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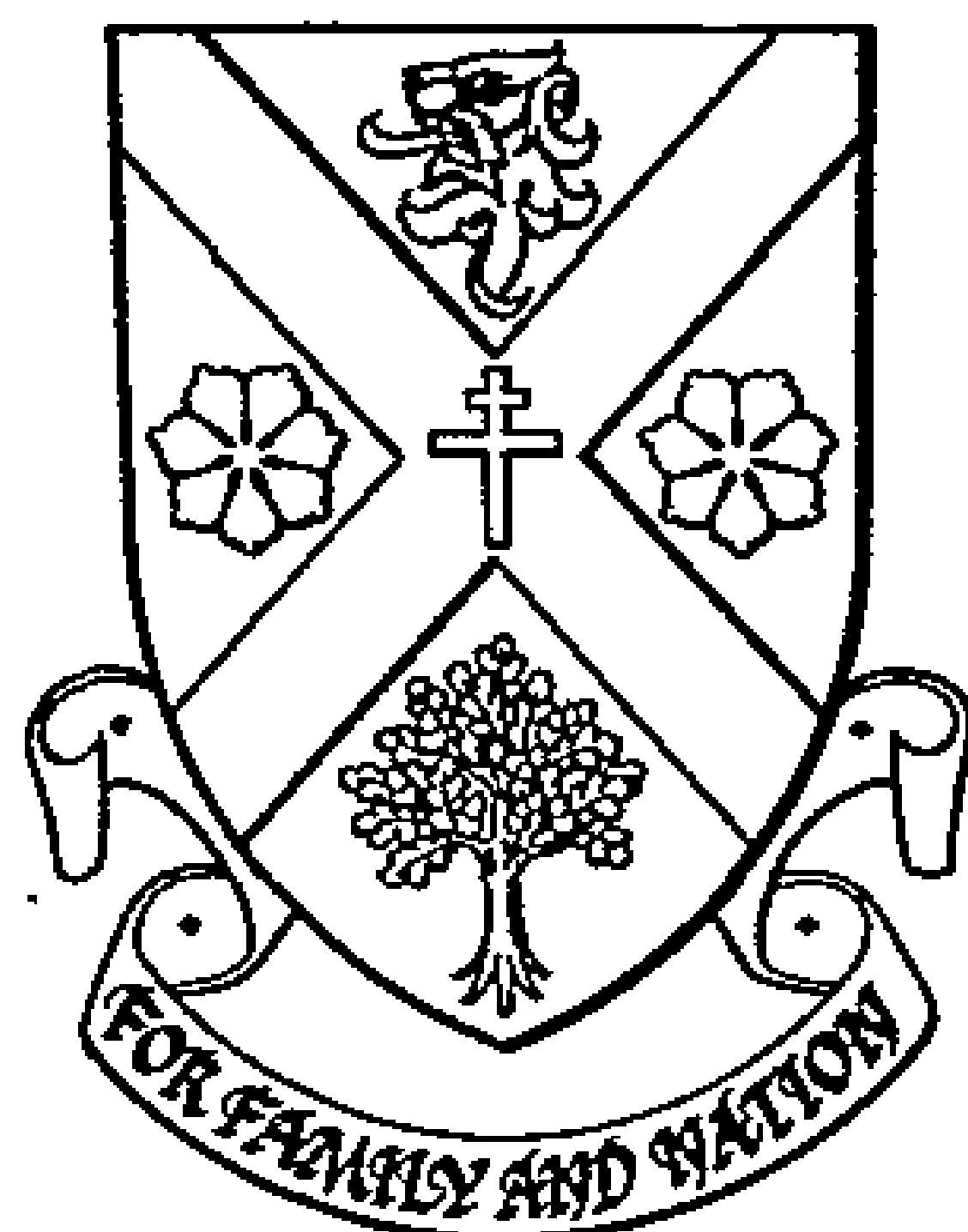
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The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.00 pm 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.

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JAMES DRUMMOND OF BIDDICK, COUNTY DURHAM AND THE EARLDOM OF PERTH

G. L. Fairs, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc.

There is a belief widely accepted in County Durham that following the battle of Culloden in 1746, James Drummond, VI Earl of Perth, escaped to the Penshaw district in the north east of the county where he is supposed to have married and produced a family. This legend is at variance with the biographical accounts generally given in the histories of the period which state that the Earl died at sea while crossing from Moidart to France, as a result of wounds sustained in the battle. It seems proper, therefore, to re-examine the question in the light of such primary sources as still exist.

1. History of the Earldom of Perth

The commonly accepted ancestry of James Drummond VI Duke of Perth and his own biography seem to have been derived from two sources: Douglas' "Peerage of Scotland" (1) and the genealogical history of the Drummond family by Malcolm. (2)

The Earldom was originally conferred on 4th March 1605 upon James IV Lord Drummond by King James I/VI. The Letters Patent specifically limited the descent to this heirs male and this restriction had an important bearing on subsequent events.

The family was strongly Jacobite and James Drummond IV Earl and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland under Charles II declared himself a Roman Catholic on the accession of James VII/II to the throne, and thus retained his office. Following King James' flight from England in 1688, Drummond retired to the family estates in Perthshire and then tried to escape to France, but was captured at Kirkcaldy and confined for four years in Stirling Castle. Following this he was released and ordered to leave the country, but was not attainted or outlawed. Eventually he joined the court of the exiled James II at St. Germain where, as a reward for his services, he was honoured with the titular Dukedom of Perth. He died at St. Germain in 1716.

His son, also James Drummond, was attainted for his part in the 1715 rebellion but this did not affect of Earldom as his father was still alive. He did not long survive him, being buried beside his father's grave in the Scots' College in Paris in 1717. He left two sons and two daughters. The sons, James, VI Earl and John, commonly called Lord Drummond, were educated at the Roman Catholic seminary at Douai in France and the Scots' College in Paris. James came to Scotland as a young man to look after the family estates near Crieff and he took a prominent role on the Jacobite side in 1745 rebellion, being joined in this by his brother John.

Following the battle of Culloden in 1746 in which he was seriously wounded he is said to have made for Moidart on the west coast of Scotland in the company of his brother and to have boarded the French frigate MARS in Loch nan Uamh on 2 May. Before it was able to leave the loch in MARS was heavily engaged by the English warship GREYHOUND and BALTIMORE. It eventually sailed and reached Nantes on 6th June. It is claimed that James Drummond, worn out by the privations of the campaign and because of the wounds sustained at Culloden, died during the voyage on 11th or 13th May and that because he was childless the Earldom passed to his younger brother Lord Drummond. He also died without issue during the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747 and the title became extinct.

In the Act of Attainder passed after the Rebellion (3) all persons named therein were required to surrender by 12th July 1746 or stand attainted of High Treason. The Drummond brothers are cited in the following terms:

"James Drummond taking upon himself the title of Duke of Perth John Drummond taking on himself the title of Duke of Perth."

Of the 43 persons named in the Act, two only, Alexander MacDonald of Keppoch and Alexander MacGilvray of Dunmaglash, are known to have died in the battle of Culloden, many others subsequently escaping to France. "Douglas" referring to this Act states that it was claimed on behalf of the Drummonds that since James had died before the time limit expired and that since his brother John was under attainder from 12th April he was debarred from succeeding to the inheritance. However, both the Court of Session in Edinburgh and the House of Lords ruled that he was succeeded and that the estates was forfeitable to the King by reason of his treason.

The Earldom then passed through the hands of various heirs male including James Lundin II titular Duke of Melfort and grandson of James the III Earl of Perth who died without male heirs in 1797. It was eventually the subject of claims in 1846 and 1853 by George Drummond, nephew of Louis and Charles Edward Drummond successively titular Dukes of Melfort before a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lord. The title was therefore again extinct from 1797 to 1853.

2. James Drummond of Biddick

There is, however, an alternative account of the movements of James Drummond, VI Earl, following the battle of Culloden, which says that the story of his embarkation on the MARS was designed to deceive his enemies and that in fact he rode south and concealed himself in the neighbourhood of his family estate near Crieff in Perthshire, where he was greatly loved. Such action was by no means unknown after the battle and the detailed memoirs of a similar escape by the Chevalier de Johnstone translated into English in 1870 and republished in 1953 (4).

Daiches (5) refers to a rendezvous after the battle arranged between the Duke of Athol, Lord George Murray, the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond and other chiefs of clans at Ruthven in Badenoch, south west of Culloden to meet with and rally Prince Charles Edward, who failed to appear. This rendezvous would not be inconsistent with a subsequent move southward into Perthshire by James Drummond.

He is then supposed to have reached the east coast and to have set sail, landing at Sunderland, whence he struck inland and went to ground in the lawless area of Biddick near Penshaw. These parts were already given over to coalmining and had a very unhealthy reputation with the forces of law and order. It was a favourite resort of those wishing to avoid detection and it was moreover close to the estate of the Lambton family, who were well-known Jacobite sympathisers.

The subsequent history of James Drummond is referred to in a number of 19th century descriptions of the county, the most reliable probably being that of Hill, (6) though unfortunately he does not define lodgings with a pitman named Armstrong, who treated him with great kindness and who was in due course entrusted with the secret of his great rank. Armstrong had a daughter Elizabeth, said to have been of great beauty and unusual intellect to whom James became greatly attached and in due course he married her in the parish church of Houghton-le-Spring. A marriage between two persons of those names is recorded for 6th November 1749 in the church registers.

James is supposed originally to have set up in business as a shoe retailer but the venture failed owing to difficulties in obtaining payment from his customers. It would seem however, that his identity had become known to Nicholas Lambton of Biddick Hall who granted him the tenancy of his ferry over the river Wear and the use of this adjoining boathouse. James was by this means enabled to provide for his family, which in twelve years amounted to seven children. The eldest son, James, became a pitman while the second son, William, went to sea and eventually became a master mariner and subsequently died in a shipwreck.

In the early stages of his exile in Durham, James was in communication with his brother John in France who was aware of the location of his hiding place. He hoped that with a change in political climate the interdict might be lifted. However in 1771 a further misfortune overtook him for in November of that year a disastrous flood engulfed all rivers between Tyne and Tees and swept away the boathouse and with it, it is said, all James' family papers and proofs of his nobility. He died at Biddick in 1782 and was buried at Penshaw. The burial register gives no indication of his origin, merely stating "1782. James Drummond of Biddick 10th June." It should be noted that there are few if any, records of Drummonds in the records registers of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring prior to 1746, nor can any mention of the birth of a James Drummond be found there about the year 1713, when the VI Duke of Perth was born. It is impossible therefore that James Drummond did not come to Biddick before the year 1746.

Although the Act of Attainder was repealed in 1784, James' eldest son made no attempt to claim the Earldom. He was said to have been of a timid disposition and may not even have heard of the repeal of the Act. He died in 1823 and was also buried at Penshaw.

Thomas, his eldest son and heir, was also a pitman but of a very different disposition. Soon after his father's death he set about collecting evidence about his ancestry with a view to claiming the Earldom. In this he was notably successful, the result being a document of sixteen closely printed foolscap pages, published in Newcastle in 1828 (7), setting out his claim in the greatest detail and obviously intended as a brief to Counsel for the prosecution of his claim in court. Clearly he must have had professional help in its production.

The case was heard before a jury who decided unanimously in his favour in the Court of the Regality of the Canongate in Edinburgh in June 1831, but no account of the proceedings appears to have survived either at the Register House, the Scottish National or Advocates' Libraries or in contemporary Edinburgh newspapers. This case was backed by two petitions to King William IV in 1830 and 1831, (8,9) the second of which is endorsed by the then Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne.

"His Majesty being moved upon this Petition is graciously pleased to refer the same to the Right Honourable the House of Peers to examine the Allegations thereof as to what relates to the Petitioner's title therein mentioned and to inform his Majesty how the same shall appear to their Lordships."

These petitions were prepared by G. C. Banks, 4, Hertford Street, Park Lane, London. A printed claim was therefore drawn up (10), for the Committee of Privileges, obviously largely based on the Newcastle pamphlet before mentioned, (7) but in the title on the cover the date of the hearing was left blank. The House of Lords Record Office

states that the petition was merely ordered to lie on the Table and that the Minute Book of the Committee has no record of the case being heard. In the absence of any concrete evidence it would be idle to speculate on the reason for this.

Clearly however Thomas Drummond, on a pitman's wage of a few shillings a week, could not possibly afford to engage the services of a Mayfair solicitor and the cost of the research involved in preparing the case must also have been considerable. Hill (6) states that John George Lambton, 1 Earl of Durham, was interested in the case but an examination of the Schedule of the Lambton papers, which is kept at Durham County Record Office gives no indication of such a sponsorship, nor does Reid's monumental biography of the Earl.(11) No credence can be placed on the unsupported legend of Earl Durham's withdrawal of backing following Thomas Drummond's drunken behaviour on the evening before the House of Lords hearing. In any case the absence of a date for the hearing on the title of the printed claim (10) precludes such a last minute repudiation. There is however in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central Library a bound volume of papers relating to the claim of Thomas Drummond to the Earldom.(12) This contains many of the references referred to above but it includes in addition a broadsheet requesting financial support for the further prosecution of the case following the successful hearing in the Cannongate Court. In this it is stated that contributions would be received by Sir Thomas Christopher Banks Bart, 56 Parliament Square, London, Ephraim Lockhart W.S., Pitt Street, Edinburgh, Robert Henry Allan, Solicitor, Durham, Henry Ingledew, Solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Thomas must originally have had powerful and influential sponsors. He died at Penshaw, the entry in the burial register, endorsed by the Rector being: "Thomas Drummond, Alleged Earl of Perth, Nov. 22 1873, 81 years."

3. Consideration of the Rival Claims

Perusal of the photocopies of the Various documents cited above, together with a critical examination of the previously accepted accounts of the death of the VI Earl of Perth at sea in 1746 has brought to light certain factors which have not been adequately considered in the past.

In the first case it will be instructive to examine the two claims to the Earldom put forward by George Drummond, titular Duke of Melfort, and heard before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, the first unsuccessfully in 1846 and the second successfully in 1853. The second case runs into several hundred pages in the House of Lords Records (13) being concerned mainly with the genealogical evidence of the right to succession. Strangely it deals hardly at all with the vital and crucial question of whether James Drummond VI Earl did in fact die at sea in 1746. The only evidence produced on this point is contained in two exhibits, the first being a copy of a letter dated 7th June 1746 written by the Officer of Marine at Nantes to the Minister of Marine in Paris (14) which announced the safe arrival of the frigate MARS bearing the Scottish refugees and saying that the Duke of Perth had died on the voyage. The second quotes the inscription on a memorial to James and John Drummond in the chapel of the English nuns at Antwerp. The letter from the officer of Marine moreover mentions the embarkation in Moirdart of John Drummond only, the actual wording being:

"Le Lord Drummond et un autre Seigneur ont passees dans le Mars," the corresponding reference to the death of James Drummond being:

"Ils sont perdu dans la traversee Mr le Duc de Perth."

Thus the only evidence submitted to the Committee relating to the death of James Drummond was open to question and was in any case based on hearsay and therefore strictly speaking inadmissible.

Since the hearing however a primary source of information has come to light in the form of a diary of a junior lieutenant on board the MARS which was published in 1950 in France. (15) In this diary for 3rd May 1746 Lieutenant de Keomadac records that the MARS:

“took on board Sir Thomas Sheridan, the Duke of Perth and other Highland noblemen and lowland gentlemen.”

and that an hour later the English warships were sighted at the mouth of the loch. He goes on to say that in the ensuing action of the eighty-five wounded on board the MARS:

“nearly all died because of amputation of arms and legs.”

and because on the return voyage they had bad weather. He also mentions the burial of the Duke with full military honours.

It must be observed however that a very junior officer presumably on his first voyage to Scotland would hardly be competent personally to identify James Drummond amongst those embarking. If therefore there was a conspiracy to provide cover for his escape southwards by land it would have been very easy, with or without the connivance of the captain of the MARS, to have claimed that James was amongst those on board. The subsequent presence of so many dead following the engagement with the English warships, would have provided an unlooked for but highly convenient means of suggesting that one of those dead was the Earl of Perth. The captain's log does not appear to have survived except for his report of the engagement with the English warships in Loch nan Uamh.(16) Thus in the light of evidence so far examined it can be no means be said that the death of James Drummond in 1746 has been positively established.

In the case drawn up on behalf of Thomas Drummond(10), as in the second hearing of that of the Duke of Melfort,(12) many of the exhibits are concerned with proving the succession down to James Drummond VI Earl and are attested copies of patents and other documents to that effect. In addition however there were the following significant items:

(1) An original letter from James' brother John in Boulogne dated 16th April 1747 “to prove that the said Lord Drummond at the time of writing the said letter knew that his brother the Earl was living in Durham and that he knew of the story that the Earl was supposed to have died at sea.”

(2) Depositions of several notaries in the Netherlands and France to prove by a comparison of handwriting in numerous papers in the public offices at Antwerp, Brussels and Paris that the aforementioned letter was “of the genuine and proper handwriting of Lord John Drummond.”

(3) The Parole Testimonies of divers old persons, including two married daughters to prove the identity of James Duke of Perth with James Drummond of Biddick.

(4) The Depositions of the Countess of Genlis and “other persons of high consideration in France” to prove that it was known and believed that the Duke had

never quitted England after the battle of Culloden and that the late Prince Charles Edward had often made mention of this.

This last exhibit is of course hearsay evidence.

As the case did not come up for hearing the actual text of these exhibits is not recorded in the minute book for the Committee, but a quotation of part of Lord John Drummond's letter is given in the text of the claim(10) as follows:

"I think you had better come to France and you would be out of danger."

Also:

"You say it is reported you died on your passage to France."

Unfortunately all trace of these exhibits has been lost.

The hearing of the claim of George Drummond Duke of Melfort to the title before the Committee of Privileges and in particular the letter of the Officer of Marine at Nantes, (13) previously referred to requires further consideration. It is surprising that no member of the Committee realised that the crucial point of the whole case was whether the Earldom had in fact passed to Lord John Drummond in 1746 because of the death of James VI Earl, and that the only evidence submitted on this point was hearsay. This is the more surprising in view of the successful claim of Thomas Drummond in the Canon-gate Court, and the previously prepared case for Thomas in 1831. Further more the only questions raised about the admissibility of the Officer of Marine's letter as evidence were whether the Earl of Perth was regarded as an officer in the French service and whether the exhibit was a true copy of the original letter.

In this latter connection there is in the French National Archives a letter from the Duke of Melfort to the Minister of Marine dated 16th July 1844(16) requesting an attested copy of the document in question and this letter is endorsed by the Ministry.

"Communique et collationne en presence de 4 personnes venues a cet effect la piece en question 18 Juillet 1844."

However examination of a photocopy of the actual letter of the Officer of Marine shows that it differs in an important respect from the copy printed in the minutes of the Committee of Privileges(12) in that the words "Le Lord Drummond" in the reference to John Drummond's embarkation on the MARS and "Ils sont perdu Mr le Duc de Perth" are underlined in the original. Whereas no such underlining appears in the House of Lords version. The Archives Nationales have examined the original letter(13) at the request of the present author and they have informed him that the underlining in question is in pencil whereas the text of the letter is in ink. Without very elaborate tests it would be impossible to determine whether this underlining preceded or succeeded the preparation of the attested copy for the Duke of Melfort.

But whether or not the underlining appeared in the certified copy sent to the Duke of Melfort someone at sometime has drawn attention to the fact that the Lord Drummond and the Duc de Perth were two different persons and this point was not remarked upon at the House of Lords' hearing. Had the proceedings provided for a Devil's Advocate or a Counsel for the opposition, doubtless this point would have been raised and discussed.

This unfortunate circumstance adds further uncertainty to the evidence of the death of the Earl in 1746.

One objection which might be put forward against Thomas Drummónd's claim that James Drummond lived in County Durham after the battle of Culloden is that it would be surprising if the head of one of the leading Roman Catholic families in Scotland would join the Church of England and marry a pitman's daughter however charming and talented. It must be remembered that apostasy was not unknown in the Drummond family since James' grandfather, the IV Earl and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland under Charles II, had declared himself a Roman Catholic on the accession of James II. Moreover, following the flight of James to France in 1688 the Earl went to ground on the family estates near Crieff, later trying to escape to France and was captured at Kirkcaldy when attempting to obtain a passage. This provides another parallel to the story of his grandson's escape.

With the lapse of time since Thomas Drummond's claim was prepared it is most unlikely that it will ever be established whether it had any substance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Permission to quote from the documents deposited in the House of Lords Record Office and in the Archives Nationales of Paris is gratefully acknowledged as is the courteous help of both staffs concerned, together with that of the Durham City Library. The author is also indebted to Mr. G. Nicholson of Washington, Tyne and Wear, for drawing his attention to the copy of the original claim of Thomas Drummond to the title in the archives of the Central Library of Sunderland.

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WHO WAS THE BORN INNOVATOR ?

by

James Reivie

The New Year's day of 1855 is truly inscribed on the consciousness of every genealogist, amateur or professional, in Scotland. As we all know, as soon as the midnigh bells heralded that New Year the registration of every birth, marriage, or death thereafter occuring anywhere in the land became compulsory. Thus began the truly comprehensive genealogical records now so readily available in Edinburgh.

In view of the importance of the day and the keenness of genealogical researchers, it is surprising that no attempt seems to have been made to identify the first child to arrive with or after the bells that morning. Orthodox research to that end would admittedly be laborious and time-consuming, requiring consultation of the records of every registration district in Scotland at the time, over the entire period the law allowed to elapse between a birth and its registration.

A more competitive and interesting approach would be to propose possible candidates, which most genealogists working in Scotland must have come across in the course of ordinary searching, and eliminate these progressively as further candidates with birth-times "nearer the bells" were nominated. By these means an asymptotic, if perhaps not definitive, "champion" could in time be indicated.

Merely to set the ball rolling, I hereby nominate James Ballantyne Hannay, who arrived at 1 Kelvingrove Place, Glasgow, at 2 a.m. on that red-letter morning. General Register Office for Scotland, Register of Births, 1855, Milton, Glasgow, Registration District 6447, entry No. 12. The father was a Cowcaddens baker turned theatre-builder and property-owner, and if the baby was not the first to be born in Scotland that day he fully deserved to be. For that would make him literally what he was metaphorically to become, namely a born innovator, a true lad o' pairts. A self-taught chemist, mineralogist, physicist, astronomer, metallurgist, and linguist, he became a successful scientist, manufacturer, and inventor, an honoured associate of Helmholtz, Ramsay, and other distinguished men, and — in him later years — a writer on anthropology comparable with his eminent contemporary and school-fellow, Sir James Frazer.

Nevertheless his name is hardly to be found in obituaries and biographical dictionaries, and if he is remembered at all today, it is with regard to whether or not he succeeded, practically single-handed, in producing artificial diamonds in Glasgow early in 1880, exactly three-quarters of a century before the acknowledged achievement of a great American corporation in that respect. In the hundred years which have now elapsed since he first submitted his specimens to the British Museum for authentication, scientific opinion has turned a full cycle, with many intriguing twists, from "he undoubtedly did it", "he probably did it," to, in effect, "he did not do it."

He still has enthusiastic supporters, however, who among others activities have compiled an extensive family tree of his antecedents and collaterals (the latter including many illustrious men) covering six generations from the eighteenth century to the present day. Genealogically it is to be hoped that, if someone actually born a minute after the midnight of December 31st, 1854, should emerge, at least the same can be said of him or her.

NOTES ON THE McLACHLAN FAMILY

Gardiner Smith MacLauchlan

According to my grandfather Robert Boyd McLachlan (1873–1961) he could remember his grandfather telling him that his grandfather was a gaelic speaking gentleman from Morven. Other members of my grandfather's family relate that our branch of the clan came from Morven. Agnes Gardiner Smith McLachlan of Westview related that the family fought at Culloden and were then sorely persecuted and forced to leave Morven. The man they are all talking about is one Walter McLachlan, born approx. 1724, died 1819, aged 95 years, and styled as Mr. I have found no Walter McLachlans in Argyll or Morven. The name Walter was used by some of the Cameron families in Morven, and as Morven prior to 1752 was held mainly by Tacksmen of the names of McLachlan, Cameron or McLean, one can only assume that a Walter may yet turn up.

The first record I have of my ancestor is in the Strathblane Parish in 1752. This was the year when the Duke of Argyll, as Feudal Superior of Morven, did indeed refuse to renew something like two-thirds of the old family Tacks or leases, and many McLeans, Camerons and McLachlans were indeed evicted from the Morven area. These three families had become very powerful in Morven. They often intermarried, particularly the McLachlan and Camerons, and they were often encouraged by the Argyll and Lochnell Campbells to annoy, frustrate, and help to keep in check the larger clan McLean, particularly MacLean of Ardgour.

Two versions of the arrival of these MacLachlans in Morven exist.

1. They were originally McLeans of Ardgour who adopted their name from one Lachlan McLean and, on joining forces with the Camerons against the McLeans, assumed the new name of MacLachlan.
2. They were MacLachlans from north Argyll, brought over by Lochnell and Argyll to help split the power block of Camerons and McLeans in Morven, about the 1600 period.

They tended to be extreme presbyterians. In 1745–46, there were only two Roman Catholic families in Morven, yet no one signed the Resolution to defend the House of Hanover in 1715 or 1745. The area was a hotbed of Jacobitism. I assume that they were more likely to be anti-Union or early Nationalist rather than supporters of the Stuart Cause. They also had notions of forming farm co-operatives or something along those lines. They seemed to enjoy the idea of owning completely their farms, etc. I suppose the background was there for someone like Mr. Walter McLachlan, later to have become a Secessionist, as they were left of centre by today's standards, and against all forms of Patronage, etc. in the Church and regarding land ownership.

I have unearthed Walter McLachlans among the MacLachlans of Drumlean, near Aberfoyle. This family come from Morven probably about 1600. According to Buchanan of Auchmar, they were an old Morven family; Gaelic, of course, was still common in the Aberfoyle, Strathblane, even New Kilpatrick areas until the 19th Century.

Another family in the Buchlyvie district, McLachlan of Over and Wester Culbuis, also use the name Walter. See Wills of Walter of Over and Wester Culbuie, 1757, settled 1773 in favour of Walter McLachlan, only lawful son of Walter McLachlan, deceased, and Agnes Love, his spouse, son of Walter McLachlan of Over and Wester Culbuies. I would ass-

ume that this family are probably also descended from the McLachlans of Drumlean. I am at present working on the assumption that my ancestor was a member of one or both of these families and this may be where the Morven connection comes in.

Walter McLachlan

He was born about 1724. The Strathblane Parish Register records on 27th October, 1752:—

“Compeared before the session Walter McLauchlane and Margaret Graham, Daughter lawfull to William Graham in Kilpatrick Parish, acknowledged judicially they were clandestinely married and produced lynes of their marriage upon which the Moderator, ratified the same and gave them suitable exhortations to adhere to one another as married persons.”

Their first child was baptised in January 1753 and the fact recorded in the Strathblane Parish Register. The birth of five other children is registered in the New Kilpatrick (now Bearsden) Register:—

Agnès, on 2nd April 1759, William on 18 July 1762, John on 8 July 1764, Walter on 22 March 1767 and James on 26 March 1769.

Their mother, Margaret (or Peg) died on 17 June 1771 age 38.

Walter's second marriage was also irregular:—

“Easter Kilpatrick, 5 June 1774

Session met and constitute when it was unanimously agreed upon by minister and elders that the sacrament of the Lords Supper should be dispensed in this congregation the first sabbath of July new style and was intimated to the congregation. Likewise Walter McLachlan and Agnes Ayrston compeared before the session and acknowledged that they were clandestinely married without proclamation of Banns and were rebuked for said marriage and promised adherence and mutual fidelity in all time coming as man and wife and their lines bear the date the ninth of April 1774.”

By this marriage he had five more children:—

Campbell b. 1776 — d. 1860 (Greenock)

Robert b. 1779 — d. 1858 Ayr. Architect

George b. 1783 — d. 1866 Tradeston of Glasgow

Thomas b. 1787 — d. 1836 New Kilpatrick

Andrew b. 1792 — d. 1886 Rothesay. Isle of Bute (Death Cert. wrongly states his father was Thomas — this is an error)

His second wife Agnes outlived him and died aged 71 in July 1823.

In 1776 he took sasine of a farm Lochbrae of 40 acres with a part of a freshwater loch (st Germaines), and at his death at the age of 95 on 23 September 1819 he was at Coldstream (or Cauldstream), a small farm on the Drymen Road, from Bearsden. The Glasgow Chronicle records:—

“Died at Coldstream, Parish of New Kilpatrick.

Mr. Walter McLauchlan, aged 95 years, whose remains were laid in the grave by his eight sons. He had forty five grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

He was a man of strong mind and pious from his youth in performing his religious duty. His judgement was sound and animated till within a few weeks of his death.

He was a strict adherent to the Secession Cause and rejoiced in the hope of a union taking place within the different parts of that body. He was universally beloved and his memory will long be held in remembrance by his numerous friends."

Robert McLachlan

The architect son of Walter, he married Janet Boyd in Ayr on 8 September 1804 and died in Ayr aged 79 on 12 January 1858. In 1805 he was described as "Mason in London Castle" and in 1807 was paid £2,758 by the Magistrates and Council of Ayr for building the New Church in Ayr. He was a member of the Burgess and Guildry of Ayr from 1817 to 1858 and of the Dean's Council from 1849 to 1858. His wife died in 1846 and they had six children:—

Walter born 18 July 1805

James born 15 October 1806

John born 5 November 1811

Agnes born 6 September 1813

Robert born 1 May 1816 (see below)

Janet born 8 December 1821 (m J.H. Donan) d. 12.6.1849

A daughter Marion died on 18 May 1840, aged 29

Robert McLachlan, Jr

He married Jane Muir Jack of Dundonald on 31 December 1844. He was described as mason, builder and also as master of works at the building of Giffen House, Beith and Shandon House, Rhu. In 1855 he was living in Blantyre and in 1871 at Bridgehouse, Gateside Beith, but at his death on 27th March 1885 was living at 26 Ann Street, Greenock. His wife outlived him; and by her he had six children:—

Robert Boyd McLachlan born 30th November 1846 (see below)

Hugh Jack McLachlan born 12 July 1848, died 1853

James Boyd McLachlan born 17 February 1851

Hugh Jack McLachlan (second son of this name) born 14 March 1853 and died 1868.

John born 3 April, 1858.

Mary Agnes born 14 August 1862, married Hugh Wilson and had a son Jack McLachlan Wilson, who was first a mason and then became the manager of an insurance company. His son, Robert McLachlan Wilson, is now the professor of New Testament Studies in St. Andrews University.

Robert Boyd McLachlan

He married Agnes Gardiner Smith of Beith on 30 September 1869. He founded the business of McLachlan, Monumental Sculptors, Beith, and built a home at Kings Road, Beith, for himself. He erected and carved the War Memorial on Bigholm Hill there. On his death on 25 March 1921 his family presented a white marble font to Beith U.F. Church.

His wife died in 1933. They had 7 children:—

William Smith McLachlan born 1872, died 1936

Robert Boyd McLachlan born 1873, died 1961

Agnes McLachlan born 1876, died 1918

Hugh McLachlan born 1878, died 1958

James Boyd McLachlan (Art Master at Carrick Academy, Maybole) born 1886, died 1966

Andrew McLachlan, sculptor, born 1881, died 1955

Gardiner McLachlan born and died in 1896.

Fuller genealogical notes on the McLachlan families, with primary source material, has been lodged by the author in the Society's Library.

SCOTS IN A THIRTEENTH CENTURY ROLL OF ARMS

By Cecil R. Humphery-Smith, F.H.G., F.S.G., F.H.S.,
and
Barry Diggins

The study of medieval rolls of arms frequently throws light on the political, social or military involvement of leading personages in the context of those whose arms appear with them. The Fitzwilliam version of the *Heralds' Roll* which I made the subject of the special study in my recent book *Anglo-Norman Armory*; is no exception. It provides us with an insight into the part that some few Scottish lords played in medieval affairs. The studies made by the late N. Denholm-Young and the editors of *Aspilogia II* (in the *Harleian Society* series) illustrate similar conclusions that may be drawn.

In an appendix to *Anglo-Norman Armory*, we have attempted to compare the content of several related and more or less contemporary armorials of the last quarter of the thirteenth century and first decade or two of the fourteenth, to suggest how one derives from another by an interchange of information among the heralds compiling them. In all it is surprising how few Scots appear. One can only guess the reason in the known historical circumstances.

This particular thirteenth century roll features only seven Scottish coats of arms out of a total of 697 in the whole version found in the Fitzwilliam copy. They fall in sequence after foreign counts, a score of them from Flanders to Laguerre, and before 260 English lords and knights which begin with Thomas de Clare, a younger son of Richard, Earl of Gloucester, who died in Ireland in 1278, but which should strictly include the preceding knight, Alisandre Baylol, who was of Bywell in Northumberland.

Fitzwilliam roll is without doubt of mid-fifteenth century date and is a copy of portions of several thirteenth century armorials which have been analysed in some detail in *Anglo-Norman Armory*. It is painted on vellum and was originally of some seventeen membranes, making a roll about 420 inches in length. We have not traced its passage before it fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms, who died in 1534, but it was probably a record which was left by one herald to his successor in office. The subsequent provenance is clear (*Anglo-Norman Armory*, pp. 51–52). George Dunn who bought it from Sotheby's in 1900 was responsible for cutting up the manuscript and binding it as a book. A curious phenomenon is then to be observed. The roll was quite severely damaged by fire at Sotheby's in the 1870's with a result that there has been off-setting of the colours onto the dorse of each membrane. Often a clearer picture, in reverse, is identified from this than from what remains of the original. Throughout, the names are written over each shield. The shields are arranged in rows of six and the rows are numbered, probably by Ralph Starkey who made an index to the roll. He died in 1639. Yellow paint is used for gold and white or no colouring at all is used for silver. Most charges are painted freehand without outline. Ordinaries and charges are painted over the field and laid over each other.

In the notes on seven Scots in Fitzwilliam Museum Manuscript 297 (FW), armorials in which they appear are described in Sir Anthony Wagner's *Catalogue of English Medieval Rolls of Arms* (1950).

HE Heralds' Roll, College of Arms MS B 29
 EG Everard Green version of FW
 C Walford Roll
 D Camden Roll
 E St. George Roll
 F Charles Roll
 MP Mattheir Paris shields
 CP GEC Complete Peerage
 SP Douglas's Scottish Peerage
 Durham Seals Hunter Blair
 Macdonald Seals of Scotland
 Kts of Ed. I Lloyd, Knights of the reign of King Edward I

84. **LE CUNTE DE MAR:**

Azure, a bend between six crosses crosslets fitchy Or.

Cf. HE 56: EG 84: C 63.

William, Earl of Mar, 1243, died 1281, son of Duncan; or his son and heir, Donald, Earl of Mar, succeeded 1281, died 1291. (CP viii. 401; SP v. 574-7.) HE 56 and EG 84 agree with FW save that HE gives the number of crosses as three, and C 63 gives billety instead of the crosses.

85. **LE CUNTE DE ANEGUS:**

Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of eight crosses crosslet Or

Cf. HE 57: EG 85: D 117: E 33: F 19.

Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus succeeded 1245 was dead by 13th October 1307, son and heir of Gilbert de Umfraville of Prudhoe and Redesdale, Northumberland (MP II. 51.) and Maud, Countess of Angus, daughter of and heir Melcolm, Earl of Angus, and may have become Earl of Angus in her right, when he married her in 1243. (SP i. 167-8; but of CP i. 146-7.) Only EG 85 agrees with FW giving the crosses in orle. HE 57; D 117 and E 33 give Gules, crusilly with a cinquefoil or. F 19 is much defaced but it appears that there are no crosses in the field, Gilbert's grandfather, Richard de Umfraville (d. 1223) sealed with a cinquefoil (not on a shield) in the early thirteenth century. (Durham Seals, 2507).

86. **LE CUNTE DE ASSELS:**

Or, four pales Sable.

Cf. HE 58: EG 86: C 62: D 163: E 8: F 22.

John de Strathbogie, Earl of Athol (1270-1306), son of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athol (died 1270), by his second wife. He inherited Chilham Castle from his mother Isabel, daughter of Richard de Douvres (B 28) Maud suo jure Countess of Athol. He swore fealty to Edward I in 1291, but rebelled and was hanged in 1306: (CP I. 305-6; SP I. 425.)

The number of stripes varied and John's seal shows three pales. The arms are those of the earls of Fife, John's ancestor David having got Strathbogie from his father Dunca, Earl of Fife (died 1203), bore paly. (Macdonald 925, & co., 2719; DL42.)

All roles agree with FW save for the number of pales, HE gives four; C 62 gives paly without specifying the number; D 163 gives three; E 8 and F 22 give six.

87. **LE CUNTE DE ESTNDERNE:**

Gules, two chevrons Or.

Cf. HE 59: EG 87: D 249.

Malise, Earl of Stratherne, before 1259 (died about 1305.) There was a Mandate to him as patron of the See of Dunblane concerning the appointment of a bishop there, 18th December 1284. He gave a faculty dated 31st July 1291 to the Bishop of Dunblane to will his personal property, it having been the bad custom of the Earls of Stratherne to take the personal effects of deceased bishops. He was summoned to serve against the King of France 1294 and overseas 1297. (Kts. of Ed. I. vol. P—S. pp. 301-2.) HE 59 gives Gules, three chevrons or for the Cunte de Esterdene, and D 87 gives the same for the Counte de Esterne vel Strathern.

88. **LE CUNTE PATRIKE:**

Gules, a Lion and a border Argent charged with eleven sixfoils pierced.

Cf. HE 60: EG 88: C 61: D 221.

Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar and Lennox, succeeded 1248, died 1289. He was son and heir of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, died 1248. (CP iv. 506; SP iii. 257.) The border of roses seems to have been added by this earl. His predecessors, the fifth and sixth earls, and he himself in 1251 and 1279, sealed with the lion alone, whereas on another seal in 1261 and on those used by his successors the lion is enclosed by a rose-charged border. (Macdonald 778, & co.)

HE gives the sixfoils in orle and the lion in an escutcheon. D 221 gives eight cinquefoils and C 61 omits them altogether.

89. **LE CUNTE KARIKE:**

Sable, three cinquefoils pierced Or. (Argent.)

Cf. HE 66: EG 89: D 241: E 93.

Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, born July 1243, died 1304. He was son and heir of Robert de Brus of Annandale (B 100). Created Earl of Carrick in the right of his wife Margaret, Countess of Carrick in 1271 and resigned the earldom to his son and heir Robert de Brus, (or Bruce), King of Scotland 1292.

The arms given here are probably those of his wife, which he bore in her right. HE 66 makes the cinquefoils Argent, but EG 89 makes them or as above. D 241 gives the arms usually found for this family, Or, a saltire and a chief Gules, a mullet Argent. E 93 gives this same coat but omits the mullet.

90. **ALISANDRE BAYLOL:**

Gules, a voided eschucheon Argent.

Cf. HE 67: EG 90: D130: E 81: F43.

Alexander de Baliol of Bywell, Northumberland, son of John de Baliol and his wife Dervorguilla, and brother of Hugh de Baliol, he was of full age, 25th January 1272, and was dead 13th November 1278. He left his brother and heir John, aged 30, and a widow Eleanor de Genoure, the King's kinswoman. (Kts. of Ed. I. vol. A—E, p. 35.) He was a younger brother of John Baliol, King of Scots.

There were two or more of this name and it is easy to confuse them, their arms being much alike, possibly related. (see Kts. of Ed. I vol. A—E, pp. 34—8.). All rolls agree with FW.

In compiling the following list I have tried to be as thorough as possible, but inevitably there are bound to be errors, omissions and additions to make.

I would welcome any information which would enhance the list below.

D. R. Torrance
76 Findhorn Place
Edinburgh
EH9 2NW

A LIST OF LIBRARIES, SOCIETIES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH HAVE PURCHASED OR RECEIVED ONE, OR MORE, OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY'S PUBLISHED LIST OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Abbreviations:	B — Berwickshire*	R — Renfrewshire
	C — Clackmannanshire	S — Speyside
	D — Dumbartonshire	SP — South Perthshire
	EF — East Fife	ST — Strathmore, Angus 1
	ES — East Stirling	UL — Upperward of Lanarks.
	K — Kinrosshire.	WF — West Fife
	NP — North Perthshire	WL — West Lothian
	P — Peeblesshire	WS — West Stirlingshire

* Information regarding which libraries, etc. have Berwickshire, not available.

1 As this is a recent publication names are not yet available.

NB. Several Lists for Dumfriesshire have been published by other parties. The Society's Library has copies of these lists, as does the Ewart Library in Dumfries.

The Lists cover the whole of Dumfriesshire, except for Nithsdale.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aberdeen Library —						K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS. SP. NP.
Ancient Monuments Lib., Edinburgh —						K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS. SP. NP. UL. S.
Baillies Lib., Glasgow —						K. C. D. WL. R. EF. WF. P. WS. SP.
Bodleian Lib., OXFORD —						All Lists.
British Museum Lib. —						All Lists.
Cambridge Lib., —						K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS. SP. NP. UL. S.

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Dunblane Cathedral Museum —	SP.
Dunfermline Public Lib. —	WF.
Dundee Public Lib. —	EF. WF. SP. NP.
Edinburgh Public Lib (Cramond Main Lending Lib. —	All Lists
Fife County Lib. —	EF. WF.
Greenock Central Lib. —	R.
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Guildhall Lib., London —	NP. S. UL.
Hawick Public Lib. —	P.
Kensington & Chelsea Lib. —	R. EF. WF. ES. WS. SP. NP. S. UL.
Kirkcaldy Central Lib. —	EF. WF.
Lord Lyon, Edinburgh —	All Lists.
Manchester City Lib. —	K. C. WS. NP. S. UL.
Menzies Castle Lib. —	S. P. NP.
Merton Public Reference Lib., London —	WF. P. ES.
Moray District Lib. —	S.
National Lib. Of Ireland —	All Lists
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Society of Genealogists, London —	K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS. SP. NP. C. ES. WS.
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West Lothian County Lib †
University of Glasgow —
— London Lib. —
— St. Andrews —

University of — Stirling —

AUSTRALIA

National Lib., of Australia —
Society of Genealogists —

South Australia Genealogy & Heraldry
Society, Adelaide —

Sydney Public Lib. —

CANADA

British Columbia Genealogical Society,
Richmond. —

Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto —

Ottawa Genealogical Society —

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society,
Regina —

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Auckland Public Lib. —

Canterbury Group N.Z. Genealogical
Society —

Christchurch Armorial Genealogical
Society —

Invercargill Lib. —

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Society —

U.S.A.

Belton Carnegie Lib., Texas —

Dallas Public Lib. —

WL.

All Lists, except ST.

C. D. EF. P. ES. WS. SP.

C. EF. WF. ES. WS. NP. S. UL.

K. C. ES.

R. EF. WF. P. ES. WS. SP. NP.

K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS.
SP. NP.

WL. R. EF. WF. P. ES. WS. NP. SP.
S. UL.

C. D. R. EF. WF. P. SP.

EF. WF. P. ES. WS. SP. NP. S. UL.

K. C. D. WL. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS.
SP. NP.

K. C. ES. WS. NP. S. UL.

K. C. WL. D. R. EF. WF. P. ES. WS.
SP. NP;

S.

S. UL.

K. C. WL. D. P. SP.

C. D. R. EF. P. WS. SP. NP.

S. UL.

K. C. WL. WF. P. ES. WS. SP. NP.

K. C. WL. WS. NP. S. UL.

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and Research —

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K. WL. EF. WF. SP. NP.

K. C. WL. D. R. EF. WF. P. ES. WS.
NP. S. UL.

K. C. WL. D. R.

K. C. WL. D. R. P. EF. WF. ES. WS.
SP. NP.

C. WL. D. R.

R. EF. WF. P. ES. WS. SP.

WS. S. UL.

LIST OF GRAVEYARDS FOR WHICH TRANSCRIPTIONS EXIST

All lists may be consulted at the Scottish Genealogy Society's Library, at 9 Union Street,
Edinburgh, unless otherwise stated.

KEY: — RH. — This indicates that the list will only be found in the Library at Regi-
ster House.

* — An asterisk by the county name indicates that all the list mentioned
under that county have been published. If the asterisk appears by
individual names, then only that list has been published.

1 — Indicates that the transcription is in the course of preparation and is
not yet available for consultation.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aberdeen — Allenvale Cemetery
— St. Nicholas
— Snow Churchyard (RH)

Bass Inverurie (1)

Belhelvie (1)

Dalfad (1)

Glengairn (1)

Glenmuick (1)

Kincardine O'Neil (1)

Kinmuck — Quakers (1)

Kirkton of Aboyne (1)

Kirkyard of Logie (1)

Lumphanan (1)

Lumphanan Free Kirk (1)

Tullich (1)

ANGUS

Aberlemno Churchyard

Abirlot*

Airlie*

Aldbar*

Arbroath — Abbey Churchyard
— Cemetery

Auchterhouse

Balmadies*

Barry Old & New

Benvie

Brechin — Cathedral*
— Cemetery*
— Magdalene Chapel*

Broughty Ferry — Old Burial Ground
— St. Aidan's

Careston*

Carmyllie

Clova*

Cortachy*

Craig — Usan St. Mary's

Craigchurch

Dargie

Dun*

Dundee — Balgay or Western Necropolis
Constitution Road
Eastern Necropolis
Howff
Arbroath Road (Jewish)
Logie Church, Lochee
Mains Churchyard
Roodyard
St. Andrew's
St. Peter's
Strathmartine
Dunnichen*
Dunninald — St. Skeoch's

Eassie*

Edzell*

Farnell*

Fern*

Forfar — Cemetery*
— Parish Church*
— Restenet*
— St. John's

Fowlis

Friockheim*

Glamis*

Glenisla*

Glen Prosen*

Guthrie*

Inchbrauch

Inverkeilor

Inverarity*

Kettins Churchyard*

Kingoldrum*

Kinloch Mausoleum*

Kinnaber, Howff of —

Kinnaird*

Kinnell'

Kinnettles*

Kirkbuddo, Guthrie*

Kirkden*

Kirriemuir*

Kirriemuir Episcopal*

Kirriemuir Cemetery*

Lethnot Old Churchyard*

Liff, St. Aidan's

Lintrathen*

Lochlee — Old Churchyard*
— New Churchyard*

Logie Montrose*

Lunan
 Lundie
 Maryton
 Meathie, Inverarity*
 Menmuir*
 Monifieth — St. Rule's
 Monikie
 Montrose — Churchyard
 — Episcopal (St. Mary
 & St. Peter)
 — Rosehill Cemetery
 Murroes
 Navar*
 Nevay'
 Newdosk*
 Newtyle*
 Oathlaw*
 Panbride
 Pert*
 Rescobie*
 Ruthven*
 St. Vigean's
 Stracathro*
 Tannadice*
 Tealing

ARGYLLSHIRE

Ardchattan — Parish Churchyard (St. Modan's)
 — Baile-Mhaodain (1)
 — Priory
 Armory (1)
 Ballachulish — McColl Burial Ground (1)
 — Isla Muna (1)
 — St. John's Episcopal
 Benderloch (1)
 Clachan Parish Church

Cladh Mhichel, Gartengrenach
 Cladh Nam Paitean
 Graigneuk, near Ledaig
 Dailly
 Dunstaffnage Chapel
 Inverchaolain Churchyard
 Keil Chapel (1)
 Kilarrow
 Kilbrannan
 Kilbride (1)
 Kilchoman
 Killunaig, Isle of Mull (1)
 Kilmalieu Inveraray (RH)
 Kilmore (1)
 Kilnaish (1)
 Kilninver (1)
 Kilviceuen, Isle of Ulva
 Kinlochlaich (1)
 Lismore (1)
 Lergnahension (1)
 Lothead (Achahoish) (1)
 Lochgilphead
 Strontian Parish Church

AYRSHIRE

Ayr Old Churchyard
 Dailly
 Dundonald (1)
 Kilmarnock — St. Andrews
 Largs Old Churchyard
 Newmilns
 Saltcoats (RH)
 Stewarton Old Church
 Tarbolton (1)

BANFFSHIRE

Aberlour
Cullen (RH)
Deskford (RH)
Inveraven
Inveraven, Downan
Kinnedar
Ordquhuill (RH)
Rothiemay (RH)
Ruthven (RH)

***BERWICKSHIRE**

Abbey St. Bathans
Ayton
Birgham
Bonkyl & Preston
Channelkirk
Chirnside
Cockburnspath
Coldingham
Coldstream
Cranshaws
Dryburgh Abbey
Duns
Earlston
Eccles
Edrom
Eyemouth Old Graveyard
Fishwick Old Graveyard
Fogo
Foulden
Gordon
Greenlaw

Hilton

Horndean Old Burying Ground
Hume Ols Churchyard

Hutton

Ladykirk

Lamberton

Langton

Lauder

Legerwood

Lennel — see Coldstream

Longformacus

Mertoun

Mordington

Nenthorn

Newton Don

Polwarth

Preston

Redpath (extracts)

St. Helen's on the Lea

Simprin

Swinton

Westruther

Whitsome

BUTESHIRE

Kilmory

Thundergay

CAITHNESS

Nothing

***CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

Alloa — Churchyard
— Greenside Cemetery
— Cemetery

Alva

Clackmannan
Dollar
Tillicoultry — Churchyard
 — Old Churchyard
Tullibody

***DUMFRIESSHIRE**

Annan Old Burial Ground
Annan Old Parish Church
Applegarth & Sibbaldbie
Brydekirk
Caerlaverock
Canonbie
Castleton
Closeburn Churchyard
Corrie
Cummertrees
Dalton
Dornock
Dryfe Bridge
Dryfesdale
Dumfries — St. Michael's
Ecclefechan
Eskdalemuir
Ewes Churchyard
Garvald Kirkyard
Graitney
Half—Morton
Hermitage Chapel (see Castleton)
Hoddam
Hutton
Johnstone
Kirkconnell
Kirkmichael Kirkyard

Kirkpatrick-Fleming Churchyard
Kirkpatrick-Juxta
Langholm
Little Dalton
Lochmaben
Lochrutton
Lockerbie Burial Ground
Luce Burial Ground
Middlebie
Moffat
Morton — Tower of Sark
Mouswald
Old Keir
Repentance (see Cummertrees)
Ruthwell
St. Kentigern's
St. Mungo
Sibbaldbie (see Applegarth)
Staplegordon
Torthorwald
Trailflatt
Tundergarth
Unthank Churchyard
Wamphray
Watcarrick
Wauchope
Westerkirk

***DUMBARTONSHIRE**

Alexandria Old Parish Church
Arrochar Churchyard
Bonhill Churchyard
Cardross
Cumbernauld Churchyard

Dumbarton — Bridgend Churchyard
 — Cemetery
 Faslane
 Gartshore Quaker
 Helensburgh Cemetery
 Kilmahew
 Kilmaronock
 Kilpatrick — New Churchyard
 — Old Churchyard
 Kirkintilloch — Auld Aisle
 — Cemetery
 — St. Mary's
 — Orchard
 Luss Churchyard
 Renton, Milburn Parish Churchyard
 Rhu Parish Church
 Rosneath Churchyard
 Tarbet Churchyard

EDINBURGH
 Buccleuch
 Canongate
 Colinton — St. Cuthbert's
 Corstorphine Old Church
 Dalry
 Dean
 East Preston Street
 Grange Cemetery
 Greenhill
 Greendykes
 Greyfriars
 Holyrood
 Braid Place, Jewish Burial Ground
 John Watsons
 Newinton — Jewish Section

North Leith Churchyard
 North Merchiston
 Old Calton
 Piershill — Jewish
 Portobello
 Portobello — St. Mark's Episcopal
 Quaker Burial Ground, 60 the Pleasance
 Restalrig
 South Leith Churchyard
 St. Cuthbert's
 St. John's Episcopal
 St. Mary's Cathedral

***FIFESHIRE**
 Abdie Churchyard
 Abercrombie Churchyard
 Aberdour St. Fillan's
 Aberdour Wester
 Anstruther — Easter
 — Wester

 Auchterderran
 Auchtermuchty Churchyard
 Auchtertool
 Balcarres Chapel
 Balgonie — Milton of,
 Ballingry
 Balmerino Churchyard
 Beath
 Boarshills Churchyard
 Burntisland — St. Columba
 — Kirkton

 Cairneyhill
 Cameron Churchyard
 Carnbee
 Carnock

Ceres Churchyard
 Collessie Churchyard
 Craig Churchyard
 Creich Churchyard
 Crombie
 Culross — Abbey
 — West
 Cults Churchyard
 Cupar Churchyard
 — Cemetery
 — Extension
 — Hill of Tarvit
 Dairsie Churchyard
 Dalgety — Cemetery
 — St. Bridget's
 Dunbog Churchyard
 Dunfermline Abbey
 Dunino Churchyard
 Dysart — Barony
 — St. Serf's
 Elie Churchyard
 Falkland Churchyard
 Ferry Port on Craig
 Flisk Churchyard
 Forgen Churchyard
 Inverkeithing
 Inverkeithing Cemetery
 Kemback Churchyard
 Kennoway Churchyard
 Kettle Churchyard
 Kilconquhar Churchyard
 Kilmany Churchyard
 Kilrenny Churchyard
 Kinghorn
 Kinghorn Cemetery
 Kinglassie Churchyard

Kingsbarns Churchyard
 Kirkcaldy — Abbotshall
 — Bennoch Cem.
 — Churchyard
 — Dunnikier
 Kirkcaldy — Nether Street, or Pathead or
 Ravenscaig
 Largo Cemetery
 Largo Churchyard
 Leslie Churchyard
 Leuchars Churchyard
 Logie Churchyard
 Markinch — Churchyard
 — Northall Cemetery
 Methilhill Cemetery
 Monimail
 Moonzie Churchyard
 Newburgh Cemetery
 Newburn Churchyard
 North Queensferry
 Pittenween Churchyard
 Rosyth Old
 St. Andrew's — Cathedral Burying Ground
 — Cemetery
 — St. Leonards Chapel
 — St. Salvator's Church
 — Trinity Church
 St. Monance
 Saline Old
 Scoonie Cemetery
 Strathmiglo Churchyard
 Torryburn
 Tulliallan — Cemetery
 — Mausoleum
 — Old Churchyard
 Wemyss — Cemetery
 — East Churchyard
 — West Churchyard

INVERNESSHIRE

Abernethy*
Alvie*
Arisaig
Bracadale Old Churchyard
Cladh Chiarain
Dunvegan Old Churchyard
Duthil*
Fortwilliam (1)
Fortwilliam St. Andrew's (1)
Glendale Churchyard
Insh (Tom Eonan)*
Kildonan, Isle of Eigg
Kilmory
Kiltarlity (Chisholm only)
Kingussie, Cladh Brighde*
Kingussie, Cladh Padhair*
Kingussie, nan Colum Chille'
Kingussie, St. Columba*
Kraigs (1)
Laggan*
Loch Broom (1)
Rothiemurchus
Ruthven (RH)
St. Finans Isle
Skeabost Old Churchyard
Trumpan, Skye
Carrbridge (RH)
Grantown (RH)
Kincraig (RH)
Newtonmore (RH)
(the last four for Grant,
McDonald & Smith only)

KINCARDINESHIRE

Cowie (1)
Fordoun Churchyard
Garvock
Kincardine & Garten
Kinneff
Laurancekirk (1)
Newdosc (1)

***KINROSSHIRE**

Blairingone
Cleish
Fossoway
Kinross — Kirkgate
 — Wst. Churchyard
Milnathort
Orwell
Portmoak — Chapel
 — Farm
 — Churchyard
Tullibole Old Churchyard

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Anwoth
Kirkgunzeon
Lochrutton (RH)

LANARKSHIRE

Biggar*
Cambuslang
Carbarns
Carluke*
Carmichael*
Carmichael* — Kirkhill private
 burial Ground

Carnwath*
 Carstairs*
 Coulter*
 Covington*
 Crawford* — Old Churchyard,
 Kirkton
 Crawfordjohn*
 Dolphinton*
 Douglas* — St. Bride's Churchyard
 Dunsyre*
 East Kilbride Old Parish Church
 Glasgow — Anderson
 — Blackfriars
 — Cheapside Street
 — Govan (RH)
 — Janefield (Jewish)
 — John Street
 — North Street (RH)
 — Ramshorn (RH)
 — St. Andrew's by the Green,
 Episcopal
 — Sighthill (RH)
 Lamington*
 Lanark* St. Kentigern's
 Leadhills*
 Lesmahagow*
 Libberton*
 Maudslie Private Burial Ground*
 New Lanark Burial Ground*
 New Monkland
 Pettinain*
 Quothquan*
 Roberton*
 Symington*
 Thankerton* — St. John's Kirk
 Troloss* — Private Burial Ground

Walston*
 Westsidewood*
 Wiston*

LOTHIAN — EAST

Aberlady Church
 Athelstanford
 Garvald & Brace (1)
 North Berwick (RH)
 Pencaitland
 Preston Kirk (1)
 Tranent (1)
 Whitekirk (1)
 Whittinghame (1)
 Yester (RH)

LOTHIAN — MID

Carrington
 Cockpen Churchyard
 Cockpen, Old Church
 Currie (1)
 Dalkeith — New Burial Ground
 — St. Nicholas Parish Church
 Gogar
 Glencorse (1)
 House of Linn (1)
 Inveresk, St. Michael's
 Pentlands Old Churchyard
 Ratho
 Rosslyn
 Temple

***LOTHIAN — WEST**

Abercorn

Bathgate — Kirkton
 — Jarvey Street
 — Boghead
 Bo'ness — Corbiehall
 — Church Wynd Lower
 — " " Upper
 — Kinneill Old Church
 yard
 Carriden House Old Churchyard
 Carriden Churchyard
 Dalmeny
 Ecclesmachan
 Kirkliston
 Linlithgow
 Livingstone
 South Queensferry — Old Churchyard
 — Carmelite Friary
 Torphichen
 Uphall
 Whitburn

MORAYSHIRE

(This County is now complete,
 but the names are not available).

Advie*
 Bellie*
 Berlie, Tynet*
 Cromdale*
 Drainie
 Duffus (1)
 Dyke
 Gordonstoun, Michael Kirk
 Inverallan*
 Kinnedar (1)
 Kinloss Abbey
 Kirkhill
 Knockando*

Knockando, McAllan*

Moy

Roths*

Roths, Dundurcas

Speymouth — Dipple*
 — Essil*

Spynie (1)

NAIRNSHIRE

Nothing

ORKNEY

Burray

Shapinsay (1)

Stenness

*PEEBLESSHIRE

Black Barony

Broughton Churchyard

Dawk

Drumelzier

Eddleston

Glenholm

Innerleithen

Kailzie Churchyard

Kilbucho

Kirkurd — Old Burial Ground
 — Churchyard

Lyne Churchyard

Macbiehill Mausoleum

Manor Churchyard

Newlands Churchyard

Peebles — St. Andrew's Churchyard
 — Crosskirk

Rachan
 St. Gordian's
 Skirling
 Stobo Churchyard
 Traquair Churchyard
 Tweedsmuir Churchyard
 West Linton
***PERTHSHIRE**
 Abernyte
 Alyth — Churchyard
 — Cemetery
 — Drumfork
 Auchtergaven — Churchyard
 — Logiebride
 Balquhiddar
 Bendochy
 Bendochy Cally
 Blair Atholl — Old Blair
 — Chapelton of
 Fincastle
 — Parish Church
 — Aldclune or Orchill
 — Borenich
 — Kilmaveonaig
 — Struan
 Blairgowrie
 Blairgowrie Cemetery
 Caputh
 Cargill
 Clunie
 Collace
 Coupar Angus
 Dowally
 Dull — Churchyard
 — Amulree
 — Foss
 — Grandtully

Dunkeld Cathedral
 Errol — Ardgaith
 — Churchyard
 — Megginch
 Fortingall — Cameron
 — Churchyard
 — Crossmount
 — Dun Alastair
 — Inervar
 — Inverchadden
 — Kerrowmore
 — Killichonan
 — Kinlochrannoch
 — Lassintulloch
 — Meggernie
 Inchtute — Churchyard
 — Rossie
 Kenmore — Ardtalnaig
 — Churchyard
 — Fearnan
 — Lawers
 — Morenish
 Kenmore — Shian
 Killin
 Kilspindie — Churchyard
 — Rait
 Kinclaven
 Kinfauns
 Kinloch — Achallader
 — Churchyard
 Kinnaird
 Kinnoull
 Kirkmichael — Churchyard
 — Glenshee
 Lethendy
 Little Dunkeld — Churchyard
 — Laggan Allachy
 Logierait — Churchyard
 — Dunavour
 — Dunfallandy
 — Killiechassie

- Pitnacree
- Tullymet
- Longforgan
- Meigle
- Moneydie — Churchyard
- Logiealmond
- Moulin Faskally
- Perth — Greyfriars
- St. John's
- St. John the Baptist, Episcopal
- St. Ninian's Episcopal Cathedral
- Wellshill
- Rattray
- Redgorton — Churchyard
- Luncarty
- Pitcairn
- St. Bride's Chapel, Pass of Leny
- St. Madoe's
- St. Martin's Churchyard
- St. Martin's, Cambusmichael
- Scone, New Cemetery
- Scone — New Churchyard
- Old Churchyard
- Weem Churchyard

***RENFREWSHIRE**

- Arthurlie
- Beltrees
- Bridge of Weir
- Castle Semple
- Cathcart Old Churchyard
- Eaglesham
- Eastwood Old Churchyard
- Erskine
- Gourock — Cemetery
- Chapel Street

- Greenock — Cemetery
- Inverkip Street
- West Churchyard

- Houston
- Houston Cemetery
- Inchinnan
- Inverkip
- Johnstone
- Kilbarchan East Churchyard
- Killellan
- Kilmalcolm
- Lochwinnoch
- Mearns
- Neilston
- Paisley — Abbey Interior
- Abbey Churchyard
- Gaelic Churchyard
- High Churchyard
- Laigh Churchyard
- New Street
- Reformed Presbyterian
- Up Abbey Close
- Up Canal Street
- Up Oakshaw Street
- Up Thread Street
- Paisley — Trinity
- Woodside Cemetery

Pollockshaws Kirklane

- Port Glasgow — Blackstone
- Campbell Street
- Cemetery
- Newark
- Princes Street

Renfrew

ROSS & CROMARTY

- Annat
- Applecross (RH)
- Clachan (1)

Cladh nan Sasunnach

Croich (1)

Cullinellan

Fearn Abbey (1)

Fodderty Old

Fortrose Cathedral

Gairloch

Inverewe

Kinnettas Old Burying Ground

Kishorn (1)

Laide Old Burial Ground

Lochbroom

Lochcarron Old Churchyard

Londubh

Mellon Charles

Old Gairloch

Poolewe

St. Relugas Churchyard

Tain — St. Duthus
— United Free

Torridon (RH)

Ullapool (1)

ROXBURGHSHIRE

Abbotrule (1)

Borthwick Wa's

Bowden

Cavers Old Churchyard

Kelso Abbey (1)

Kirk Yetholm (1)

Lessuden, St. Boswell's (1)

Lilliesleaf

Roberton

Stichill (1)

SELKIRKSHIRE

Ettrick

Galashiels — Bewlie
— Ladhope
— Old Cemetery
— St. Peter's
Episcopal

Selkirk — Ashkirk
— Lindean
— Old Churchyard

Yarrow, St. Mary's

SHETLAND

Burray (RH)

*STIRLINGSHIRE

Airth — Castle
— Churchyard
— Dunmore

Baldernock

Balfron

Bothkennar

Buchanan

Buchlyvie

Cambuskenneth Abbey

Campsie Old Churchyard

Denny

Dennyloanhead

Drymen

Dunipace Old Churchyard

Falkirk — Camelon
— Churchyard
— Erskine
— Parish Churchyard
— Silver Row Graveyard
— Tattie Kirk
— West

Fintry

Gargunnock
 Inchcailleach Old Churchyard
 Killearn
 Kilsyth Old Churchyard
 Kippen
 Kirk o' Muir Burial Ground
 Larbert East
 Lennoxtown
 Logie Churchyard
 Logie Old
 Muiravonside
 Plean
 Polmont
 St. Ninian's New
 St. Ninian's Old
 Slamannan
 Stirling — Erskine
 — Holy Rude
 Strathblane

SUTHERLAND

Ach Nah Uai
 Achness
 Alt-na-Caillach
 Assynt
 Balnakiel
 Bunahoum
 Creich
 Dornoch
 Golspie, St. Andrew's
 Grumbeg
 Inchnadamph (1)

Kildonan
 Kirkton, Near Melvich
 Lochinver
 Navidale
 Old Shoremore
 Stoerr

WIGTONSHIRE

Cruggleton (1)
 Glasserton (1)
 Kirkinner (1)
 Kirkmadryne (RH)
 Kirkmaiden — Drummole Old
 Church (RH)
 — St. Medan's (1)
 Mochrum (1)
 Penninghame, Clachan of (1)
 Portpatrick Old Churchyard
 Sorbie (1)
 Whithorn (1)
 Whithorn Old Kirkyard
 Wigton Old Kirkyard (1)

Addition to INVERNESSHIRE

Kinlochmoidart (1)
 Laggan, Cluny*

It is highly laudable to pay Respect to Men who are descended from worthy Ancestors, not only out of Gratitude to those who have done good to Mankind, but as it is an Encouragement to others to follow their Example. But this is an Honour to be received, not demanded, by the Descendants of great Men: and they who are apt to remind us of their Ancestors, only put us upon making Comparisons to their own Disadvantage. there is some pretence for boasting of Wit, Beauty, Strength or Wealth, because the Communication of them may give Pleasure or Profit to others; but we can have no Merit nor ought we to claim any Respect, because our Fathers acted well, whether we would or no.

The following letter ridicules the Folly I have mentioned in a new, and I think not disagreeable Light.

MR. SPECTATOR,

Were the Genealogy of every Family reserved, there would probably be no Man valued or despised on Account of his Birth. There is scarce a Beggar in the Street, who would not find himself lineally descended from some great Man; nor any one of the highest Title who would not discover several base and indigent Persons among his Ancestors. It would be a pleasant Entertainment to see one Pedigree of Men appear together, under the same Characters they bore when they acted their respective Parts among the Living. Suppose therefore a Gentleman, full of his illustrious Family, should in the same manner as Virgil make Aeneas look over his Descendents, see the whole Line of his Progenitors pass in a Review before his Eyes, with how many varying Passions would he behold Shepherds and Soldiers, Statesmen and Artificers, Princes and Beggars, walk in the Procession of five thousand Years! How would his Heart sink or flutter at the several Sports of Fortune in a Scene so diversified with Rags and Purple, Handicraft Tools and Sceptres, Ensins of Dignity and Emblems of Disgrace; and how would his Fears and Apprehensions, his Transports and Mortifications, succeed one another as the Line of his Genealogy appear'd bright or obscure?

In most of the Pedigrees hung up in old Mansion Houses, you are sure to find the first in the Catalogue a great statesman, or a Soldier with an honourable Commission. The honest Artificer that begot him, and all his frugal Ancestors before him, are torn off from the Top of the Register; and you are not left to imagine that the noble Founder of the Family ever had a Father. Were we to trace many boasted Lines farther backwards, we should lose them in a Mob of Tradesmen, or a Croud of Rustics, without hope of seeing them emerge again: Not unlike the old Appian Way, which after having run many Miles in Length loses itself in a Bog.

I lately made a Visit to an old Country Gentleman, who is very far gone in this sort of Family Madness. I found him in his Study perusing an old Register of his Family, which he had just then discovered, as it was branched out in the Form of a Tree, upon a Skin of Parchment. Having the Honour to have some of his Blood in my Veins, he permitted me to cast my Eye over the Boughs of this venerable Plant; and asked my Advice in the Reforming of some of the superfluous Branches.

We passed slightly over three of four of our immediate Forefathers, whom we knew by Tradition, but were soon stopped by an Alderman of London who, I perceived, made my Kinsman's Heart go pit-a-pat. His Confusion increased when he found the Alderman's Father to be a Grasier; but he recovered his Fright upon seeing JUSTICE OF THE QUORUM at the end of his Titles. Things went on pretty well as we threw our Eyes occasionally over the Tree, when unfortunately he perceived a Merchant-Tailor perched on a Bough who was said greatly to have increased the Estate; he was just going to cut him off, if he had not seen GENT after the name of his Son, who was recorded to have mortgaged one of the Manors his honest Father had purchased.

A Weaver who was burnt for his Religion in the Reign of Queen Mary was pruned away without Mercy, as was likewise a Yeoman who had died of a Fall from his own Cart. But great was our Triumph in one of the Blood who was beheaded for High Treason: which nevertheless was not a little allay'd by another of our Ancestors who was hanged for stealing of Sheep. The Expectations of my good Cousin were wonderfully raised by a Match into the Family of a Knight, but unfortunately for us, for this Branch proved barren. On the other hand MARGERY, the Milk-maid being twined round a Bough, it flourished out into so many Shoots and bent with so much Fruit, that the old Gentleman was quite out of Countenance. To comfort me, under this Disgrace, he singled out a Branch ten times more fruitful than the other, which, he told me, he valued more than any in the Tree, and bad me be of good Comfort.

This enormous Bough was a Graft out of a Welsh Heiress, with so many AP'S upon it that it might have made a little Grove by itself.

From the Trunk of the Pedigree, which was chiefly composed of Labourers and Shepherds, arose a huge Sprout of Farmers; this was branched out into Yeomen, and ended in a Sheriff of the County who was Knighted for his good Service to the Crown in bringing up an Address.

Several of the Names that seemed to disparage the Family, being looked upon as Mistakes, were lopped off as rotten or withered, as on the contrary, no small number appearing without any Titles, my Cousin, to supply the Defects of the Manuscript, added ESQ. at the end of each of them.

This Tree so pruned, dressed, and cultivated was, within a few Days, transplanted into a large Sheet of Vellum and placed in the great Hall, where it attracts the Veneration of his Tenants every Sunday Morning while they wait till his Worship is ready to go to Church; wondering that a Man, who had so many Fathers before him, should not be made a Knight, or at least a Justice of the Peace.

Do we not sometimes feel this kind of thing has
been done by families known to us ?

Isabel M. Fleming

THE ORIGINS OF AN UNUSUAL SURNAME

The surname McLew or McLews was current in the Balfron/Buchlyvie area of West Stirlingshire down to the middle of the 19th. century, and probably appears in the modified forms of McLaw, McLaws, and even McLay in the parish registers of Balfron, Buchlyvie and Killearn from the 17th century onwards, though McLay may be a rendering of the Gaelic Mac an Leigh to be found among the Stewarts of Appin. The provenance of the name McLews is mentioned by Buchanan of Auchmar, though he refers to it as MacLewis, and considers it to belong to a sept of the McLeods of Lewis. Possibly due to this one family in the Balfron area did change their name from McLew to McLeod in the early 19th. century.

However, when one begins to study the origins or possible origins of the name, there appears to be some doubt as to the accuracy of this assumption, and one finds that in fact there are three possible sources from which this surname could have evolved.

Buchanan's statement has already been mentioned, and it would be interesting to find that the name in this form was ever current in Lewis or in other areas under the influences of that clan. It must be pointed out however that Buchanan was referring to a relatively small area in the west of Stirlingshire, where in the last two centuries it does occur fairly frequently.

When Black's "Surnames of Scotland" is consulted, another possible source is put forward, and one is driven to the conclusion that Black was not very certain, or was not aware of the provenance of the name.

The nearest he gets to the surname is MacLea, Maclay and McCloy. Under Maclea he states that it is a form of Maclae, and that in the Glasgow area it occurs as McCloo. As for the derivation of Maclae, he maintains that to derive the surname from Mac an Leigh, the son of the physician is wrong as is the assumed connection with one Ferchard Leche in Assynt in 1386. To Black the real origin is from the Sutherland clan of Mac Dunnshleibhe, from which he deduces McLea from McDonnslae, appearing as McLay in Ayrshire in 1584 and as McClae in Glasgow.

Under his entry for Dunsleve, he gives another derivation from Duinslebe, brown of the hill, which by elision became McOnlea and hence Maclay in Argyll at least.

There is, however, a further choice. In the "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlanders" Frank Adam points out that one Fergus MacCloy or MacLewis had a grant of land in Bute from Robert II, or earlier, and that this family was represented in 1841 (Statistical Account of Bute 1841) by Fullarton of Kilmichael. The Fullartons were Coroners of Arran in the 14th. century, and is that family referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lord of the Isles" as FitzLouis or MacLouis. There was also, according to one account, one of the Fullartons in Bute named Louis, and that the descendants, Mac Lewis are in fact Fullartons, who looked to the Stewarts of Appin as their protector, where the surname McCloy is given as one of their septs in at least one clan list.

It would seem that the surname, so far as the west of Stirlingshire and Glasgow and perhaps Argyll are concerned, is more likely to have an Arran or Bute origin, especially as it appears quite early in these areas, than to have an origin either in the Western Isles or in Sutherlandshire. There has been, I think, a gradual development from three or four possible origins to a form of surname similar in pronunciation and later in spelling in different parts of the country.

As an addendum the earliest appearance of the McLew spelling in Stirlingshire is in the Commissariat for Stirling when the testament of Mungo McLew, "window" porter at Stirling Castle is registered in 1633. This curious employment, implying a number of portable windows in the breezy castle is not borne out in a consultation of the original entry, when it is revealed that Umphra was merely an under porter, and not employed in an activity unknown to social historians. An Umphra McLew, Wester Mye, Buchlyvie had his testament registered in 1658 and may be the father of yet another Umphra McLew who held lands at Redhall, Gargunock and Meikle Cammoquhill, Balfron in the Hearth tax returns for 1695. His family can be traced at Meikle Cammoquhill until 1848, when it became dispersed. Sometime around the first quarter of the century they changed their name to McLeod, believing that this was the correct form.

The writer would be interested to hear from anyone of the name of McLew or McLews who believes he or she has connections with this family.

D. McNaughton

R E V I E W

A SIMPLIFIED GUIDE TO PROBATE JURISDICTIONS —

Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson — £2.00 (postage 29p)

from — J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford, OX7 2AB

Since 1858 wills and letters of administration have been filed centrally, and copies of such documents of later date can be found at the Principal Registry of the Family Division, Somerset House, Strand. Frequently, printed indices to these are also held locally.

Probate records of earlier date are less easy to trace, and Mr. Gibson by compiling this booklet on where to look for Wills between the mid 16th century and 1858 has performed a most useful task for the genealogist. This guide to earlier records has been arranged in accordance with counties as they existed before reorganisation in 1974; small maps of the counties help in pinpointing the desired diocese or Consistory Court, and a map of Scotland numbers the various commissariots or Sheriff Courts where search should be made for Confirmations.

R E V I E W

SOME INHABITANTS IN SHETLAND IN 1872 —

Compiled by A. Sandison, 93 Ridgmount Gardens, London WC1E 7AZ —£10

(Duplicated 34 pages)

In 1871 and 1872 an enquiry was made in Shetland on the working of the Truck Acts. From the minutes of evidence Mr. Sandison has extracted names and biographical details and has assembled this information about 520 people in alphabetical order.

He gives a warning about spelling; much depended on the clerk who took down the verbal evidence given, and clearly he was not unduly concerned with consistency. References are given to the relevant paragraphs of the Report of the Enquiry so that those

seeking further information about a witness can go back to the Report itself to supplement what is given in the booklet. A comment under one entry "has too large a family to have a balance at the bank" might well excite a genealogist interested in that surname.

R É V I E W

The Clans of the Scottish Highlands by R. R. Mclan Foreword by
Antonia Fraser — Pan Books

This book was published originally in 1845 when the passion for tartan was at its height. Queen Victoria headed the list of subscribers to it and the work was dedicated to her.

The text by James Logan is readable and romantic if not always entirely accurate since research carried out since it was written has proved some of it erroneous, but the full page illustrations by Mclan are striking, depicting the Clansmen in a variety of postures, many of them violent, all of them lifelike; they fully make up for the shortcomings in the textual information.

Antonia Fraser in her foreword writes that it is hoped that this re-issue will recapture something of the spirit of high Victorian romances and demonstrate the author's ardent and loving approach to Scottish History.

It should do both, and for those who do not have a copy of the earlier edition this book is highly recommended.

NOTE

A rather extraordinary case has come to my notice with reference to the fact that the Campsie Marriage Register is blank from 1734 — 1803. A document has, however, been discovered by a Searcher. It is in the Register of Entails and refers to the Petition presented in Edinburgh on 15th May 1800 by William Reid, second son of Thomas Reid of Carlestown (Carlston) who died on 5th March, 1800. This in turn refers to a Disposition and Deed of Entail which was executed by the Petitioner's father on 16th November, 1789. Among some 19 "whom failing" clauses, one refers to Thomas Reid eldest son of the marriage between the now deceased Christian Reid my third daughter and William Reid, Portioner of Haston, and the final clause is in favour of "my own nearest lawful heirs and assignees whomsoever".

The document still does not give the date of the marriage, but the statement regarding it is perfectly clear. Perhaps this will give some Searchers a new idea as to where information can be got.

D. C. C.

CORRESPONDENCE

Having read with interest the article by William Latta on The 71st Regiment (Scottish Genealogist, Volume XXVII No. 3, Page 119) I can say that the colours of the Regiment are still on display in the Church. In 1970 I was the officer in charge of the Bands of The Royal Highland Fusiliers when we went to play at the British Week in Buenos Aires. The colours of one of our founder regiments are still beautifully preserved and framed.

Your obedient servant, Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw.

MISSING RECORDS OF IRREGULAR MARRIAGES AT COLDSTREAM BRIDGE 1844 – 1857

Some records of this "Marriage House" which belonged to the late Mr. Gray of Orchard Cottage, Coldstream, have disappeared. It is believed that they were at one time lent to somebody who was a lecturer at Edinburgh University. If any reader has any information regarding the missing registers, would he please write to the Editor so that the information may be passed on to the Northumberland & Durham Family History Society.

INTERESTS

MARR Anyone interested in exchanging information about the Marr Family should contact Gerald Murray, P. O. Box 1B26, Roosevelt, Utah 84066, U.S.A.

SWINBANK(S); SKEATS (SKEAT, SKEET, SKEETS); MOXHAM (MOX—LAM, MOXOM, MOXON)

I am interested in all these names and willing to store and exchange references to them, any place, any time s.a.e. please with enquiries. I will also record your interests, against future information received, for an extra 10p stamp.

Mrs. L. Crowther, 32 Jubilee Drive, Thornbury, Avon BS12 2YQ

QUERIES

- 226 INNES — TAYLOR — Trying to prove that Jean Innes; daughter of Patrick Innes of Succoth, who married in Keith 1722 Robert Milne, dyster, who died Elgin before 1735, was same Jean Innes (1700—1772) who married Robert Taylor, dyster, in Elgin and had five children by him born about 1736—1743. Aberdeen Central Library has two volumes of Ledger and Day Book (1757—1778) of Alexander Innes, Commissary Clerk and Advocate in Aberdeen. Seeking whereabouts of volumes 1 and 4 to his death 1790, also Register of Deeds Commissary Court Moray 1708—1749 and 1762—1785 and Elgin Parish Marriage Register 1709 — 1770. These not at Scottish Record Office. Any information appreciated.
Bolard More, Black Mountain, North Carolina, 28711.
- 227 KIELLOR, KEILLOR, KILLOR, KILLER — Alexander Kiellor, b. about 1812 probably at Gairdrum, (St. Martins Parish) died aged 80 at Tottenham, London, described as Retired Grocer. His parents were Peter (or Patrick) and Emily (or Emilia, or Emitra) Keillor. A general interest in this or any branch of the Keillor family is shown by Robin W. Kiellor, 6082 Moerfelden—Walldorf—1. Lisztstrasse 2, Fed. Rep. Germany.
- 228 ARD — James and William Ard emigrated from Scotland to United States prior to 1738. Any information or assistance in tracing their ancestry would be welcomed by Mrs. Marlene P. Nurse, 628 Holly Drive, Eufaula, Alabama 36027, U.S.A.
- 229 MCCURDY/MCCURDIE — Robert arrived from Northern Ireland around 1866 married Isabella Farrel 1867 in Kilbirnie. Did he arrive alone or with his parents or brothers or sisters? Would like to hear from anyone with McCurdie/McCurdy ancestors, particularly if living around Ayrshire.
- 230 MCCLYMONT — Thomas married Agnes Milroy and had two children, John b. 1807 and Thomas B. 1810 in the Parish of Penninghame, Wigtownshire. Information wanted regarding marriage of Thomas and Agnes, also Thomas senior's birthdate and place; would like references in any Galloway/Ayrshire Registers. Mrs. Rena King, 16 Upper Shott, Cheshunt, Herts. EN7 6DR
- 231 MITCHELL — Peter Mitchell, b. 1775-6, married 8 Sept. 1803 Isobel Ironside at New Deer, Aberdeenshire. He was living Old What, New Deer in Census of 1841 and died before Census of 1851. Perhaps he was son of John Mitchell and Elspet Heatherwick who had sons, William, b. 1769 at Fyvie, and Alexander, b. 1777-8, also at Fyvie. William and Alexander both residents of New Deer. Would like proof of parentage and ancestry of Peter. Woodruff G. Leel, Sr., 3 Russell Dr., Tolland, Conn. 06084, USA.
- 232 LEEL (LEIL) (LISLE) — William Leil married Feb. 9th 1762 Margaret Simpson in Tyrie and Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, to William Leel and Margaret. Believe William connected to "Lisle, Leill, Leel" family of Banff. Would appreciate information, re: parents and birthplace of William.
Woodruff G. Leel Sr., 3 Russell Dr., Tolland, Conn. 06084, U.S.A.
- 233 LAWSON — Angus Lawson emigrated to Canada about 1854 from Angus, Scotland: he was born about 1825 and married Mary Ann Herd, b. 1830. Information wanted by George W. Lawson, 3100 Carling Avenue, Flat 1010, Ottawa, Ontario K2B 6J6.

- 234 AMBROSE — James Ambrose, Gardener, and Isabella Anderson had a son James b. 1844, who married on 18th September 1874 Margaret Fulton b. 1849. Their son, William Fulton Ambrose, born in Glasgow on 6th September 1877, married 31st December 1903 Flora McPhee Jamieson, b. 1st November 1880 in Maryhill Parish, the daughter of William John Jamieson, Boilermaker, and Flora McPhee. Information about any of the persons desired by Mrs. Betty Powell Ambrose, 628 Kinsman N.W., Warren, Ohio 44483.
- 235 HAIG — John (James) Haig served in the Navy or Merchant Navy and married Margaret Birnie probably in the vicinity of Edinburgh. Their son, William, died at Loanhead House, Ballieston 11th August 1889, aged 56 and their daughter married Alexander Lawrence (Laurence) in Glasgow on 31st December, 1851, and was buried there in 1866, aged 35. Information required about the date and place of marriage, and death entries, of John Haig and Margaret Birnie, and of the birth entries of their children, by Winona Hauff, 1004 — 360 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1P6, Canada.
- 236 CAMERON — Neil, born Islay, died Glasgow 1865, married Mary McINNES Campbelltown. Sons Angus McInnes, born 1857 and Malcolm born 1859, both Glasgow. In 1881 Malcolm was a stationer's assistant in Glasgow. In 1882 Angus married Mary Peacock WHYTE at Glasgow and a son Neil was born there 1883.
- 237 MCALISTER — Archibald, of Islay married Mary CAMERON, born Islay 1826. Children Alexander, Malcolm and Isabella, all born Glasgow, in 1852, 1854, 1856 respectively.
- 238 CARMICHAEL — Duncan, master shoemaker, of Islay married Emily CAMERON, born Islay 1818 at Islay 1846. Children Neill and Agnes, born Glasgow 1855. In 1874 Neil was at McLean Street, Glasgow.
- 239 MCDIARMID — Archibald, of Islay, married Annabella CAMERON, born Islay 1798, widow of Neil McIntyre, at Islay 1826. A son Malcolm was born Islay 1827. In 1871 Malcolm was lockkeeper at Blackhill, Glasgow with his wife Mary, of Islay, and children Archibald, Dugal, Margaret, James, Duncan and John, all born Glasgow 1856, to 1866, together with brother-in-law Allan Ferguson of Islay. Any information on descendants of the above 4 families appreciated by: Neil Cameron, 17 Kennedy Street, Glen Waverley 3150, Australia.
- 240 ADAMSON — John According to the 1841 Census of Scotland John was born in Annan C. 1793. Occupation in 1813 Weaver, 1828 Mariner, 1832 Burgh Officer of Annan, 1839 Innkeeper. He married Janet Bell in Annan 1813; they had eight children three of whom died in infancy — William b. 1813, William b. 1815, Jessie b. c. 1821, Thomas b. 1823, Ann b. 1825, Sarah b. 1828, Thomas b. 1832, Jane b. 1834. John died 1846 and buried at Annan Old Parish Church. Information required about him and descendants Thomas b. 1832, Wallace b. 1860 and John Varrie b. 1889. Correspondence with any Adamson descendants welcomed. Malcolm J. Adamson, 10 Edale Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, B42 2DL.
- 241 KERR — In the Dalry, Ayrshire records, Robert Kerr "Younger of Kerrsland" married Jean Barr on 14th February, 1775 and appears as a father in 1781 and

1783 but not thereafter. Robert Kerr "of Kerrshead" or "Carsehead" appears as a father in 1793 and 1797 but not before. Are they the same and would a descendant of "Commissioner Kerr" 1821 — 1902 know?

W. Barr, 8 Stuarton Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G74 4LA.

- 242 Supplement to Query No. 191 — James McNeill of Islington 1777 — 1855 could have been born in Kintyre, possibly of Ardnacross.

Rev. D. J. McNeill, 50 Montrose Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, HA8 0DW.

- 243 HAMILTON — Thomas died 1854, wife Margaret died 1878, both at Kilmarnock. Children — John a merchant, William a Minister, Agnes who married Archibald McMICHAEL. Believed to have lived Glasgow. I wish to correspond with any descendants of above.

Ian Jolly, Arrowville Road, Waiuku, Auckland, New Zealand.

- 244 JOLLY — William died 1898, late of Montrose, wife Elizabeth. Children — Alexander, Jane and William who in 1891 lived near Rescobie, wife's name Mary. I wish to correspond with any descendants of above.

Ian Jolly, Arrowville Road, Waiuku, Auckland, New Zealand.

- 245 HOG or HOGG — In 1745 three brothers, Peter, James and Thomas from Edinburgh settled in Augusta County, Virginia. A fourth brother, Walter, remained in Scotland. They were sons of a James Hog or Hogg. I would like to contact any descendants of the brother Walter. Peter was a Captain in the Army in the French and Indian War, and later became a prominent attorney.

Ralph H. Hogg, 10400 West McKinley Avenue, Fresno, Ca. 93711.

- 246 McMILLAN — Alexander, born 19th November 1844 probably in Aberdeen, son of Alexander (Captain in the Highland Regiment) and Myra or Marie Reid. Left home at 13. Any information helpful to Mrs. M. J. Stent, Kent Cottage, 36 Marley Combe Road, Camelsdale, Haslemere, Surrey.

- 247 MILLER — I wish to trace the parents of Barbara Miller born in Edinburgh about 1792 and married 1817—1818 to William Bruce/Brewis (Born at Northshields 20 May 1788). Bruce was a Humber Pilot and Whaling Master until he died in his 80th year on 29th January 1867. His last voyage was probably in the Auxiliary W/S Camperdown of Dundee February/April 1866. He was previously master of the Gilder and Eagle of Hull and the Resolution of Peterhead 1856/7.

His family were:— William Henry Bruce b. 1817, Pilot and Bookseller; Caroline Bruce b. 1819 wife of John Spink, Master Butcher; Cecilia Elizabeth b. 1822 wife of William Kirk, Master Printer; George Miller Bruce b. 1824; Harriet Evans b. 1827 wife of Mr. G. Sanderson, Oil Merchant; Marion b. 1833. Barbara may have been related to the Booksellers Millers of Edinburgh, and possibly Daughter of Elizabeth Miller (b. 1771 and m. 1791).

Don Hugman, 111 Hathersage Road, Hull, HU8 0EN.

- 248 DRUMMOND — Ninian Drummond of Logie Parish married Mary Stewart of the Parish of Douglas after proclamation on 11th June 1715. Their son (baptised on 1st September 1717) Ralph, was minister at Cranshaws and died there on 20th February 1784. Information wanted about ancestry of Ninian by R. Drummond, 41 Millen Street, Boulder 6432, West Australia.

- 249 EADIE — Robert 1760—1837 lived in the parish of Dunblane Perthshire. His sons William and Andrew went to Canada around 1815/1820: Information about all of them sought by William Eadie, 209—234 Ronald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3JA Canada.

- 250 LOVE — NISBET — Information wanted on families of John Love aged 23 (farm servant) and Janet Nesbit aged c. 22 (domestic servant) who were married at East Greenlaw, Paisley, on 25th November 1862 before emigrating to New Zealand. Usual residence given on marriage certificate as Merksworth, Paisley. John Love's father (also named John and was a farmer) was deceased in 1862 and his mother was Margaret, nee McAlpine.
Janet Nesbits' father was a labourer, also deceased in 1862 and her mother was also Janet, nee Orr.
It is suggested John Love was born in Ayrshire c. 20th August 1839, and Janet Nesbit in Paisley or Glasgow c. 1841. Replies to I.R. Love, Rokeby, No 4 R.D., Rakaia, New Zealand. Postage gladly refunded.
- 251 SKINNER — Information wanted on family of Robert Skinner born in Perthshire c. 1844, brought up to farming before emigrating to New Zealand c. 1868 in the ship "William Davie". Brothers James and Peter also emigrated to NZ.. A brother may have remained in Scotland. They may have lived at Arbroath, Forfarshire, at some stage. Parents were John Skinner and Jane (Jean) nee Lawrie, Lowery, or Laurie.
Replies to I.R. Love, Rokeby, No 4 R.D., Rakaia, New Zealand.
- 252 BLUE — Information wanted about family of Jane Blue born c. 1848—50 and Dougald Blue born c. 1840 probably in Ayrshire, Greenock, or Isle of Arran, to Archibald Blue and Grace Murdoch. Dougald emigrated to New Zealand, possibly in 1858 and Jane in 1868. Dougald returned to marry Mary Houston at Dalry, Ayrshire c. 1879 — 1881. Replies to I.R. Love, Rokeby, No. 4 R.D., Rakaia,
- 253 HENDERSON — Peter married 25th February 1812 to Alice Johnston at Edrom, Berwickshire. Any information on these two people would be appreciated. Was this Peter, later about 1825 an architect or builder in Edinburgh, and did Alice have brothers, William and Adam.
- 254 FAIRBAIRN — John of Haliburton, Greenlaw, Berwickshire, married Jessie Johnston in 1801 any information please on Jessie; was she a sister of Alice Johnston who married Peter Henderson a builder of Edinburgh and did she have brothers William & Adam. Mrs. Margaret Garside, 130 Archer Street, Roseville 2069, N.S.W. Australia.
- 255 ELGIN — George Elgin, born in Scotland, emigrated to USA in 1708/09, settled in Charles County, Maryland (near Port Tobacco) and died September 1748. His descendants were successful tobacco planters in Charles County and 3 or 4 of his brothers are believed to have emigrated with him. Information about his parentage desired by Jack Nelson, 210 East Davis Street, Decatur, Georgia 30030, USA.
- 256 STEWART — William T. Stewart, born in Boyle County, Kentucky, in 1829 to Allie (? Allen) J. Stewart from Ulster. He is believed to be connected to Balfours and Rylanders. Any help in establishing parentage and connections appreciated by Jack Nelson, 210 East Davis Street, Decatur, Georgia 30030, U.S.A.
- 257 WELSH — John Welsh, (b. 1570) married second daughter of John Knox. Their son Josiah went to Ireland and had a son, John, the famous field preacher of Irongray. I wish connect him with John Welsh, born around 1705 in Moffat.
H. G. Welsh, 1 The Vale, Belrose NSW 2085, Australia.

- 258 FAIRBAIRN — FAIRBURN — Information on the antecedents of William Fairburn (later William Fairbairn), of Shalloch Mill, Girvan, later of Barr, Ayrshire, born 1806, married Jane Wright 1833, died at Stevenston, 1889.
William Fairbairn, 3 Ettrick Grove, Edinburgh, EH10 5AW.
- 259 AIMERS (of Kelso) — Information on the antecedents of Mary Aimers (daughter of Robert Aimers and Mary Alexander of Kelso), born 1808, married Stephen Meeks of Haddington, about 1830, died about 1860.
William Fairbairn, 3 Ettrick Grove, Edinburgh, EH10 5AW.
- 260 McVANNEL — Duncan McVannel of Skipness and Kilcalmonel Parishes, Kintyre married Jean McArthur in about 1779 and had 8 children at Lemnamuich Farm, Clachan.
Any suggestions of derivation and origins of Duncan or names McVannel would be appreciated.
K.N. Crawford, 5 Daintry Street, Leek, Staffs, ST13 5PG.
- 261 THOM — General research into the THOM family history. Story so far traceable back via my great grand father JAMES THOM (1836—1919) to his father WILLIAM THOM (1798/9 — 1848) referred to as the BARD OF INVERURIE. Clarification required with reference to an article which appeared in the Sunday Mail (Scottish) July 25th 1954. Mr. Robert Thoms one time Secretary to the Clan McThomas Society tells of "Five closely typed pages of the Clan history. This shows that the first chieftain was THOMAS, son of ANGUS, 6th Chief of the Cian MacIntosh. Thomas broke away and formed his own Clan in 1345." Does anyone have a copy of that Clan History or have any knowledge of the Clan MacThomas Society.
Derek M. Thom, Glenbank, 73 Boundary Way, Penn, Wolverhampton, WV4 4NX.
- 262 McPHAIL — Alexander Alfred Sea Captain Owner/Master of "Gainsbrough" 1870 /1890s may have lived in Ardrossan area, Argyll in 1850s could have been born Prince Edwards Is. Canada; any information appreciated.
Mrs. J. Townend, Yallambee Road, Clyde 3978, Victoria, Australia.
- 263 IRVINE/MORTON — John b. Kinross son of John & Seedman Irvine m. Jessie Morton b. Edinburgh d. of Alexander & Jane Morton in Edinburgh 1852 later migrated to Melbourne, Australia, any information on either family appreciated.
Mrs. J. Townend, Yallambee Road, Clyde 3978, Victoria, Australia.
- 264 PENDRITH — Alexander, miller, Golspie, Sutherland, and his wife Ann GUNN had the following issue; 12 June 1822 Alexander Pendrith a daughter Isobel, 12 June 1822 Alexander Pittendrech a daughter Isobel (double entry), 20 May 1824 ? (Names not legible), 2 March 1827 John; 7 March 1829 Helen, 7 January 1831 Alexander. The above two brothers John and Alexander visited their "Cousins" named Pittendrigh in the parishes of Tyrie and Pitsligo about 1851 when they were going to college in Aberdeen. One became a minister, the other an army officer, according to family tradition. Alexander Pendrith, miller, was believed to have been a nephew of Robert Pittendrigh (ca. 1740—1823), progenitor of the Pittendrighs of Tyrie and Pitsligo. Would like to hear from anyone who has done research on the above Pendrith family.
Robert L. Pittendrigh, 19 Merlin Crescent, Regina; Sask., Canada S4R 3E1.

265 WISE, James was born in Aberdeen on 22nd October 1845 and emigrated to Canada, marrying as his second wife Mary Emma Morris of the St. Helen's area in Lancashire (who emigrated in 1881) around 1889. He died in Montreal on 4th March 1921.

32 Vicarage Street
Woburn Sands
Milton Keynes
MK17 8RE

Dear Sir

18-9-1980

Registers of Irregular Border Marriages

From time to time correspondence on the above appears in the genealogical press. Seldom, however, is there any reference to where these records are held. My own enquiries suggest the situation is gloomy.

Marriage houses existed at Gretna, Coldstream, Paxton, Sprouston, Lamberton, Ladykirk, Ayton, Hallidon Hill, Chain Bridge and Norham Bridge. There may have been others. The Gretna records (or at least some of them) are at Dumfries public library and in the hands of solicitors in Carlisle and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The whereabouts of the rest, however, is largely unknown.

If any of your members has any information at all on the whereabouts of these records I would be very pleased to hear from them.

Yours Faithfully,

Mr. G.S. Crichton

I am willing to help Members of the Society wishing research to be made in New Zealand in exchange for help for research in Scotland on my behalf.

Mrs. H. Mason
P.O. Box 1638
Rotorua
New Zealand

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists 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 whose subscriptions 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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