McTarlich, McCarloch, McCairlycht, etc.; rather arbitrarily I have decided to use the form MacKerlich, except in direct quotations.
5. Many of the places mentioned are marked on Bartholomew's Revised "Half-Inch" map, Great Britain, sheet 48 (Perthshire), referred to hereafter as B48. Of these, Lawers, Morinsh ("Morenish" on B48) and Tirarthur are on the north side of Loch Tay. Ardtollony (Ardtalnaig), Ardeonaig, Auchmor, Kinnell, Remony, Revine (Reamhan) and Tomnadeschean are on the the south side. Dalgarde or Delgirdy, Duncrosk, Tiray, Inchiaroch (Innishearrach), Murlagan,

Little Murlagan, Murlaganmuir (Murlaganbeg and Murlaganmore) are in Glenochay west of Killin. Finlarig is at the west end of the loch. Ardchalzie (Ardchyle), Auchlyne, Ledchary and Lix are in Glendochert, the next glen south of Glenlochay. For the more obscure place-names the following references are used: B47, Bartholomew's Revised "Half-Inch" Map, Great Britain, sheet 47 (Argyll; Stobie: "Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan" by James Stobie, 1783; Cameron: "An Exact Map of Breckalbana in Perthshire" by G. Cameron, 1770; McArthur: "Survey of Lochtayside, 1769", ed. Margaret M. McArthur, Scottish History Society, Publications, 3rd ser. XXVII, Edinburgh, 1936; Christie: John Christie, *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside, Aberfeldy*, 1892. I am grateful to Dr. A.R. McNaughton, Hartlepool, for much help in identifying place-names.

6. Auchinturrin, north of Tyndrum, at the west end of Strethfillan, east of the Argyllshire—Perthshire border (Cameron).
7. Auchomer, south side of Loch Tay, about three quarters of a mile SSE of Ardtalnaig (Stobie).
8. Ballinlaggan Wester (distinguish from Blairlearagan near Morinsh), near Acharn, on the south side of Loch Tay, about two miles SW of Kenmore (Stobie).
9. Blarnahea, not found on maps consulted. McArthur, p. 35, gives Balnahanaid, east of Craggan-estar and west of Lawers, on the north side of Loch Tay. Christie, p. 77, mentions Blernadark in Wester Ardeonaig, south side of the loch.
10. Brecklet. Referred to in a court held at Dalmally, Argyllshire, in 1697. Probably Brackley, one mile SE of Dalmally (B47).
11. Carquhoun. Carwhin ("Carawhin") on the north side of the loch, west of Lawers (McArthur, p. 27; not found on maps). Cary, east of Easter Carawhin (op. cit., p. 30).
12. Craigdonnclew. Stobie gives Craigcainaclough, a hill above the site of Carwhin. There was also a Craigharrow, in the officery of Ardtalnaig, south side of Loch Tay (McArthur, p. 126).
13. Crannich. Crannag, about a half-mile west of Ardeonaig (Stobie). Margnacranag, same site, on B48. Crannich, on the north side of the loch, near Cary (McArthur, p. 31; Christie, p. 43).
14. Cloichan. Cloichern, south side of the loch, about two and a quarter miles east of Killin (Stobie; Cameron). Cloichran (Christie, p. 74; B48).
15. Cromrau. Cromrar, north side of the loch, near the east end, west of Drummond Hill (B48). Comvier (Stobie), Cromvier (Cameron), all on same site. Christie, p. 82, gives Cromron, near Ardtalnaig.
16. Drumnamuick. Druimavuic in Glen Creran, between Appin and Lorne (B47). McArthur, p. 62, n. 1, mentioned Druimintuirk near Inchedny. Christie, p. 19, mentions Drumnamuick in Middle Stix (south side of Loch Tay).
17. John MacKerlich in Morinsh, Margaret Campbell his wife, and Dugal, Donald and Charles (all three under age), their sons, had sasine of the easter part of Duncrook on 14th October 1620 (Perth Sasines, 1st ser. IV, fols. 54—56). There was a fourth son, Malcolm, alive on 26th July 1625 (H.M. Register House, Laing Charters no. 1964, in which Margaret is described as "present wifa" of John, which may mean that he had been married before). The Breadalbane court books show another son of John in Duncrook, viz. John, 2nd August 1637 (GD 112/17/6, fol. 266). John MacKerlich "of Duncrook" last appears in record on 10th August 1637 (GD 112/17/6, fol. 271); according to a manuscript pedigree of Sir Archibald Campbell 1st of Inverneill, dated 21st April 1802 (Campbell of Inverneill Mss., unnumbered), he was known as "lone Crubah" or Crippled John, and died about 1650, having married first, Agnes, daughter of "Shaw of Knockheely" (presumably Knockhill: she is not mentioned in the Shaw of Knockhill pedigree printed in *Logie: a Parish History*, p. 86, by R. Menzies Ferguson, Paisley, 1905), by whom John is said to have had two sons, Patrick and Archibald (see notes 24 and 18), and, second, Margaret daughter of John Campbell of Wester Duncrook. His eldest son (by Margaret), Dugal, married Beatrix, eldest daughter of Duncan, brother-germen to Sir James Campbell 4th of Lawers by 26th September 1636 (Perth Sasines, 2nd ser. VIII, 204—207). Dugal was apparently dead by 1650, when "Dougall Campbell's heirs" owed for their part of Duncrook (M. Gloag, *Rentall of the County of Perth*, Perth, 1835, p. 64). He was certainly dead by 17th April 1662, when Lawers granted two bonds to his son John (Reg. Deeds, Dal., XXXIX, 166. 168).

On 14th October 1620 sasine was also given to James Campbell, lawful son of Little John Campbell in Glenquoich, of the 20/— lands of (Wester) Duncrook, this John being described on 30th November 1620 as "brother germana naturall to umquhyll Archibald Campbell of Murthile" (a cadet of Lawers; Perth Sasines 1st ser. IV, 56r—57v; 84—85). This family held Wester Duncrook down to the 1720's, although the descent passed through the female line (see the (Wester) Duncrook mss., 1623—1739, John MacGregor Collection, H.M. Register House GD 50/26/19; also GD 112/2/25/62). Colin Campbell in (not of) Aberuchill and Jean Fleming his wife had sasine of part of Duncrook on 8th January 1663 (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. II, 12v—13v, John Campbell in Easter Duncrook being a witness). Colin and Jean renounced the lands to Sir James Campbell of Lawers on 4th April 1681 (GD 112/2/25/62, no. 7).

18. For the Inverneill tradition concerning this Archibald's parentage, see note 17. He was a brother of Patrick MacKerlich in Morinsh (see note 24), and was probably older than Patrick since his grandson was over 21 in 1679, whereas Patrick's eldest son Charles (note 33) was born in 1650. Archibald was dead by 12th March 1679; his wife was Christian McKernand or McKeruill, alive in 1679; his son Dugal in Ballelagan, who had married Beatrix Campbell (both deceased by 1679) had a son, Archibald, over 21 in that year (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. VII, 289v—290v). In the John MacGregor Collection at H.M. Register House (GD 50/119/4) there is a Macnab pedigree "compiled c. 1690—1705" which states (p.4) that Finlay McAlester (Macnab) of Inchewen had with other issue a daughter, who married "Duncen Campbell sone to Archibald McCarlich his sone in Mornish".
19. John MacKerlich, officer to Campbell of Glenorchy, and John Mackerlich in Finlarig may have been the same person. John Campbell "alias M,Cairley" in Finlarig was witness to a Glenorchy sasine on 2 June 1595 (H. Paton, ed., *The Clan Campbell*, V, Edinburgh, 1917, p.142) and on 15 April 1601 we find him acting for "the barona of Barracheboyne", i.e. Campbell of Craignish (Campbell of Inverneill Mss., part II, no. 63, items 18 and 20). On 3 October 1601 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy was bound to enter John Campbell alias MacKerlich his officer and chamberlain, and John Dow Campbell "his brother-son" for burning the lands of the lairds of Carwhin (Donald Manteth of Kenquhin); the remission granted to Glenorchy for this crime was not to be extended to them (Calendar Register of the Privy Council, VI, 192). There are other references to John Mackerlich, officer, down to 1615. On 15 September 1613 John MacKerlich in Finlarig was fined for resetting the Clan Gregor (Cal. Reg. Privy Council, XIV, 635).
20. Glententill (court of Banderloch jurisdiction, held at Ferlochan). Glentendill, south side of Loch Creran, about three and a half miles NE of Fearlochan, Argyllshire (*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, vol. II, pt. 2, map of the diocese of Argyll).
21. Ledchrosk, in Glenquoich, south-east of Loch Tay, near Garrows (Stobie; Christie, p.19).
22. The earliest references found to MacKerlichs at Morinsh are dated 22 May 1552, when "Donald Makcarlycht" witnessed letters of reversion by John Campbell of Murthly and Marjory Menzies his spouse to Sir Robert Menzies of that ilk, of the five merklands of Easter Morinche (GD 112/75, no. 97), and 1565, when "Carlocht McCairlycht" owed for the fermes of "Morniche" for that year (testaments, IX, 15 August 1581.) "the barroun McCarlie" (a rather puzzling description) owed for the fermes of "Kinknock" (Kenknock) for the years 1566-1567 (*ibid.*).
23. (See note 17.) In 1620 he was called John McCarilych alias Campbell in Morinsh, bailie to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy (GD 112/17/1, 17 July 1620). In 1626 John MacKerlich in Morinsh and John MacKerlich in Duncrook are both mentioned in the same entry (GD 112/17/5, fol. 231v).
24. Patrick MacKerlich in Morinsh first appears in record (apart from the Breadalbane court books) on 21 November 1656 (Perth Sasines, 3rd ser. IV, 46r-47v) and is the earliest proven ancestor of the Campbells of Inverneill. For the Inverneill tradition concerning his parentage, see note 17. According to Herbert Campbell's pedigrees at the Lyon Office (vol. II, pp. 125-6) he was "probably" son of a second marriage of John Mackerlich in Morinsh who had sasine of Easter Duncrook in 1620. This is impossible, since John's only wife of record, and the mother of his known sons, was Margaret Campbell, still alive on 27 September 1636 (Perth Sasines, 1st ser. IV, 54-56; 2nd ser. VIII, 206-207), whereas Patrick's eldest son Charles (note 33) was born in

1650. If Patrick was a son of John, it must have been by an earlier marriage. (The Patrick who appears in the Breadalbane court books, 1634-1642, may have been another man, and possibly the "Patrick Campbell in Moriach" (sic) killed at the battle of Stronachlachan near Killin, 4 June 1646: see J. MacKechie, ed., *The Dewar Manuscripts*, Glasgow, 1964, I, 360).

On 26 July 1669 Patrick was described as sometime in Morinsh, now in Tomachrochar (a farm near Morinsh; GD 112/2/18/43, no. 1). He was still alive on 9 June 1670 (GD 112/17/8, fol. 21) and was dead by 24 March 1676 (GD 112/2/27, item A), perhaps by 13 January, when Morinsh was disposed to Campbell of Edramuckie (GD 112/2/27, bundle 2). He is said to have been killed in a conflict with the MacGregors in 1678 (pedigree of Sir Archibald Campbell, 21 April 1802) or in "the latter end of King James the Sixth's reign" (Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc. vol. IV, 1926, p. 208), i.e. before 27 March 1625, but the same story is told of quite a different Patrick, a natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell (d. 1631) 7th of Glenorchy. See M. O. (Campbell), *A Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort* (1882), p. 56, and John Christie, *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside* (Aberfeldy, 1892), p. 76; the latter gives the date as 1661.

Patrick's wife was Catherine MacIlvoyll (GD 112/2/68/140, no. 20), their sons being Charles (see note 33), Dugal, John, Patrick, and Duncan (GD 112/2/27, item A; Perth Sasines, 4th ser. IV, 244). Catherine and the sons (except perhaps Duncan) were alive on 2 April 1691 (Perth Sasines 4th ser. XI, 188r-189v). In the pedigree of Sir Archibald Campbell (1st of Inverneill), College of Arms, London, Pedigrees of Knights of the Bath, III, 95, Patrick is stated to have died in 1671 in the action against the Clan Gregor, and to have married a daughter of "Buchanan of Morinsh". This is the only indication that the Campbells of Inverneill in the late eighteenth century preserved the memory of Morinsh. No such family as Buchanan of Morinsh is known; the list of Breadalbane tenants in 1769 shows only two of the name, both tenants on the south side of Loch Tay (McArthur, pp. 78, 132).

25. Portbane. Stobie and Cameron give the site on the south side of Loch Tay, about one mile WSW of Kenmore.
26. Revocky. Rovucky, south side of the loch, between Easter Ballinlaggan and Tomgarrow (McArthur, p. 192-3). Stobie gives "Bovecky" (spelling uncertain) between Portbane and Ballinlaggan.
27. Ten shilling land. Between Easter Tullich and Achomer, south side of the loch (McArthur, p. 125, 138-9).
28. Tullich. B48 and Stobie show Easter and Wester Tullich on the south side of the loch, opposite Lawers, and places of the same name in Glenlochay, between Tiray and Dalgirdy.
29. Tuierynan may be Terivadín, near the north end of Loch Awe, on the west side (Orig. Par. Scot., vol. II, pt. 2, map of the diocese of Argyll). Tervine, same location, is on Ordnance Survey Map no. 53; Tirvin, on B47. Teirewen in Lismore is mentioned as belonging to Campbell of Glenorchy, 22 September 1642 (Argyll Retours, 60; information from Dr. A. R. McNaughton).
30. Twenty-shilling land was on the south side of Loch Tay near Ardeonaig (McArthur, pp. xxix, 110-111).
31. She had contracted to marry Alexander Macnab in Lix, but had married John Meish in Ballicrosk instead (GD 112/17/12, fol. 91, 14 March 1745).
32. Born 16 November 1713, lawyer in Argyllshire, died in 1765 (see ante, vol. VII no. 5, Feb. 1961, p. 9). Called 3rd son of Patrick in Tuerachan (see note 38) (College of Arms, Mss., J. P. p. 411 et seq., 1785). Called fourth son in the family Bible of his brother James Campbell, writer in Inveraray, 1744 (Campbell of Inverneill mss.). Designed son of Patrick Campbell late at Kenmore, he and Janet Waker (Walker?), spouse to Malcolm Criareir, had a natural daughter, Mary baptized on 12 July 1711; she had been procreate before Janet and Malcolm were married (Kenmore parish register).

Tuerachan or Duerachin, not marked on modern maps, is shown on both Stobie and Cameron as in Glenlochay, south side of the glen, between Murlaganmore and "Corharmig" (Corriecharmaig), about two and a half miles west of Killin.

33. He is usually called Charles Campbell, not MacKerlich, and signed himself so. Born 16 February 1650, died 21 March 1723 (see ante, VII, no. 5, pp. 1-16, where a lengthy account of his descendants is given). In the pedigree of his great-grandson Sir Archibald Campbell (Pedigrees

of Knights of the Bath, III, 95) he is called "Chamberlain of the Estate of Breadalbane at Tuerachan" and son of Patrick Campbell and of a daughter of "Buchanan of Mornish" (see note 24 here). He is called son of Patrick Campbell in Tomachrochar and Catherine McIlivoyle his spouse, 3 June 1669 (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. IV, 244) and son of Patrick Campbell in Middle Morinsh, 12 November of the same year (Reg. Deeds, Dal., XL, 434). Designed in Morinsh, he had a wadset from Glenorchy, younger, of an annual rent out of the merkland of Criag called Borland, 14 May 1675 (sasine 28 September 1677; see GD 112/13/22; Perth Sasines, 4th ser. VII, 130). On 13 July he, designed in Tuerachan but "in the contract of wadset underwritten designed in Criag" renounced to the Earl of Breadalbane the wadset of Ochtertyre (Auchtertyre) in Strathfillan (Gen. Reg. Sasines, LXXXI, 309-313.) On 17 July he had a wadset from Breadalbane of two-thirds of the lands of Tuerachan and Inshdyve (Innishdaimh) "presently possessed" by himself and his wife Margaret Campbell (GD 112/2/77/153, no. 12; Perth Sasines 4th. ser. XIV 214ff.). He was styled bailie to the Earl of Breadalbane on 16 January 1719 (*ibid.*, 4th ser. XVII, 343).

His wife Margaret was a daughter of Duncan Oig Campbell in Auchtertyre (Bath Pedigrees III, 95; GD 112/2/10/21, Auchtertyre writs, *passim*). Craig was in Glenlochay, east of Duncrook (Cameron) on or near the site of the present Glenlochay House shown on B48.

34. Charles, eldest son of Duncan Campbell wadsetter of Innishdaimh (note 35). Baptized at 21 August 1711 (see ante VII, no. 5, p. 3, and p. 10, note 12 for biographical note). He is called eldest son of the deceased Duncan Campbell in Duerachan, 10 June 1737 (GD 112/2/77/153, no. 7). He died, designed in Daldavie, in May 1739 (Dunkeld Testaments, IV, 342-4, and Warrants, 16 April 1741). Inshdyve or Innishdaimh, not contiguous to Tuerachan, is near Tomachrochar in the western end of Glenlochay (B48). Stobie shows Daldavie on an adjacent site.
35. Duncan, third son of Charles in Tuerachan (note 33), born in 1677, died on 19 February 1733 (see ante, VII, no. 5, pp. 3, 9-10). Called son of Charles, 3 June 1702 (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XIV, 206v), and son of Charles bailie to the Earl of Breadalbane, 16 January 1719 (*ibid.*, 4th ser. XVII, 343). The lengthy genealogical statement of his daughter Isabel, May 1802 (she was baptized at Killin on 26 July 1729) is printed, ante, VII, no. 5, pp. 3-6. On 22 April 1731 Duncan had a disposition, with remainder to heirs and assigns whatsoever, from Duncan MacDiarmid in Inshdave, of the lands of Daldave (*sic*); called a pendicle of Kenknock in Glenlochay and of the lands of Inchdave adjacent thereto, being a part of the merkland of "Durichan" (GD 112/2/77/153, no. 8; I am indebted to Dr. A. R. McNaughton for this reference).
36. James, eldest son of Patrick Campbell in Tuerachan (note 38), born 6 March 1706, died 26 May 1760 (Bath Pedigrees, III, 95). As the court books show, he moved to Inveraray in 1732 or 1733. On 8 October 1736 he had a disposition from his father of the wadset of 2/3 of Tuerachan and Inshdave, on which sasine followed, 9 October 1740 (see note 38). He was a captain in the Argyllshire (Hanoverian) militia in 1745, and took part in the skirmish at Ardnoc near Inveraray, where a Jacobite force under MacGregor of Glengyle was dispersed; later he was besieged at Fort William (Inverneill Mss. part III, no. 12, p. 33, ms. of October 1785). Later he and two other captains of the militia were unsuccessfully pursued by Alexander MacPhie of Glendessary and Donald Cameron of Glenpean for cattle allegedly carried off and damage done to the pursuers' houses by the troops in the summer of 1746 (Decrees, Durie, vol. 463, 7, and 20 July 1753). His will was dated at Fort William, 21 February 1746 (Reg. Deeds, Mack., 19 Sept. 1760). He was appointed Commissary of the Isles, apparently by 1755 (Ian Lindsay and Mary Cosh, *Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll*, Edinburgh, 1973, p. 172) and was one of three chamberlains appointed by Archibald, 3rd Duke, on 10 November 1757 (*The Clan Campbell*, III, 95). He was the father of Sir Archibald Campbell 1st of Inverneill.
37. He was born in 1673, and died, v.p., on 20 April 1719 (see ante, VII, no. 5, p. 3, pp. 8-9. Styled eldest son of Charles Campbell in Craig on 2 June 1688 (GD 112/2/10/21, no. 7). Styled son of Charles Campbell bailie to the Earl of Breadalbane on 16 January 1719 (Perth Sasines 4th ser. XVII, 343). He, designed in Dalgirdy and eldest lawful son of Charles in Tuerachan, had resigned the fee of the wadset of 2/3 of Tuerachan and Inshdave to his brother Patrick (note 38) on 14 June 1708 (Gen. Reg. Sasines, XCV, 237-240). As for his sons who are said to have settled in Virginia, I am informed that the records of King and Queen County there, where Hockley (said to be where one of them settled; population 50 in 1950) were destroyed in the American Civil War, and research has failed to turn up any descendants of theirs. For Dalgirdy, see note 5.

38. Patrick, second son of Charles in Tuerachan, and grandfather of Sir Archibald 1st of Inverneill; born 30 August 1675, died 25 July 1753 (see biographical note, ante, VII, no. 5, pp. 3, 9). He is probably the same Patrick who in several documents is called servitor to the Earl of Breadalbane (5 August 1702, Perth Sasines 4th ser. XIV, 214; Breadalbane account books, 1712-1718 (GD 112/21/78, pp. 1-124., and GD 112/21/226); Dunkeld Testaments, II, 146-150). On 7 October 1713 Patrick MacVean disposed the mill of Tiray to him, and in 1724 he was designed tacksmen of Kenmore (GD 112/2/77/150, nos. 8 and 18). He was styled in Twerechan (sic), tacksmen of Kenmore, 20 March 1725 (GD 112/2/77/150, no. 24). On the death of his father Charles he succeeded to the wadset of 2/3 of Tuerachan and Inshdaive, in terms of the resignation executed by his brother John in 1708 (see preceding note). On 25 June 1733 he, designed in Tuerachan, giving evidence in a lawsuit, stated that he was fifty-seven years old and had been secretary to the late Earl of Breadalbane (the first Earl, who died on 19 March 1717; see GD 112/59/5, p. 3; I am obliged to Dr. A. R. McNaughton for this reference). He is said to have been imprisoned after the Rising of 1715 for refusing to betray his masters' correspondence with Jacobites (Inverneill Mss., part III, no. 12, pp. 31-33). He disposed the wadset of Tuerachan and Inshdaive to his eldest son James on 8 October 1736 (Perth Sasines 4th ser. XXII, 393). He is also found designed tacksmen of the mill of Tiray in 1724 (GD 112/2/77/150, no. 18).

REGISTER OF RESEARCH (373-422)

Abbreviated entries of research interests added to the Printed Register will now be published in the journal as space permits.

FAMILY	LOCATION	PERIOD	RESEARCHER
ADAM	Glasgow	c.1811	376
	Lanark	1800-63	376
	Eng: Wallsend-on-Tyne	post 1880	376
AITKEN	Ayrshire		399
ALLAN	Linlithgow	1825-53	390
	West Lothian	1800-50	390
BAIRD	Glasgow	18c.	405
BARNHILL	Glasgow	18c.	405
BASH	Gt. Britain	18-19c.	402
	Ireland	18-19c.	402
BATCHELOR	Angus, Newtyle		414
BEE	Dumfriesshire, Thornhill		398
BEGGS	Renfrewshire, Eastwood	19c.	378
BELL	Dumfriesshire, Ecclefechan		398
	Galloway		398
	Glasgow	18-19c.	405
BENVIE	Worldwide		375
BERRIE	Leuchars	18-19c.	403
BLACK	Fraserburgh		414
	Longside		414
	Mill of Balcairn		414
	Old Meldrum		414

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
	Pitsligo		414
	Rathen		414
	Rosechaary		414
	Tyrie		414
BLACKIE	Edinburgh	18-19c.	383
BLAKELY	Belfast		400
	Ireland, N.		400
BODKIN	Inverness	c. 1740	384
	Skye	c. 1740	384
BOURNE	Ireland?	c.1772	385
BRODIE	Fife		419
	Kirkcaldy		419
BROWN(E)	Haddington	18-19c.	404
	Perthshire	18-19c.	404
BRYCE	Renfrewshire, Eastwood	19c.	378
BUCHANAN	Renfrewshire, Eastwood	19c.	378
CAMERON	Glasgow	18c.	405
CAMPBELL	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
	Dalchiorloch	1750	408
	Fortingall	1750	408
CARLILE	Glasgow	18-19c.	405
CLARK	Hawick, Wilton		382
	Kirkcaldy		381
	Roxburghshire		382
	Smeaton		381
	Scotland, Highlands.	c.1779	417
COCHRANE	North Berwick	1867	387
COOK	Arran		415
	Govan	19c.	376
	Eng: Wellsead-on-Tyne	post 1880	376
CORRIE	Dumfries-shire, Hutton and Corrie	18-19c.	411
COWAN	England, N.		392
	Ireland, N:Ulster		392
COWANS	Roxburghshire		421
	Eng:Northumberland		421
CRAIG	Glasgow	18c.	405
CRAIK	Angus, Glamis	1810	406
CRANSTON	Roxburghshire		421
	Eng:Northumberland		421
CRICHTON	Dumfries-shire, Thornhill		396
	Kirkconnel		396
	Sanquhar		396

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
CUNNINGHAM	Ayr		396
DALZIEL	Kirkconnel		396
DENOON	Elgin		398
	Inverness		398
	Nairn		398
DOBSON	Roxburghshire	pre 1851	418
DODDS	Greenock		400
	Ireland, N: Belfast		400
DOIG	Aberlemno	18—19c.	403
DONALD	Renfrewshire, Eastwood	19c.	378
DOUGLAS	Dalkeith		379
	Scotland	18—19c.	379,402
DOWAL	Rutherglen	19c.	378
DOWIE	Fife		419
	Kirkcaldy		419
DOWNIE/DOWNEY	Arran, Corriecravie	c.1799	386
	Ayrshire, Monkton and		
	Prestwick	c.1853	386
	Kilmory	c.1799	386
DOYLE	Gt. Britain	18—19c.	402
	Ireland	18—19c.	402
DUNCAN	Cromarty	1849	388
	Easter Ross	c.1850	388
	Kirkcaldy		381
	Smeaton		381
EAGLESHAM (variants)	Ballantrae		380
	Girvan		380
	Stranraer		380
ELLIOT	Montrose		376
ELLISON	Badenoch		413
EWING	Renfrew	18c.	405
FENWICK (variants)	Borders		373
	Perthshire		373
	Worldwide		373
FERGUSON	Closeburn	1762—1835	389
	Dumfries-shire	18—19c.	389
	Kirkcudbright	early 19c.	389
	Kirkpatrick		389
FIFE	Roxburghshire		421
	Eng: Northumberland		421
FINLAYSON	Renfrewshire, Eastwood	19c.	378
FLOCKHART	Edinburgh	c.1800	412
	Kinross-shire, Cleish	c.1800	412

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
FRASER	Dumfries	1788—1832	374
	Edinburgh	18c.	374
	Glasgow	18—19c.	405
	Inverness	18—19c.	405
	Skye	18—19c.	405
FYVE	Paisley		411
	Renfrewshire, Houston and Killellan	18—19c. 18—19c.	411
	Stirlingshire		416
GALBRAITH			
GALLACHER	Glasgow	19c.	392
	Ireland	19c.	392
GEDDES	Banffshire		415
GELLIE See JOLLY			
GEMMELL	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
GIBSON	Angus, Glamis	1760	406
GILLESPIE	Stirlingshire		416
GILMOUR	Ayrshire		399
	Garscadden		399
	Glasgow		399
	Ireland, N.		399
GLASFURD	Stirlingshire		416
GLEN	Montrose		376
GOLDER	Govan	19c.	376
GOURLAY	Fife		419
GOWIE	Aberdeen		391
	Banff		391
	Elgin		391
	Inverness		391
	Moray		391
	West Lothian		391
	Scotland		391
GRAY	Linlithgow	c.1825—53	390
	West Lothian	c.1825—53	390
GRIEVE/GREIVE	Edinburgh	18—19c.	418
	Scotland	c.1839	409
GUNN	Cromarty	mid 19c.	388
	Easter Ross	mid 19c.	388
GUTHRIE	Angus, Arbirlot	c.1775	384
HAIG	Hewick, Wilton		382
	Roxburghshire		382
HALL	Renfrewshire, Eastwood.	19c.	378
HAMILTON	Arran		415
	Govan	17—18c.	376
	Leadhills	17—18c.	376

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
HARDIE	Yetholm		381
HAY	Aberdeen		414
	Fife		414
HENDERSON	Aberdeen		414
	Rathen		414
HILL	Glasgow	18c.	405
HOGG	Cromarty		388
	Easter Ross		388
HOLDEN	Ireland, N:Belfast		400
HOOD	Cromarty		388
	Easter Ross		388
HOPE	Dumfries-shire, Hutton and Corrie	18-19c.	411
HORN	Scotland	18-19c.	385
HOTCHKIES	Lanarkshire	19c.	392
	Stirlingshire	19c.	392
HUNTER	Cupar	19c.	403
	Roxburghshire		421
	England		421
HUTCHESON	Kirkconnel		396
HUTCHISON	Glasgow	18c.	405
HYSLOP	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
IMRIE	Leuchars	18-19c.	403
INGLIS	Edinburgh	18-19c.	383
INNES	Scotland	18-19c.	385
IRVING (variants)	Scotland	18c.	393
JAMIESON	Glasgow	18c.	405
JANION	Greenock		400
	Eng: Runcorn		400
JARDINE	Dumfries-shire, Hutton and Corrie, Watscales	18-19c.	411
JOLLIE	Fordoun, Crook of Devon	18c.	403
JOLLY	Dunnottar	17-18c.	403
	Stonehaven	17-18c.	403
JOHNSTON	Dumfries-shire		398
	Dumfries-shire, Hutton and Corrie		411
	Ecclefechan		398
	Fife		414
	Galloway		398
	Stirlingshire		416

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
KELLY	Ayrshire, Dalmellington.	mid 19c.	386
	Inverness-shire	mid 19c.	386
	Ross-shire	mid 19c.	386
KENNEDY	Arran		415
	Ireland, N:Bangor		378
KINNEAR	Cupar		419
	Fife		419
KIRKPATRICK	Kirkcudbright	19c.	389
	Lochmaben	18c.	389
LAIDLAW	Melrose	18c.	406
	Roxburghshire	18c.	406
LAMONT	Ross-shire	mid 19c.	410
LAURIE	Glasgow	17c.	405
LESLIE	East Lothian	18—19c.	418
LEYDEN	Hawick, Wilton		382
	Roxburghshire		382
LINNING	Glasgow	17—18c.	405
	Lanarkshire	17—18c.	405
LISTER	Glasgow	early 19c.	390
	Greenock	early 19c.	390
LITTLEJOHN	Stirlingshire		416
LOCHHEAD	Glasgow	18—19c.	405
LOCKHART	Stirlingshire		416
LOGAN	Ayr		396
	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
	Edinburgh		396
	Straiton		396
LOUDEN	Melrose	18c.	406
	Roxburghshire	18c.	406
LOVIE	Aberdour		414
McADAM	Straiton		396
McALLISTER	Dumfries		415
McBRIDE	Arran		415
McCOOK	Arran		415
McCULLOCH	Lanark		419
McDANIELS	Scotland	18—19c.	385
McDONALD	Glasgow	mid 19c.	417
	Skye	18—19c.	405
	Scotland		385
	Ireland (British army)	18c.	417

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>RESEARCHER</i>
McDOUGAL	Fife	18c.	403
McEACHERN	Islay, Port Charlotte	18-19c.	420
McEWAN	Edinburgh	early 19c.	418
MacGILLIVRAY	Dunmaglass	c.1803	394
	Evanton	c.1803	394
	Kiltearn	c.1803	394
	Ross and Cromarty	18-19c.	394
McGREGOR	Elgin	mid. 19c.	408
MACILWRAITH	Ayrshire		399
McINNES	Coll		386
	Greenock		386
McINTOSH	Blair Atholl	1830	408
	Killiecrankie	1830	408
McKELVIE	Arran		415
	Edinburgh	1800-54	412
McKENZIE	Aberdeenshire	early 19c.	418
	Black Isle	early 19c.	386
	Elgin		398
	Gairloch	early 19c.	418
	Inverness		398
	Nairn		398
McKERROW	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
MACKIE	Aberdeen		414
	Longside		414
McKNIGHT	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
McLARDY	Lanark		419
McLEAN	Glasgow		378,419
	Scotland	18-19c.	402
MACLEOD	Edinburgh	18-19c.	383
	Skye, Kilmuir, Solitot		395
McMAHON	England, N.		392
	Eire		392
MacMUTRIE	Lanarkshire		401
McNAB	Glasgow	19c.	378
	Lanarkshire	19c.	378
	Renfrewshire	19c.	378
	Ireland, N.	19c.	378
McNAE/McNAY	Kirkcudbrightshire	pre1867	401
	Scotland, S.W.	pre1867	401
McPHERSON	Coll		386
	Greenock		386
McQUEEN	Inverness	c.1740	384
	Skye	c.1740	384

FAMILY	LOCATION	PERIOD	RESEARCHER
McVENNIE	Kirkcudbrightshire	pre1867	401
	Scotland, S.W.	pre1867	401
McWILLIAM	Dufftown	19c.	375
	Mortlach	19c.	375
MARCHBANKS	Dumfries-shire	c.1720	406
	Moffat	c.1720	406
MAY	Rathen		414
MEIN/MEAN	Melrose	c.1800	422
	Eng:Norham	c.1800	422
MELVILLE	Fife		414
MENELAUS	Greenock		400
MINTO	Dumfries-shire	1765	406
	Moffat	1765	406
MITCHELL	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
	Fife		419
	Kirkcaldy		419
MOFFAT	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
	Melrose	1740	406
	Roxburghshire	1740	406
MORISON	Fraserburgh		414
MORRISON	Ross-shire?	early 19c.	410
MOUNCEY	Scotland	early 19c.	377
MUNRO(E)	Ayrshire, Dalmellington	mid 19c.	386
	Inverness	1625—1717	385
	Ross-shire		413
MURRAY	Dumfries-shire, Moffat	1750	406
MUTRIE	Lanarkshire		401
NELSON	Renfrew	19c.	395
NESBIT	Berwickshire		381
	Roxburghshire		381
NICOL	Fife		419
NICOLSON	Greenock		400
	Skye, Kilmuir, Shullista	early 19c.	395
NOBLE	Elgin		398
	Inverness		398
	Nairn		398
OGILVIE	Aberdeenshire		415
OLDMAN	Aberdeen		414
	Old Deer		414
ORR	Hawick, Wilton		382
	Roxburghshire		382
	Sanquhar		396

FAMILY	LOCATION	PERIOD	RESEARCHER
PAGAN	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
	Edinburgh		396
	Glasgow		396
	Irvine		396
	Lesmahagow		396
PAGE	Fife		419
	Kirkcaldy		419
PATERSON	Rathven		415
PATON	Glasgow	17c.	405
PAUL	Aberdeenshire		415
	Glasgow	early 19c.	390
	Greenock	early 19c.	390
PETRIE	Scotland		414
PRATT	Fife		414
PROVAN	Glasgow		419
RAE	Angus, Glamis	1760	406
	Lochmaben	18c.	389
RALSTON	Arbroath		376
	Montrose		376
	Eng: Wallsend-on-Tyne	post 1880	376
RAMSAY	Cromarty		388
	Easter Ross		388
	Edinburgh	18-19c.	383
RANKEN	Ayr		396
	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
REID	St. Andrews		400
	Thurso		400
RENWICK	Hawick, Wilton		382
	Roxburghshire		382
RIDDELL	Glasgow	17-18c.	405
ROBB	Dumfriesshire	1800	406
	Moffat	1800	406
ROBINSON	Berwickshire		381
	Roxburghshire		381
ROBISON	Arran		415
ROBSON	Roxburghshire		421
	Eng:Northumberland		421
ROGERS	Cromarty	c.1800	394
	Ross-shire	c.1800	394
ROSS	Aberdeen		414
	Dornoch	1850	408
	Elgin	1850	408
	Elgin		398

FAMILY	LOCATION	PERIOD	RESEARCHER
	Helmsdale	1850	408
	Inverness		398
	Longside		414
	Nairn		398
	Skye	19c.	405
	Tain		413
RUTHERFORD	Ayrshire		399
RUXTON	Kincardine, Inverkeilor		408
SAMSON/SAMPSON	Muirkirk	19c.	386
ANDERSON	Glasgow	18c.	405
SCOTT	Hawick	early 19c.	418
	Kirkcaldy		381
	Smeaton		381
	Scotland	c.1700	384
	Eng:Northumberland	early 19c.	418
SHAW	Greenock		400
	Islay, Port Charlotte	18—19c.	420
SIMPSON	Aberdour		414
SIMSON	Banffshire		415
SMITH	Kirkcaldy		381
	Smeaton		381
	Yatholm		381
SPENCER	Hawick, Wilton		382
	Roxburghshire		382
STABLES	Banffshire		415
STEVENSON	Glasgow		419
STEWART	Aird	early 19c.	395
	Kilmuir	early 19c.	395
	Skye	early 19c.	395
STIRLING	Glasgow	18c.	405
STOTT	Edinburgh	early 19c.	390
SWAN	Cumnock, New Cumnock		396
TENNENT	Glasgow	17c.	405
THOMAS	Scotland	c.1800	385
TOLMIE	Elgin		398
	Inverness		398
	Nairn		398
URQUHART	Black Isle	mid 19c.	386
	Inverness-shire, Petty	mid 19c.	386
	Newton of Ferintosh	mid 19c.	386
	Ross-shire	mid 19c.	386
VEITCH	Dumfries-shire	1750	406
	Moffat	1750	406

FAMILY	LOCATION	PERIOD	RESEARCHER
VERT	Leith	1810-39	409
WALKER	Greenock		400
WARDEN	Edinburgh, Cramond	17-18c.	397
WARDROP	Glasgow	17-18c.	405
WATSON	Fife		419
	Kirkcaldy		419
WHITTON	Montrose		376
WILSON	Lanarkshire		401
WOOD	Yetholm		381
WORKMAN	Dumfries-shire, Thornhill		396
YOUNG	Ayrshire		381
	Yetholm		381

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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.

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