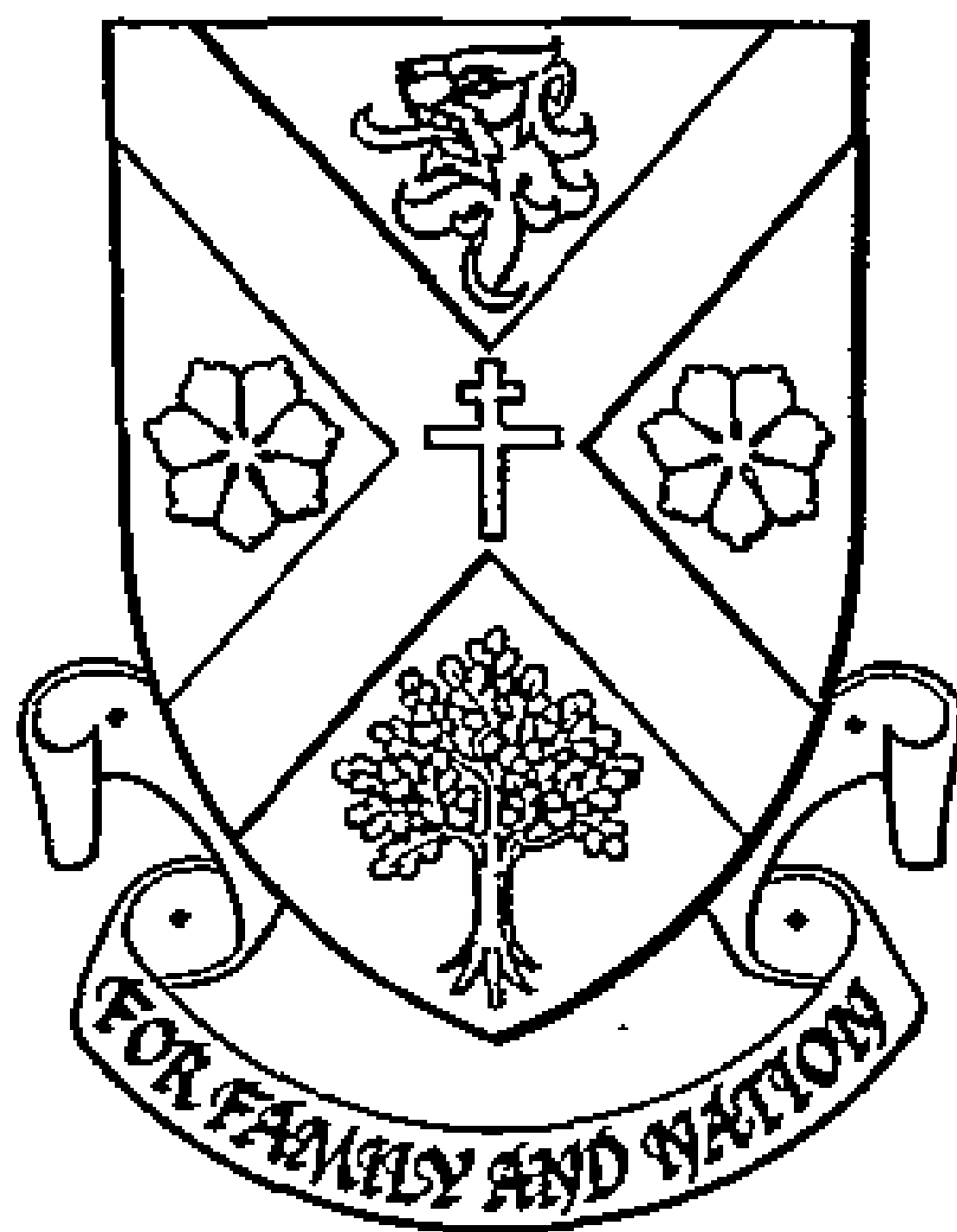


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

Meetings

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.

Membership

The annual subscription is £5 payable in sterling on 1st October. Members receive The Scottish Genealogist which is issued quarterly. If an overseas member wishes the magazine to be sent airmail, the additional cost is £2 per year. Family Membership costs £6.

The Society is recognised as a charity and members are encouraged to pay their subscriptions by Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax.

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, Mr A. A. Brack, and queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the addresses shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Librarian.

Library

The Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, is open to members on Wednesdays between 3.30 and 6.30 pm.

DIARY OF ALEXANDER MacKENZIE — AN EXTRACT

The family of MacKenzies occupied the farm of Lochanully in the Parish of Duthil in Inverness-shire for several generation. When held by Kenneth Mackenzie great-grandfather of the writer, the hill pasture lands were of considerable extent beyond the present limited area. He left the farm to his eldest son Donald who was married to one of the daughters of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel by whom he had 5 sons and three daughters. The four eldest sons were forced into the army for the defence of the country and took part in several battles in Spain, Egypt, India, China and Waterloo.

After the death of Donald 1806, the farm was left to his youngest son Peter who after discharging his father's obligations and paying their proportional shares to the rest of the family had not much left but the land and the houses on it. Being now 18 years of age through the influence of his mother and other Godly friends he came to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ as his own Saviour.

Two years later being then about 20 years, (he married) Mary McDonald by whom he had 6 sons and 6 daughters. In consequence of coming under obligations to tenant he had to dispose of his farm at Lochanully with all the stock and implements to pay off the bills which he should have not signed and on which he always looked back with deep sorrow. He had however sufficient left to build a small house on part of the farm of Auchterblair where he lived on a croft of about two acres and kept a cow for milk to his family but at this time before the Corn Laws were repealed it was a hard struggle but 4 of the eldest of the family were able to get work and assist. It is most pleasant to remember the wonderful joy it gave parents and children when at each term Annie Donal Margaret and John came home for the Winter loaded with their gifts some with money others with provisions others with cloths.

About this time my beloved and beautiful mother died. It was a terrible blow to my dear Father. They were so much bound in each other and their children. Being then about three years I cannot remember much only my sister Annie got married to Mr. Francis Mackintosh Baker Grantown and my sister Margaret married Mr. D. Smith Gardner and next day they both left us and went to the county of Gray Canada, where they had a family of 6 sons and three daughters. My sister died when 12 years of age. Penuel married Mr. John McCosh (McIntosh?) Carpenter Nairn had 4 daughters 4 sons My brothers were all men of character and ability considering all the hardship they had to come through.

My brother Donald spent about 20 years at farm work, a grieve in two or three farms, was married and had 1 son, 1 daughter and my brother John died in the smallpox when about 18 years. He was a fine promising young man. James also spent several years at farm work Peter served his apprenticeship as a baker with McIntosh Grantown after which he went to London then came home and commenced business at Kingussie and James joined him and they set up a General Merchants business but Peter thought it too slow but James got married to Miss McRae and got the Post Office which his family still retain. But Peter left Kingussie for Australia and was wrecked on the coast of Ireland and we never heard of him again.

David also served his apprenticeship with McIntosh Grantown then went to Aberdeen and London then came to Nairn, got married to Miss Helen Macdonald Grantown.

They had no family. For many years they had to struggle as the business was never extensive but he was successful in his property speculations but both died leaving legacies to their relations and others of some £700. My sister Mary who with her father and May after Ivy Cottage was built left the croft at Auchterblair where she nursed her father with love till his death at the age of 87 years. My sister Mary who was tall and strong when young but took paralysis on one side and was in bed for nearly 20 years but died happily trusting in the great atoning sacrifice of the Lord Jesus.

The writer was born in Lochanully in 1834 and about the age of 5 years was sent to Batten Gorm School where Gaelic and English was taught. The next session I was sent to Kinveachy School but as I did not make much progress I was sent to the Duthil Parish School which I liked as I made some more satisfactory progress? but the winter session being done I was then 7 years of age and was engaged for six months at Auchterblair to herd the cattle and at the end of that time my uncle, a McDonald, merchant Nethy Bridge after whom I was called Alexander, wished my father to let me go and live in his family that I might get the advantage of the school which was very good and near hand, but I had the pony stable and garden to attend to besides taking home the peats from the moss at 5 in the morning always two mornings each week in the afternoon. I had to take the sugar, soap, soda, treacle and all groceries from the cellar to the shop. For my uncle intended that I should be a merchant.

But about this time my brother Peter having left London, commenced business as a baker in Kingussie and he wanted me to go there to help him. Accordingly by my fathers instructions my uncle and aunt very reluctantly let me go. Tho I generally kept them very lively being a ring leader of all the play in the village still they confessed in after years that my leaving them left a very empty void in the life of their village and their home.

So I started for Kingussie with my little parcel of luggage full of bright hopes and high spirits. I had then no intention of being a baker but I always arose with my brother at 2 to 3 in the morning and helped all I could with the work so besides opening the shop and keeping it, in about a year I learned to do all the general bakers work. We then got a pony and I drove the bread and sold it to all the villages up to Lochlagan. My brother Peter being a first rate workman, the village being so slow he added the grocery business to the baking and then James carried it on with us and later took it all over when he got the post office. As my brother Peter as I then thought let me have no wages but what I got from the gentry in the Shooting lodges and very little freedom for any enjoyment of which I was at that time so fond, I made up my mind to have my freedom. So without consulting with anyone I took the mail coach, there being no trains to Inverness. Having saved about 30/— which I got at the shooting lodges for carrying their parcels, arriving at Inverness at 4 in the morning being a cold November morning I walked about till daylight and shops commenced to open when I commenced to look for work. However their busy season being over no one of the bakers seemed to be needing a little fellow like my though they generally spoke kindly to me and asked my to call back so I searched every bakers shop to no purpose. So after three days I resolved to go to Nairn. My money was getting always less so I walked all the way arriving at 3 in the afternoon but to my great disappointment none required my services no not even my brother David so there was nothing for it but tramp other 9 miles to Forres. It was dark by the time I reached and my feet were sorely blistered. I tried several places to get a cheap enough

place to lodge in which at last I did, got some supper and went at once to bed but could scarcely sleep with the weariness and pain in my feet. However I slept soundly till 9 o'clock and was quite ashamed that I had slept so long. I was much the better of the long rest and sleep washed and had breakfast then started to look for work but my luck was as bad as ever. I went to every baker in the town and to some of them twice by mistake they had either no work or asked me to call back or that I would have a much better chance in Elgin and that I was not big enough. So after getting a ½d worth of milk and 1d roll I started once more with my bakehouse cloth under my arm. It was cold and wet by the evening having walked 21 miles I was too tired to look for work tho the shops were all open.

So a nice baker lad found a place for me to get lodgings and food out the road seemed so long I thought I would never reach it. At 8 in the morning I left the bundle with my working clothes in the first bakers shop I came to as they spoke nicely to me and hoped I would soon get a place. Encourage by them I went over all bakers some 10 Or 12 of them. Every shop in town had some plausible excuse but no work. Sufficient to say that after 3 hours fruitless search my spirits were nearly crushed out and my money nearly done. I resolved as many of the bakers in Forres and Inverness asked to call back. I went to the shop where I left the parcel and they kindly gave me some biscuits to eat. With this provision I started and commenced my journey back to Forres tho my feet were almost useless for walking the 20 miles. However it had to be done but every milestone I passed after the first 8 or 10 I had to go very slow, but however sore my feet were my heart was much sorer. I reached Forres and stayed the night and after a very scanty breakfast I called on some of the bakers that asked me to call back but unfortunately they could do nothing for me and there was nothing for it but to walk to Nairn where I reached in about 4 hours. I went to my sister Penuels house and enquired if she heard of anything or change amount the bakers in town. But she was most kind and made me wash my feet, gave me dinner and tea and insisted I should be to bed as it was Saturday night. I was nice and fresh by Monday and David had a letter from Peter asking if he saw me and telling him to send me back. I told David on Monday that I was going to try Inverness once more and if I did not succeed I would be back by Wednesday and I would see if I would have to go back so I started for Inverness and on reaching there I went over all the bakers once more but there was no vacancy. Emigration to Australia was all the rage in the North at that time so I went to the office to try if they would take me out as an emigrant but I was under the age to be taken alone. So on my way returning to Nairn I went by Cambelltown, Fort George on my way and called at the three bakers in that town who were all nice and friendly but none of them had any use for me but in passing I saw a baker cutting sticks for a Mr. Grant to whom I had been speaking. I told him I was on my way to Nairn.

The lad that was cutting the wood cut himself badly and by the time I had nearly reached Nairn Mr. Grant's horse and serving man overtook me and asked me if I was the lad who called on Mr. Grant for a job. I said I was then he said you are to come back with me as he has work for you. O how thankful to God I felt so I said to the man drive to my brothers shop till I tell him and as I was passing Penuel's also I told her and asked David to tell Peter as I had got work. Perhaps it would be better if I did not go back as he new my reasons for leaving.

On reaching Cambelltown in the evening Mr. Grant said to me it was fortunate that my man caught you I said yes I hope for both what terms are you to offer me about 6/— and your meat and bed till we see what you can do. I said anything was better than tramping.

So after supper Mrs. Grant who was a good practical woman showed me to my little bedroom where after thanking God for thus providentially getting this opening for me I slept soundly till 3 in the morning when Mr. G. called that it was time to get up as the sponge was ready. I rose at once and tho a little new to his work. He told me his wife at breakfast time that I was a plucky little chap and would soon work well. Thus encouraged I was very happy and attended to the pownie of which I was very fond. Mr. G. having the military contract at Fort George I took the bread to the fort every day with the pownie after the bakehouse work was done. In this way I worked away happily for 12 or 14 months when one morning I was passing a store on my way to feed the pony and looking in by mear chance saw Mr. Grant kissing the servant girl who I did not think nice but Grant new what I had seen and from that hour he was afraid I would tell Mrs. G. with whome I was a great favourite as I did everything to please her.

So having saved a little money and got some new clothes I told Mr. Grant that I intended to leave as I was going to Edinburgh. I think he was glad but when he told Mrs. G she was very vexed and tried hard to get me to stay longer but as I new my master was afraid of me I resolved to go but I told Mrs. G. that she should not keep Kate as she was not a nice girl to be with the children but I did not tell her what I saw.

However I left and took the steamer at Nairn for Edinburgh. Reach Granton pier about 8 in the morning, walked up the Granton Road to the city found lodgings at 8 Shakespear Square at 1/6 per week. Then the first thing I did was go up the Calton Hill to get a proper view of the city and on going up I saw Nelson's Monument and thought that would be the best place to get a view so I paid my 3d and climbed the long stairs to the top. I was so charmed that I stayed up fully an hour and studied the main streets in the city and ever after the principle streets of the city was always familiar to me. It was about a week before I got work. I was commencing to feel anxious as my money was run down to 1/6 Mr. Reid baker London Street wanted a lad so I applied and got the place tho there were 6 or 7 after it. It was a very heavy place as there was 60 to 70 loaves to carry on my head to a shop in Earl Grey Street which necesitated 3 journeys and my feet suffered very much my boots not being very comfortable at the best. However I pereveard and got hardened and gradually got into suitable shoes and clothing and managed to send a little home which gave me particular pleasure as dear Father and Mary were the only ones that were writing me and often I felt lonely but I went to a different church every Sunday but somehow my mind was bound under the law and tho I read my Bible enjoyed it often I had not faith in Jesus Christ and did not see the merits of his Redemnsion.

I was just about a year with Mr. Reid when the bakers went out on strike for 2/— more pay per week and I told my master like the rest that unless I got 2/— more I would have to go so he just said to us all you can just go and I do not intend to pay more. So out on strike we all went and on Monday morning instead of our master sending for us. Our places were all filled with other doing our work for even less pay than we had. I waited for a day or two to see what would turn up but found the others were taking work

where they could get it so I commenced to look in to lots of shops but the first question they asked was did you come out on strike and when I told them I did then they said we have no work for men who wish to harras and bother us for more pay. However I managed to get in with Mrs. Miller Baker and Confectioner North St. Andrew Street where I had no bread to carry and was nice and comfortable but I was not there more than one month when a letter reached me from David's wife in Nairn saying that David was very ill and it was not known what was wrong with him. I wrote at once to say that I had only been in my good new place but a few days and that perhaps D. would soon be all right but before my letter reached I had another urgent letter to say that it was smallpox D. had and unless I would come at once she feared the shop would have to be closed. I at once put a man in my place and started by the first boat for Nairn and for 6 weeks I did all the baking at night and kept the shop mostly all day and helped to nurse poor D. as well, as Helen often completely done up and most strange to say not one new nor heard that he had s.p. till he commenced to go about again and no one caught the trouble so particular was dear Elen to change her things when she had to relieve me in the shop. After 6 months work for them for which I took nothing but the meat I consumed as I then thought they had none to spare and I liked them both and was very anxious they should get on.

I went up to see my father Mary and May who were pleased to see me and on my way called at Grantown Mackintosh and my dear sister Anne wished to keep me to work with them but when I left Peter three years before I resolved not to work with relatives. So after 2 days visit I walked to Nairn and caught the boat just in time to return to Edinburgh where after being seasick I arrived late on saturday night.

But the () had commenced to tear down the Royal Theatre and Shakespear Square to make room for the General Post Office so my old lodgings was gone. So I had to search for new ones which I got with a Mrs. Cooper in 80 Nicolson St. I paid 2/6 per week for my bedroom with a nice window looking out above Gibs entry to the street. They made me nice and comfortable. She had 3 daughters one of which got married to a jeweller when I was there. After being idle for a fortnight and feeling very anxious I was one afternoon standing at the corner of the Register when a man spoke to me and asked if I was a baker and confectioner I said I was professing to be both but had not much experience so he asked me what wages I wanted. I said that wages was not so much my object as to get a good constant place. He says but we only need you as an extra for the Christmas work all right I said once I get in I hope to give satisfaction and get to be permanent so he said we will just see. So he asked me to come and begin on Monday. O how I thanked and praised the Lord in my heart for thus providing for my urgent need. Mr Thomas Littlejohn seemed to take a liking to me from the very first interview I had with him. I had 18/- per week at first but when I was there about a month he kindly gave me 20/- per week and told that my situation would now be permanent as he was observing I was attentive to the interest of the business and the ladies whose houses I was sent to wished me to be always sent. Almost every 6 month during the five years my wages was steadily increased till it reach 50/- when all the responsibility of the work and stores devolved on me. In this position I was able to send regularly help to my dear father and Mary. I changed my lodgings to be near the shop to Misses Taylors 2 nice kind maiden ladies who were like mothers to me after we got acquaint. They got me to take seat in Dr. Finlaysons church in Rose St. I had a parlour and bed-

room from them for which I paid about 12/— per week. Mr. T. Dunn also lodged there but I did not know him then.

But being very anxious to acquire all the experience I could with a view of commencing business for myself I resolved to make a change and secured the appointment of superintendant of the Balls Bridge Baking Factory Dublin where about 300_sks of flour was baked weekly. For a considerable time after resuming my duties there most things being strange I had many difficulties to overcome before the staff were brought in to submission. However with the hearty support of the proprietors after 6 or 7 months and many changes the staff commenced to find that I was master of the situation and that they had to submit which they did and I never had any further cronic trouble and laterly when we understood each other they would do to serve and oblige me. But my being a professed Protestant and went to the Rathmino church perhaps had something to do with them not to allow my management to be a success. However that may be I did like the Irish people. The young ladies of whose company I was very fond are very kind, very pretty, very handsome with impulsive high strung tempers.

After 3 years constant strain of mental and physical anxiety I made up my mind to resign and take a rest which I did and came across the Channel by Whitehaven it havened to be a terific stormy night and all next day we were tossed about like a cork. I was nearly dead with sickness and had to lie in the hotel for 3 days after landing. After getting better I came to Glasgow and calling on John Forester he said you are terribly cut up since I last saw you. I said I intend to take rest and likely if I find a suitable place commence business for myself. So he said we have an order from Lord Belhaven Wishaw House for a cook and baker it is a very easy place and you are just the man for them and the pay is very good considering that all is found so I agreed to go and try and stayed with them for six months but did not much care for being among his lordships servants they were all English and as ignorant as the calves of the stall. I finished my six months and told Lady Belhaven that I was going to leave she seemed much surprised and urged me to stop till the assembly was past but I declined and started for Grantown and my dear kind sister Anne insisted that I should stay with them for a months rest which I ultimately agreed to do. But after I was there about a fortnight my brother-in-law being very ill with his breathing I went in to the bakehouse and insisted on him to go and rest while I did his work for him. Then after this going on for some time he suggested to me that in a year he would retire and leave the business to myself. It was then fairly good and the longer I stayed as I made lots of new things it was growing so I thought it would be worth my while to wait as it would pay me nicely. But after I was there some six months with the rest and not having to work (my brother-in-law) commenced to get better and think after all it would be too soon for him to retire as the family was still young by this time the business had grown that he had to get a man from Forres as the work was too heavy now for him and I and he was wonderfully pleased with the progress made but from hints that my sister gave me I said to him unless I have an agreement from you that you will give me the business at Whitsunday I do not feel justified in wasting my time. So he said that was my intention but since then I have been much better and I am at loss what to do with those girls. I said you feel better as I have taken all the heavy work off your shoulders. But if you have changed your mind I have no special desire to insist on the arrangement you yourself suggested. I will therefore at once leave and find a place where I will not encrotch on yours tho you must see we are doing nearly three

times the work you were doing when I came here 7 months ago so I went west to Carrbridge and had a chat with my dear father and his idea for peace sake and for my sister that I had just better do as I intended to do to go to Forres od Inverness and begin for myself.

I had formed several acquaintances in and about Grantown and I was somewhat disappointed as Mr. McIntosh told several of the people that I was to succeed him in the business tho I never did so myself as I had my suspicion that when he saw the business so rapidly improving he would not wish to retire. However I got to be pretty well known by several nice people in the town and county and commenced to be invited to their houses in all directions. One Sabbath morning as I was going to the Parish Church I saw a crowd of people at the side of the burn and curiosity lead me to hurry west to see what was wrong and on arrival found it was a religious service Mr. W. Grant being the preacher. He quoted several passages of the scriptures in confirmation of the scriptural authority for the ordinance of beleavers baptism by emerson (immersion). This being the first time I witnessed such a service I was very much impressed and instead of going to church as I had intended I went home to consult my Bible and see if I could not convince myself that the mode and practice of the baptists were totally eroneous. However the more I searched the more was I convinced that those good people were following the order taught in the scriptures. I therefore resolved not to say anything about my convictions tho I knew from Mr. Glass and Mrs (or Miss) Grant Achnafearn that they thought I was under convictions about Baptism and under the law as to my salvation. I resolved that on Saturday afternoon I would go to Carrbridge to have a consultation with my dear father on the subject so on Saturday I went west to the Black Bull to order a horse to take me west. Mrs. Mary Ann Grant met and took my order and said O I was so pleased to see you at the baptism on Sunday I seemed somewhat confused but bodily protested what heracy impostures but I said I was in a hurry and would no want to discuss the matter then. So I drove off to C.B. and had a very long talk with my Father who was pleased to see that I was interested in devine things but he did maintain that Baptism by imersion was not essential to salvation tho the baptists or dippers practised it and he said he new Mr. Peter Grant who was a good man but thought his (?) was imprudent. But not to be in a hurry but wait for the guidance of the holy spirits guidance. However on returning to Grantown I gathered that McIntosh did no much care for me having much to do with the Baptists. Still I usually went in the evening to the Sunday Service and often went home with old Mr. Peter Grant and sometimes with the Achnafearns Alexander and Anne always pressed me to come with them so we often sung many hymns which I very much enjoyed.

Having now reluctantly resolved to abandon all thought of succeeding to my brother-in-laws business, I resolved in April 1860 to go to Inverness and if possible secure suitable business premises there. I called on Mr. Tulloch painter who I new when I was at Nairn (he) guided me to a Mr. Cumming Builder who had small premises at 30 Church St. to let which I at once took for one year so I got the keys next day and prepared to be open for business on the 1 of May and from the first I was guided to employ John Murray who was many years in business in town and gave me all nessary information about the place and people. A week before I opened I advertised very (?) in the two papers and on the (day) or two before opening the shop I made all kinds of Fancy Goods and started on the opening day at 1 o'clock in the morning and by 7 o'clock I was ready to dress and

therefore got my cleanest jacket, cap and apron and 10 minutes before 8 o'clock took of my shutters and Mrs. Snowie was kindly waiting to be my first customer. Then the rush went steadily on and almost day and night till I had to ask Mary Mackintosh to come down to help keep the shop for me. Among the many customers came to the shop Dr. Mackay called on me and told me he was in London and got baptised by Mr Spurgeon and we held a little meeting in Duncan Davidson(s) house every Sunday besides attending the Free High and in August I went to Fortrose and was Baptised in the sea by the Rev. Mr. Dunn Baptist Pastor there which pleased him and encouraged very much in his work. Having come to enjoy the liberty by which Christ makes his people Free I enjoyed such happy communion with Jesus while studying my bible at the back of the counter tho constantly I (was) interrupted by the customers cumming in. About this time one of the resolutions I early formed comenced to press itself on me which was as soon as I was in business to get married as tho I was fairly comfortable in my lodgings with Mrs. Finlater yet feeling very much alone I set quietly to see if I could get a suitable house but alas there was not one to be had. I conveyed that information to my intended who or whes mother said that any place would do so I secured furnished lodgings with Mrs. Curle a widow lady in Church St.

So on 14th November 1860 We started work at 2 oc in the morning and got through by 8 oc Dressed and took the train to Nairn when I was joined by David John Mackintosh and Penuel and drove in a carriage and pair for Achnafairn near Grantown. Reached the above about 4 oc after a very cold drive of 20 miles those with me teasing and making fun at my expense saying that I was trembling with fear whereas after being in the bakehouse so hoat in the morning I trembled with the cold. However the company who received us most chearly and while I was dressing Mrs. Grant insisted on my having a little spirits which I desidedly and firmly declined my precious intendid so quiet and to timed (timid) and yet looked beautiful in her lovely ringlets and white dress and long vail. The marriage service comenced at 3.30 by the Revd W. Grant and the Revd Peter Grant assisted at the service the brides maids were Miss Grant and Miss Mackenzie. After Luncheon which was very largely attendid. We started for Nairn in the midst of a shower of old boots and rice and I have (no) doubt the fervent Prayers of our parents. The Nairn friends followed in the carriage that took us up. We reached the Nairn station in time to catch the last train for Inverness which we reached about 10.30 where we went direct to our apartments where our married life began. I went to business next morning at 4 oc and Elsie joined me at the shop after breakfast where we spent a happy honeymoon and dear Elsie the stranger to business and timid being only 19 years very soon learned to be very efesent (*efficient*). For several months we progressed very nicely we were churchid at Duncan Davidson and also at the Free High and as we had oportunity went often out in the evenings after the shop was closed for a walk or to Prayer meetings but on one of walks Dear Elsie struck her foot against a stone which injured her back, we came sloly home and she went at once to bed and I got the Dr to attend on. However after much care and attention she got better but not strong. In May 1861 we took a house No.3 High St and got it furnished and then we had a maid to attend to our wants. As Elsie was much alone in the house I got our little neice Mary MacKenzie Kingussie to stay with and go to Mrs Kelly's school. Dear Elsie took much pleasure in helping her with her lessons tho very weak and prosterate. But God was in his great love was blessing us in our business and our little church met every Lord's day in the forenoon in our dining room for about 18 months when we took a small hall in Union St where the church met

to Comemorate the Lord's death and we had Evangelist meeting always on Sunday evening on the street till we took Fraser St Chapel where we had the service of Mr A. Grant who conducted the service.

On the 22nd of May 1863 to our unspeakable joy Anna Maria was born Aunt Anne (or Annie) was with us and Dear Elsie made an excellent recovery and darling child was greatly loved by all who saw her. About this time I transferred the business from 30 Church Street to 1 & 3 Union St. Had the new premises handsomely fitted and went to London to get all modern goods and fittings cutlery and crockery for the restorant the furniture I got at Inverness made to order. We also took a house in Union Street and furnished it very compleat. We then boarded our shop girls in the house but as they got all their food at the shop it made little differance.

When Polly was about 2 years Elsie took the smallpox. This was for me a most trying time but God was our only refuge. I sent for my mother in law to help to nurce her but she was only about 10 days with us when she also took the pox also and tho she had only a spot or two I thought she would have died on us and dear Polly took it also but very lightly as she was so very recently vaccinated. The servant Georgina helped me bravely and they all pulled thro tho Dear Elsie had Loud (?) of the Pox the Face being Compelly Coverid. So when she comence to get up she gave Birth to a Dear Little Boy who lived only a few minutes as he was coted with the pox. It was sad for His Mother in her great weakness had he lived all the features and limbs were beautifully compleat. I got a little coffin for him and also purchased ground in the cemetry for which I paid £16 pounds I felt the blow very sore but my God sustained by his Grace. The presure of business and the danger of infiction pressed very heavy on me by (but) I was sustained (by) the thoght that Elsie was spared to me and recovering rapidly.

I had considerable care and anxiety from the first in my new premises as I did not add the License to the restaurant business. The people clamoured constantly to have wine and beer to dinner but being strictly a Temperance man and favoured much work and all Evangelists work. My sister in order to please the parties having dinner and lunch to go to the spirit merchant unknown to me spirits and bear. However the baking and confectioner continued to increase but the restaurant department never paid me without adding the Licence. After two years determined strougle to make it pay I saw it would not do so I resolved reluctantly to dispose of the business and I advertised it in the Scotsman and had several applicants and efected a sale to Mr. Peter Milne York Place Edinburgh for £2000 stg including horses van stock fittings fixtures Goodwill £200 Book (?) to be paid on collection amounting to £246 sold part of our house Furnature and stored the rest in Frasers Stores till we had time to settle where we were to settle in future

Went to Glasgow and finally came to spend the rest of his life in Edinburgh.

This extract written from recollection when Alexander Mackenzie was 74 - in 1908. His spelling and punctuation are very erratic and get worse when remembering something that upset him.

Quarrelled with brother James so no further mention of Kingussie and family of L. R. S. Mackenzie.

Becomes very sanctimonious and self satisfied. Nearest relative is Donald Mackenzie in Greenwich U.S.A. who now has original of diary. We have photocopy.

BAILLIES OF LEYS

I am trying to elicit information about the Baillies of Leys, just to the south of Inverness. There are none now there and perhaps there are no descendants to be found anywhere. But in 1815 a Colonel John Baillie came back from India with a fortune of some size and rebuilt his home there, calling it a castle. We learn from Joseph Mitchell in his charming, if often inaccurate, *Reminiscences* that he had an Indian wife who had valuable jewellery; that he had a daughter whom he married off to some less wealthy Baillie in the neighbourhood, and that as soon as the parents were dead, the two boys sold off everything, including the jewellery, and disappeared from the scene. The Colonel's mother was a Baillie of Dunain and there are Dunain papers with the Inverness District Council, also about Indian activities. There was another Colonel Baillie who actually lost a battle in India, almost an unique achievement. But of John we have few records it seems; the papers may have gone with the jewels. He is, however, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, rather luckily perhaps as he finished his career in India under a cloud which is not mentioned. He did, it seems, have an interesting life; he went out as a soldier and soon became a Professor at the college in Calcutta which was supposed to teach the young officers how to run the country (with little success); his subjects were Persian and Arabic, and he later wrote a book on Mohammedan Law which his son is said to have finished off. He then went back to active service and got a diamond ring from the Governor, General Wellesley; then from 1807 to 1815 he had the plum job of Resident at Lucknow. After the eighteenth century there was an uneasy sense of honesty spreading over India, but in places like Delhi and Lucknow it hardly penetrated. In Delhi one accepted presents for any act of kindness, put them in the 'tosha-khana' (a sort of lock-up), then one's wife went and had a look at them and bought anything she liked at a knock-down price. A rather sneaky little Trevelyan blew the gaff on this practice. Baillie had this bejewelled wife and no doubt there were perks. One rather nice habit was the collection for charity when a friend escaped any sort of disaster. Lucknow was full of pleasant, if largely ruined, nobles who on such occasions could be persuaded each to pay a large sum to charity. Who got the money is not stated, but Baillie was inclined to go out tiger shooting and once at any rate there was a subscription for his escape from serious injury. It certainly adds a new dimension to 'shikar,' What historians have been too kind to mention is that Baillie had got himself a local wife and that she had valuable jewellery. There was nothing in the least unusual about that, but, in the corrupt and intriguing atmosphere of the Lucknow court, it must have added to the considerations which he had to take into account. We know that he had one problem with a 'Gynaeceum' where all the discarded wives and mistresses of the rulers were placed; they had a 'sit in' on one occasion. It is difficult to suppose that he had no conversation on the subject at home, with his lady or ladies, and perhaps he had some already in the institution. But Baillie did not get into trouble for his private life; it was for his open criticism of the Governor General that he was dismissed. Hastings (or Moira) was not an easy master; he had twice asked for a million pounds (not rupees) from the ruler of the area to help him with his Nepal war. Baillie must have lost his temper a little and put his resentment on paper; not only was he dismissed, but his poor brother, who was the doctor there, had to go too. But he had made enough to get himself well received at home; he bought his way into Parliament rebuilt his 'castle'; as well as his town house in Inverness. He was determined to get his own back on Hastings and he became a Director in the East India Company as well.

Mitchell gives an account of his grand behaviour and of his giving his voters champagne, which they thought a very good kind of ginger beer. But of all this activity we seem to have no papers. The little that we have, came about in a peculiar way.

Baillie, from whatever mother, had several children and it might seem that the eldest boy was born before Baillie got to Lucknow. He sent this boy and perhaps another home to his sister, a maiden lady who lived in the Inverness house just by the bridge. We know nothing from Baillie, but he had a friend in India called Edmonstone, and Edmonstone, who had children of the same colour, wrote letters to Miss Baillie about them. Quite casually we see something about the Baillie boy, George, whom she calls her nephew; he went to the local school and then became a doctor, perhaps in London, and was ready to go out to India in 1815, just when his father was dismissed. From that time we lose trace of him. When Baillie died, not till 1833, there was no mention of him; the estate is left to the grandsons, who sold it as soon as they could. The mother seems to be called Lulu as that is the name he gives in one of the Edmonstone letters. In the list of Officers in the Company's service (Hodson) he is credited or debited with two other daughters, both married off to army officers in India. One was Henry Caley and the other Thomas MacQueen, and they both seem to have had good careers. That was the recognised way of dealing with such daughters in India in those days; only the boys stood much chance of being sent home.

So we may never know what happened to George. If it is any help, there are some details about the Edmonstone boys, with whom George was brought up and whose fates may have been similar. The elder one was put into the army by a rich uncle and went to Ireland for a short time; but he was soon on half pay and lived with Baillie friends in the north. The younger boy, who was brighter in skin but not in brain, was 'put in a commercial line'. Miss Baillie was very fond of him; she had the boys for a dozen or so years. In one of her letters, which are mostly addressed to the Edmonstones, she says,

'..... without a Legal claim ... in society, he is sufficiently proud and has a great desire to be considered a Gentleman and therefore revolts at any employment which he imagines might retard his being received as such, feeling the misfortune of his birth he eagerly grasps at what affords the quickest prospect of getting over it ..'

And so the army.

It might be wondered what Miss Baillie thought of this fairly large slice of her life; but that we will never know. All we know is that, when Edmonstone thinks he might pay for the two of them after thirteen years, Baillie writes a rough note that he considers £25 each year would do and that would for 13 years come to £650 with a little extra for the three years at Aberdeen University. In another place are to be found letters of another such person a Calcutta merchant from Raigmore near Inverness. He sends several dark children of the Raj home, and in one letter he says that one of the fathers is determined to have no more children of that colour.

We might find out what the Colonel said in the House of Commons, if he said anything; as regards his activities in the East India Company office we have one glimpse of him. In 1830 the Anglo-Indians in India think that they should send a representative to Britain to look to their rights and privileges. A Mr. Ricketts, who had never been there before, arrives and finds the climate appalling; however, he struggles round London to see all the important people and at the India House he finds not only Baillie but also Edmonstone, who is now also a Director. Edmonstone is sympathetic and says that

India is as much his country as it is Ricketts' and he thought some Anglo-Indians fit for posts of trust. But Baillie was not so kind. Ricketts had been brought up in an orphanage and had a good command of the King Emperor's English.

'..... the tendency of his observations savoured too much of the rust of antiquity and looked like a very studied attempt to throw cold water upon the fire of a laudable zeal, flowing from a good cause ...'

One wonders if either of these gentlemen told Ricketts that they both had children by Indian mothers. Certainly Edmonstone's boys referred to above were never allowed to call themselves by their father's name; indeed, when he came to marry properly, his Legitimate children never knew that they had two step-brothers. Baillie had the decency to bring a daughter home with him and marry her off in Scotland; it was a pity that the family disappeared so quickly. Perhaps something more may be yet found out about them.

M. M. Stuart

"THE AIRS OF LOTHIAN 1535 to 1800"

By L. D. S. Dobson

This is the third and final article on the Air family. It attempts to bring together information on the Airs in the Lothians prior to 1800, though it is rather an outline than a comprehensive account.

The Air family can be traced back to the thirteenth century in Scotland, but the first positive reference to them in the Lothians occurs in the Records of the Canongate — in 1535 Alexander Air, a hammerman, was one of those who petitioned the authorities that the Craft Guilds should contribute to the repair of the Altar of St. Eloi in the Abbey. All other references date after 1600 and can be analysed on a geographical cum occupational basis — basically the data indicates two groups, one mainly craftsmen living in and around Edinburgh, and the other, mainly mariners, living in Bo'ness.

The earliest seventeenth century Edinburgh reference is to Janet Air, spouse of Hew Crunzean, gardener, in the Register of Deeds for 1631. The National Tax List of 1634 contains the name of Simon Air, smith, Ninians Row — his sons John and Simon were admitted blacksmith burgesses of the Canongate in 1637 and 1644 respectively. Robert Air, smith, married Margaret Young in Edinburgh in 1643, and he may be the same as the Robert Air, sometime smith in St. Ninian's Row, who received a tack of land in Multraes Hill in 1659, also appears in the Register of Deeds in 1663, and who was buried in Greyfriars in 1680. His son, William, was made an apprentice to Robert Crunyeane, cordiner, in Edinburgh during 1684. The Richard Aire who paid property tax to the Burgh Council of Edinburgh in 1634 may be the "Rihard Ajr, saddellar in Dundie" mentioned in the records of the Hammerman Trade of Dundee in 1651. An entry in the Register of the Privy Seal dated 1635 states that the town of Cramond, with the exception of ten houses including that of John Air in Nether Cramond, was to be freed from the restrictions imposed during the plague. John Air in North Leith and Margaret Wilson were married in the Canongate in 1657. During the Cromwellian occupation he, in association with other master craftsmen, was required to construct the Citadel of Leith, and later 'in lieu of debt owed' was given 'the right of the said Barony, Regality and Burgh of Kingsburgh, with such pertinents and privileges belonging to the Earl of Rothes and William, Lord Bellen-den'. John Air was also employed in a similar task in Inverness. His brother, Alexander, also a Leith smith, was made burgess of Edinburgh in 1669 on account of his service as Corporal in Captain Oliphant's Company of Militia. In 1671 as past master of the New Hospital the South Leith Kirk Session appointed him collector of a tax on wine sold by the Leith vintners. Robert Air, weaver, married Christian Young in Edinburgh in 1640 and through the right of her father became a burgess of Edinburgh in 1642. Similarly Francis Air, also a weaver, obtained his burgess-ship via his deceased father-in-law, Patrick Gowrie, in 1638.

It seems likely that many of the Airs in Edinburgh during the eighteenth century, and definitely most of those there in the nineteenth century, are not descended from 'indigenous' Airs but from immigrants from Berwickshire, Angus and Bo'ness for example, the Robert Air, slater, who married Isabella Thomson in St. Cuthbert's during 1777 came from Coldstream. Some may be English, including possibly Simeon Ayres who became an Edinburgh Burgess and Guildsbrother in 1709. Joseph Ayres married Elizabeth Ratt-

ray and became a Burgess of Edinburgh in 1738. His son James Eyre or Eayr or Ayre, a brewer, became a burgess in 1782 and built Canonmills Brewery and Eyre House. James Ayre, City Treasurer of Edinburgh married Margaret Spottiswood in 1785. Joseph Ayre is listed as a land surveyor in the Leith Directory of 1788. Benjamin Ayr or Eyr was apprenticed to James Duff in 1765 and was transferred to complete his time with James Cowan in 1770 according to the Edinburgh Hammerman Records. The Old Parish Registers of Edinburgh and Leith contain a limited number of references; for example, Thomas Air, soldier in the 25th Regiment of Foot, resident of Portsburgh, married Christian Fraser, Haddington in St. Cuthbert's in 1781.

Bo'ness in West Lothian was one of Scotland's major ports of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Amongst its leading seafaring families were the Airs. The Sea Box of Bo'ness was established in 1640, and at the close of the Bond of Erection which formally set up the society is a signature which appears to be that of David Air. He is mentioned in the Aberdeen Shore Works Accounts of the 1640s and is said to have sailed between Scotland, Norway and Holland. The history of individual Airs can be traced from the Bo'ness Sea Box and the Church Registers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Their names appear in crewlists, initially as seamen and later as shipmasters. Their ships sailed from Scotland to France, England, Holland, Norway, Sweden and America (cf Aire in Pennsylvania, Massachussetts and Virginia c 1780). Though most references are to men, there are some to women of the family, for example in 1689 Janet Air, spouse of Robert Black, a sailor on 'The Penguin', appealed to the government for a pension as her husband was a prisoner of the French. Amongst the more notable, or perhaps notorious Airs was a pilot blamed for a major shipwreck. Fountainhall in his Domestic Annals of Scotland tells of the shipwreck in 1682 of the Frigate Gloucester causing the death of 150 people. The Gloucester, sailing from London to Leith, had aboard the Duke of York, whose policies were less than popular with many in Scotland. Fountainhall names the pilot as "one Aird, of Borrowstounness", but neither the Bo'ness O.P.R. nor the Sea Box list any Aird; therefore probably he meant Air.

Another noteworthy Air was Captain Duncan Air, son of Duncan Air shipmaster of Bo'ness and grandson of Duncan Glassford, of the great merchant family. Captain Air had along with his father moved from Bo'ness to Leith, where they lived at the Shore and in Kirkgate. Duncan Air was Commander of the Royal Charlotte, an excise cutter patrolling the east coast of Scotland and often based in Montrose. On one occasion he arrested a known smuggler and his Dutch lugger 'The Crooked Mary' off the Buchan coast, but outwith British waters. At the trial in the High Court of Justiciary the lugger's captain proved, despite the perjury of a Crown witness, that he had been arrested illegally; however the vessel was declared forfeit and assigned to Air, who promptly sold it back to the former owner for £30 ! One of his grandsons, John, son of Lt. John Air, R.N., served his apprenticeship under William Ritchie, surgeon apothecary, Edinburgh, later was appointed surgeon to the 31st Regiment of Foot and died in 1809 in Oporto during the Peninsular War.

The surname Air is relatively unusual in modern Scotland, but seems to be more common in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

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Old Scottish Clockmakers
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Commissariat of Edinburgh
Register of Deeds
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various O.P.Rs., K.S.Rs., and Internment Records.

The Family of Gifford in Shetland and Their Descent from The Giffords of Sheriffhall

At the time of the murders of Riccio and Darnley the Orkneys and Shetlands were still safely 'without Scots law'. Those who wished to keep out of reach of the law removed themselves, until it was safe to reappear, to these remote islands. Families likely to run the risk of imprisonment, or worse, during the uncertain times of the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, established 'safe houses' for themselves there. We find not only major figures like Bothwell, or Sir Patrick Bellenden of Stenhouse, appearing in the Shetlands, but also minor dependants of that extreme Protestant group led by Patrick, Earl of Ruthven, and the Douglas Earl of Norton. The first Gifford to appear in Shetland, in 1567, is in this category.

With the failure of the line of the Gifford Lords of Yester, the surviving branch at Sheriffhall, near Dalkeith moved down the social scale to become dependants of the Douglas family at Dalkeith Castle. They acted as agents, procurators, notaries and sheriffs for the Douglasses from the beginning of the 14th century. A branch of Sheriffhall established itself at Corston before 1474, in the Douglas holdings in the Barony of Calder, the second most important estate belonging to the Douglasses. Members of this branch seem to have been improvident, and when they leased out Corston lands they were called 'of Linton' or 'of Cowthropple'. (1)

Both the Sheriffhall Giffords and the Corston Giffords were involved in the murder of Riccio, as was Patrick Bellenden of Stenhouse. The main Bellenden lands were at Auchnoule and Milkburn, barony of Calder, held from the Douglasses. Among the men listed (2) as murderers of Riccio we find:

Hector Douglas of Spitalhaugh (Linton)
John Giffert in Linton
James Giffert of Sheriffhall

John Giffert in Linton was the son of John Giffert of Cowthropple, and younger brother of William.

'In 1558, William Gifhart, son and heir of the deceased John Giffert in Cowthropple, oblided himself by oath to defend James Douglas, the transaction took place at Spitalhaugh'(3).

John Gifford of Cowthropple, like many of the extreme Protestant group about the Douglasses, had been pro-English. In 1548 he was respited, for helping the English, for nineteen years (4). Giffords seem to have acted with the English traditionally, as James Gifford of Sheriffhall had been accused of treason in 1488, for the crime of entertaining the English herald, Bluemantle (5). The symbolism of the thistle and the rose has significant meaning when we find these flowers on Gifford memorial stones, like the 'Gifford Stone' of James Gifford the Architector at West Linton, or on the marriage slab of Thomas Gifford of Busta.

The brothers William and John Gifford, son of the deceased John of Cowthropple, are named in that band (6) of men who detained Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley in Holyroodhouse after the murder of Riccio:

'preceptum Remissionis Patricii Bellenden de Stanehous, Willelmi Giffert et Johanni Giffert fratrum et servorum dicti Patricii, Walteri Spens, Roberti Innes, Roberti Gordon et Magistri Magni Halcroy de Burgh etiam servitorum dicti Patricii, pro eorum proditoriis assistentia et participatione cum quondam Domino Patricio, Domino Ruthven, et eius complicibus in mense martio ultimo elapso in vigilatione et incarceratione tunc intra palacium de Halyruidhous et circa idem S.D.N. rege et regina pro tempore ibidem existentibus et sic personas captivas proditore detinedo; et pro omnibus actione et crimine, etc.....'

Here the Corston Giffords were acting as agents of Sir Patrick Bellenden, whereas the Sheriffhall Giffords James, John and William were agents of the Earl of Morton. John of Sheriffhall(7), younger brother of the laird, James, named as a murderer of Riccio, was a notary and is found frequently acting for the Earl of Morton; there was also a burgess John Giffert(8), son of Thomas in Dalkeith, who seems to have been involved with Bothwell.

Both John the notary and John the burgess ended their lives in the Lowlands. John Gifford of Linton, however, seems to have had a more extraordinary career. William, his elder brother, can have inherited very little as a portion. The Earl of Morton granted two oxgates to Hector, son of William, in 1615, and Hector's son James was the sculptor and architect whose work is still to be seen in West Linton(9).

As a younger son of a poor father, there seemed little prospect for John Gifford of Linton at home, he was open to adventure, whereas his brother remained with the little home ground of his inheritance. A John Gifford appears as resident in the Orkneys in 1566. He was settled on a Bellenden farm, held from Lord Robert Stewart, called variously Gorn, Gorme, Gorg and Thorne. He appears frequently in records as in 1564 he committed adultery with Margaret Dunbar(10), then the wife of John Wemyss. Margaret Dunbar and John Wemyss had married in 1561, she having been married twice before; she was married to John Gifford by 1566. At the time of their adultery together neither of them seems to have been resident in Orkney.

Margaret Dunbar must have been a kinswoman of the Bellenden family; a number of records deal with land transactions between Margaret Dunbar and her spouse John Gifford of Gorme and Sir Patrick Bellenden of Stenhouse and his brother, Justice Clerk Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoule. She disposed to them many of her lands inherited as one of the 4 co-heiresses of Sir Andrew Dunbar of Loch, her brother (11). She appears to have been a member of the household of Sir Patrick Bellenden at Stenhouse at the time of her adultery with John Gifford in 1564.

When we read the account of the origin of the Gifford family in Scotland, given by Francis J. Grant in 'Zetland Family Histories', some facts are curious, and his account of the first Gifford in Scotland is sketchy and speculative:

'Mr. John Gifford, said to have been a second son of John Gifford of Sheriffhall, Midlothian, was reader in Northmavine in 1567, and had a third of the Vicarage, amounting to £20 Scots for serving St. Colm's Kirk, Croce Kirk, and Ollaberry, together with a barrel of butter out of the umboth duties or Bishop's rents of the parish. He is designed Minister in 1574, married Margaret, sister of Sir Patrick Bellenden of Stennis, in Orkney, and had three sons(12).

Sir Patrick Bellenden did have a sister Margaret, who married twice and had issue, but she was not married to John Gifford. It would seem that Grant is describing the concluding decade of John Gifford's career, that he married at least in middle age, and came to the career of the ministry late in his life.

In 1567 church livings in Shetland were in the gift of the newly created Earl of Orkney, Patrick Hepburn, Lord Bothwell, who had been elevated in status so that he might be a suitable husband for Mary Queen of Scots. Livings at this time could be given as gifts by great Lords to their dependants, who might be uneducated, immoral, and unsuitable. A good example of a man with a questionable background holding office as an absentee cleric was Sir Patrick Bellenden himself, who held several remunerative posts in his time. Not only does he appear as Clerk of the Coquet in Edinburgh, 1572, but is named as Vicar of Sprouston in a charter of 1587-88(13).

With this in mind there is nothing against examining the possibility that John Gifford, reader in Northmavine, Shetland, 1567 could have been John Gifford of Linton, one of the murderers of Riccio in 1566, who in the train of the Bellendens removed to the farm of Gorme in Orkney, and in the following year was granted a readership in Northmavine, Shetland, in return for his past services. He could have been an absentee cleric, or have sailed over to carry out his few duties. Margaret Dunbar could easily have been transformed from a 'kinswoman' to a 'sister' of Sir Patrick Bellenden with the passage of time. Most significant is the family's claim to be descended from 'a second son of John Gifford of Sheriffhall'. This does not tally with the descents of the Sheriffhall Giffords at this date, but it does tally with the proveable descent of the Corston Giffords, who were descended from John, the brother of James Gifford of Sheriffhall, fl. 1445, to John Gifford of Linton, murderer of Riccio, whose father was John Gifford of Cowthropple. The descent of the Corston Giffords from Sheriffhall was recoded by James Gifford on the 'Gifford Stone' in West Linton, 1660.

That the Shetland Giffords, later called 'of Busta', certainly had a close connection with those involved in the bloody events of 1566/7 is evidenced by the remarkable rise of Andrew Gifford, eldest son of John, Vicar in Northmavine, and his wife Margaret. He purchased extensive lands in Shetland from Earl Robert Stewart by Charter dated 8th July, 1583.

Robert Stewart, natural son of James V, was created Earl of Orkney, and Lord Zetland, by James VI on October 21 1570. 'He had a house at Wethersta in the parish of Delting, as appears by his feu charter granted to Andrew Gifford of Wethersta, dated the 8th July 1583, wherein he reserves for his own use two or three rooms in the house of Wethersta(14). Robert Stewart's allegiances and movements are shady and difficult to pin down during 1556/7; on the night of Riccio's murder he was sitting at the side of his half-sister, Mary Queen of Scots, at dinner, when the band of armed men, led by Patrick Earl of Ruthven, ascended the poorly guarded stair, and entered the room'.

The most notable descendant of the house of Busta was Thomas Gifford, Laird, 1682-1760; he was Steward and Justiciary Depute of the Shetlands, and the author of the 'Historical Description of the Zetland Islands(15)'. A proud and pious man, he is understandably reticent about his family's rise to power. When he registered his arms with the Lyon Office, he was unable to give a descent from Sheriffhall, and registered a differenced form.

The family spread widely from Busta, as Grant shows, but he does not follow up the descendants of the other sons of the marriage of John Gifford, Vicar of Northmavine, and his wife, Margaret. Grant mentions a second son Gilbert, and an un-named third. It is surely a conclusive piece of evidence that in 1605 a Gilbert Gifford held the lands of Gorme, Orkney(16).

In 1595, a pair of Gifford brothers William and Donald settled as 'subordinate managers' on the Estate of Mochrum, Galloway. This estate had passed back to Sir William Dunbar after John Gifford of Gorme and his spouse Margaret Dunbar had sold it to Sir John Bellenden on 13th July 1574(17). The connections described above between the Gifford, Dunbar and Bellenden families, make it very probable that William and Donald were younger sons of the marriage of John Gifford and Margaret Dunbar, venturing from home, but with excellent connections. Donald was the ancestor of a well-documented Gifford branch in Galloway.

G. Charles - Edwards

FOOTNOTES

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6. R.S.S., 1556—1567, no. 3168.
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8. R.P.C., Vol. V. 1592—1599, p. 152.
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13. J. Balfour Paul, The Scots Peerage (Edinburgh 1904—1914) under Bellenden.
14. Thomas Gifford, Historical Description of the Zetland Islands (London 1786) p.40.
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Note: The descent of the Corston Giffords is discussed in detail in an article in the 'Scottish Genealogist' Vol. XXVI No. 4 December 1979.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Accounts for year ended 30th September 1980

INCOME

Subscriptions	£4,724.14
Sums from sale of Publications	1,567.56
Interest (less tax £105.90)	247.10
Donations	43.07
Arrears	55.12
Advance Payments	743.40
Income Tax Repayments	64.83
Interest on Deposit Receipt	51.95
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	£7,497.17

EXPENDITURE

Printing	£3,058.74
Stationery	437.49
Postages	1,220.79
Sundries	90.98
Typing	244.84
Library Expenses	767.92
Subscriptions to other Societies	41.45

Reprints	99.00	
Equipment	379.12	
Bank Charges	4.31	
Insurance	25.99	
Booklets	270.33	
Lecture Expenses	16.10	
Books for Library	46.65	
Memorial Lists	333.59	7,037.30
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Balance for year		£ 459.87
Balance b/f		4,283.83
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CREDIT BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	£4,743.70
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Made up as follows:—

Bank Account (including Deposit Receipts)	£1,837.37
£1,000 15½% Treasury Stock	1,017.56
£800 12¼% Treasury Stock	813.10
£1,000 10% Treasury Stock	955.00
Membership Secretary — Cash in hand and at Bank	120.67
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	£4,743.70
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WILLIAM LATTO B. Sc., F.I.C.E.

REPORT OF COUNCIL 1979 - 1980

MEETINGS

The Society held its ordinary meetings from September to April as usual in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whom we are indebted for this facility. The six lectures given were: "Records in West Register House" by Mr. C.J. Sinclair; "Net, Clap, Hasp and Psalm-book" by Mr. J.D. Galbraith; "Heraldry and Scottish Funerals" by Mr. C.J. Burnett; "Nova Scotia Gathering of the Clans: a report" by Mr. K.C.M. Mackay; "The Western Isles" by Mr. W. Lawson and "Some Aspects of Hereditary Diseases and Genealogy" by Mrs. M. Roberts. At the Annual General Meeting, two short papers were given by Dr. A.J. Slorance and Mr. L.R. Burness on "The Moonlights" and on the "William Coull Anderson Genealogical Library in Arbroath" respectively. The last Meeting of the season was a highly successful "Any Questions" with Dr. J. Munro, Dr. R. Bigwood, Mr. M. Innes and Mr. D. Whyte as members of the panel.

Tribute was paid in last year's Report to Mr. Cargill who retired as the Society's Treasurer after seventeen years. In August a special evening reception was held when Mr. Whyte, on behalf of the Members, presented Mr. Cargill with an antique Dutch silver salver, suitably engraved.

The Council also met regularly throughout the year. Several sub-committees were appointed, one to consider the new administrative arrangements following the retiral of Mr. Cargill and to consider ways and means of relieving the pressure on the other office-bearers. At the time of writing, Mr. Guild continues to act as interim Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Brack, as Membership Secretary, is looking after the receipt of subscriptions, an arduous task as the Society continues to expand. (It would be of great assistance to Mr. Brack if Members would pay their subscriptions after they receive the slip in the September magazine, without waiting for further intimation.)

Another sub-committee of Council was appointed to consider plans for the Society's part in the forthcoming *International Gathering of the Clans* in May, 1981.

HONOURS

During the year, we heard with pleasure that Mrs. Sheila Mitchell had been appointed M.B.E. and Mr. J.R. Seaton, O.B.E. Our Hon. Vice-President, Sir Iain Moncreiffe, was appointed C.V.O.

THE LIBRARY

It is gratifying to report that there has been a marked increase in the number of visitors making use of the Library facilities at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, during the past year. A fair proportion of those were from overseas and while all of them were not members of the Society, most of them bought some of our publications and not a few subsequently became members.

More books, etc., were issued than in the previous year but the bulk of the material borrowed went to local members. The high parcel rates have had a very adverse effect on borrowings by post and these were small in number.

The sale of publications has also increased very considerably during the past twelve months and the work of the Librarian has been largely engaged in satisfying this demand.

The volume of correspondence relating to publications and general queries, has exceeded previous years and, as a result, it has been impossible for the Honorary Librarian to provide a quick reply to those seeking information.

On behalf of the Council of the Society, the Librarian would like to thank all those who sent gifts of books, lists of graveyard inscriptions, pedigrees and family history charts, etc., for preservation in the Society's Library.

Donations of any genealogical material for inclusion in the stock of the Library would be welcome at any time.

The Librarian is most grateful to those members of the Society who have so ably assisted him in many ways and continue to do so, month after month.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

As mentioned in last year's Report, volume 1 of Angus, Strathmore, edited by Miss Alison Mitchell, was published and the Renfrewshire List was reprinted. The survey of Angus has been completed and volume 2 is being prepared for publication. We are very indebted to Miss Mitchell for all her work. A list of pre-1855 inscriptions at Isla Munda, Loch Leven, compiled in 1969 by Miss B. Fairweather and Mr. D.C. Cargill, was also published.

Our Member, Mr. D.R. Torrance has been preparing an alphabetical list of graveyards throughout Scotland which have been surveyed, either by Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell or by others, and this will be published shortly in The Scottish Genealogist.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society have increased their membership, and the syllabus for 1980/81 included coverage of merchant and railway families and of local archives. In October last the Society's Honorary President, Sir Ilay Campbell of Succoth, Bart., gave an interesting talk on Scottish Book Plates. The Society's Newsletter No. 7, contains a good map of North Ayrshire, showing the parishes. Previous issues have contained maps of Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire and Lanarkshire.

Aberdeen & North-East Scotland F.H.S. have also had a successful year, with membership increasing. An 'Open House,' held last summer at the Aberdeen Art Gallery, dealt with individual problems concerning family history, and members experienced in research were available to assist. In November their speaker was Dr. D.A. Iredale, the archivist for the Moray District.

Last year our Chairman of Council, Mr. Whyte, made several exploratory trips to Tayside, and brought together at the home of Dr. James F. McHarg, 33 Hazel Avenue, Dundee, a number of people with whom he discussed the possibility of forming a family history society for most of Perthshire, Angus and North-East Fife. As a result, the inaugural meeting of Scotland's third family history group was held on 10th June in the conference room adjoining the Public Library in the Wellgate Centre.

The name chosen for the new body is Tay Valley Family History Society. Their first ordinary meeting was held at the same place on 17th September, when Mr. Whyte delivered a lecture on Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History. The Tayside F.H.S. have arranged for meetings to be held at Dundee, Perth and St. Andrews.

There is a possibility that a family history group can be formed in Inverness this year. Interested parties may write to Mr. Duncan Ross, 41 Ardholm Place, Inverness, IV2 4QG.

ADULT EVENING CLASSES

Evening classes covering genealogy and family history have been held during the winter months at Edinburgh, Dunfermline and Linlithgow, the instructors being respectively, Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood, Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn, and Mr. Donald Whyte. Mrs. Bigwood's classes, held under the auspices of the University of Edinburgh, were held in the

David Hume Tower. The Classes taught by Mrs. Pitcairn were organised by the Fife Regional Council. Those taken by Mr. Whyte at Linlithgow Academy were sponsored by Lothian Regional Council. Some of the students at the classes mentioned have joined the Scottish Genealogy Society in order to pursue the subjects further. It is hoped that other authorities will arrange classes on genealogical research and that teachers can be found.

FINANCE

The Society's Membership continues to expand and the Balance Sheet appears to be in a healthy state. However, the cost of printing, paper and postages continues to rise, in the latter case quite dramatically, and concern has been expressed as to whether our subscription income can keep pace with this. Income from the sale of publications, of course, helps to balance the books. This year, we have had additional capital expenditure in the form of the purchase of a photocopier for the Library and Microphone equipment for the lectures. Again, the Mormon Computer File Index relating to Scotland on microfiche has been acquired and this will require the purchase of a microfiche reader for its use by Members in the Library.

DICTIONARY OF EMIGRANT SCOTS

The 'Dictionary' project was initiated at the beginning of the Society's history. In 1972 the 'Dictionary of Emigrants to the U.S.A.' was published, compiled and edited by Mr. Whyte, with contributions from various members of the Society. The Society continues to collect information on pre-1855 emigrants to the U.S.A. and this information is filed in the Library. Mr. Whyte is now working on pre-1855 emigrants to Canada and this work may be published next year.

Our Vice-President, Mr. D. McNaughton, is concerned with collecting information on emigrants to Australia and New Zealand. Mr. J.F. Mitchell has also worked in this field for many years with special reference to India, Asia, the West Indies and Africa. Regretfully, he is having to give this up because of failing eye-sight, but he hopes that some other member may be found who would act as a co-ordinator and stimulator of further work in this direction.

REGISTER OF RESEARCH

Miss Cowper, the compiler, reports an unceasing flow of correspondence from Members seeking to add the names of the families they are researching to the *Register*. The original *Register of Members' Interests*, compiled by Mrs Gordon, was published in 1978 and copies are still available. Since then, two supplements have been published in *The Scottish Genealogist* and further supplements will be included from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS

As well as the lists of *Monumental Inscriptions* mentioned above, the Society now has available for purchase, pedigree charts and census sheets. Notelets, bearing the Society's arms in colour, are also available and shortly we shall have a Society tie and lapel badges. In addition, our Chairman's highly successful genealogical aid, *Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research*, has now gone into its third edition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The Chamberlain Russels

By Betty Willsher, Orchard Cottage, Greenside Place, St. Andrews, Fife

In the parish of Alves, between Elgin and Forres on a slight rise in the green fields, the abandoned old kirk stands in forlorn dignity. Kirkton was once the centre of a well-populated area. The old Parish Records go back to 1650.

One distinguished family is commemorated by a slate memorial, to be found in an enclosure to the left of the churchyard gate. The inscription reads:

'This Burial place was erected by James Russell, Chamberlain to the Earle of Murray at Earlsmln for himself, his spouse Elizabeth Spence and their children. The said James Russell died the 11th January 1735 years and his foresaid spouse died the 25th September 17--.'

The inscription on one of two other mural plaques begins:

'In this Burial Place for several generations of the family of Russell long settled at Earlsmill in this county ...' (date 1840)

Earlsmill is on the Darnaway estate of the Earl of Moray in the parish of Dyke; the house is now enlarged and occupied by Mr. Roger Carr, present manager of the Moray estate, and his family.

I cannot distinguish which James Russell of Alves became Chamberlain, nor do the Alves records reveal the marriage or the baptisms of the children. The story begins when James took over office from James Crystal and residence in the farmhouse of Earlsmill. The sons were in their teens: William married in 1708 and farmed at Blackhillock; Michael and his wife lived at Logie Buchnay; James younger married Marjorie Steuart, sister of John Steuart the Earl's factor in the parish of Petty, and they went to live in Connage, James being in the employ of the Earl, and described in later years variously as 'Commissioner', 'Chamberlain', and 'co-factor'. Of the daughters at Earlsmill, Grizell was married in 1715 to the Reverend Daniel Beaton, minister at Ardersier. He was transferred later to Rosskeen; one story tells of his tactful and successful approach to the problem of his young parishioners playing shinty on the Sabbath; he invited the captain of the team to become an elder! Poor Grizzel — what a tragic end for her! Her three eldest children were daughters; (each in turn married a minister — an indication that life at the Manse had given them happy childhoods?). But the next seven children who were born all died young, and Grizzel did not survive the last birth and death in 1732. Her sisters, Isobell, Margaret and Mary fared better, and the Chamberlain must have been pleased with his bevy of grandchildren. He became something of an elder statesman. From John Steuart's letterbook we have this comment to the Earl of Moray:

'Laitely happening to meet with old James Russell, he insinuat that bear this year would be worth six lbs scots per boll... will be glad you Lop. employ the old Chamberlain to try out what can be done with the bear of Pettie and I'll heartily concur with him.'

Petty is today a place of strange contrasts; bordered by the Aberdeen-Inverness road, it has a quality of remoteness, of the home of a peaceful agricultural community, and heavy with haunting reminders and the spell of the past; yet its fields harbour the site

of a huge oil rig construction business as well as Inverness Airport, and at the end of the estuary lies Fort George, built after the 1745. In the 18th century the land was split almost in two by a great peat moss. The hamlet of Fisherton held two proud communities of fisherfolk, each with its headman who was beholden to nobody. The people intermarried and formed a closed community; they spoke only the Gaelic; they preferred flute and violin to pipes and fiddle, kept lambs for pets rather than cats and dogs.

Connage was the home of the Macintosh chiefs of Clan Chattan, and cadets of that family occupied the stone houses. 'I am tired of so many gentlemen in Petty,' John Steuart wrote to his Lordship. Castle Stuart had been built in 1643 by Earl James. The folk of Petty said it was haunted; so was the nearby church of Petty, where the ghost of the last person dead lurked by the porch, so that it became the custom at funerals to run rather than walk, lest one was caught. The church is now desolate, but the burial aisle holds all the Macintosh chiefs since 1640 save one. Surely both James Russell and John Steuart attended the funeral of the Chief in 1731? There were 4000 mourners, 3000 of these armed, and the line stretched for five miles.

Life was hard, demanding, bustling. Petty peat and Petty golden sand were carted to Inverness. The fishing was poor in the tidal waters, but farming comparatively rewarding except for the terrible years of famine. It then fell to the factors to plead with his Lordship. The year after Lachlan Macintosh had led a great body of followers to Perth in 1715, many never to return, John Steuart wrote to Charles, the 6th Earl, 'All your tenants are bankrupt', and suggested a year's rent should be waived, which was agreed. Again, he pleaded for mercy when faced with the order to evict sick and old tenants. In 1740, he wrote, 'There is the greatest scarcity of corn and bread has been for 40 years'.

Dissatisfied with the pay he received (£11 per annum), John eventually resigned in about 1734. He and his brother-in-law had co-operated in serving his Lordship, and worked well together:

'27th October 1716. James Russell and I have attended several dayes at my Lord's Act, and Commission agst. Mr. Michael (Fraser, Minister at Daviot) none of the Commissioners on the Earl's part Accept Kinmyles attended, who was verie kind and frank in my Lord's interest, and James Russell was at paines to gett proper witnesses. Yett I am afraid what is proven wil not Signefye much for my Lord Kinmyles Some of my Lord's warsells were not so franck and fair for my Lord as might be expeched. James Russell has been upward of thirty shillings out in this affair.'

In the spring of each year James made the journey to Edinburgh and Donibristle; he seems to have been about in Morayshire as well as at Petty on his Lordship's business for we learn that when a boat of Bailie John Steuart's was wrecked, James Russell made a collection 'in Murray' for the crew. The two men were allied in personal enterprises. John built up a fleet of ships (one from oaks he bought from the Earl's Darnaway estate). Many of the letters concern the business dealings in Holland, the Baltic, the Mediterranean. The Bailie wrote to Rotterdam about a cargo of salmon: 'credit half of the net proceeds to my a/c and the like James Russell'. To Thomas Robertson of Inverness, he wrote: 'I require 1000 guilders Polish in bank notes by post, being mostly on account of my brother James Russell who you know loves to be at the readie and uneasie without it'.

So the Russells prospered, and the house was made comfortable for the family: 'You are to buy and shipe for Acct' James Russell 5 matts best hards and four hogheads linseed, of the freshest and best'. The oldest child, Anne, was to marry Angus Macintosh who fell at Culloden. Margaret also married into the Macintosh family. James was born in 1717, Alexander in 1718, and Francis in 1726, who with Marjorie and Elizabeth completed that family. The Chamberlain was an upright man, and when a summons arrived to appear before the Admiralty Court in July 1720 on a charge of horning, John Steuart indignantly and successfully settled the matter. 'For what this work and bussell with a man that inclines to doe just things I can't understand.' It was James' honesty and John's predeliction for smuggling that cooled the relationship and their business association. James laid down a clause in the tenancy order that any farmer or employee discovered in smuggling would lose his tenancy. John Steuart did not share this view and became increasingly involved in the game. But in 1729 the excise man got word that Bailie Steuart's barque, the Christian, had landed a cargo of brandy and that it was stowed in Castle Stuart. The goods were seized and sold publicly, and, to John's chagrin, at a low price. He played the part of an affronted innocent, and demanded 13 guineas for damage to the castle doors! Nevertheless, I find him a likeable man and admirable in many ways; it is tragic to read of his adversity in old age.

After the birth of her last child, Marjorie Steuart died. James soon married again — this time Elizabeth Rose, daughter of Hugh Rose of Brae and Broadley. John Steuart mentions it in a letter to his son on August 31st 1727: 'James Russell who married on Thursday to Broadley's daughter, sayes you shall be preferred to his herring, but has but a few; he is none of your cheapest sellers, so send me word pr. first about what you would have done.'

The new Mrs. Russell no doubt took the three young stepchildren to her heart, and was soon occupied with bairns of her own; Hugh was born in 1729, Francis next, then Lockhart and Margaret. The old Chamberlain at Earlsmill died in 1735, and James took over his duties so was doubly busy. In August 1739 he settled the liferent of lands bought at Auldearn £6000 on Elizabeth Rose and their children. Another baby was due in mid-summer 1740; in May tragedy came. From John's Letterbook, we learn of it:

'May — 1740. My brother-in-law, James Russell, died about 14 days past of high fever and Pleurecie, and of four days illness, without time to settle his affairs. He has left about £3000 sterling of which my nephews (i.e. James, Francis, Alexander) will fall the largest share. I believe his son James, who is a good prettie lad, will succeed in his business with the Earle. This is a seekly mortal time here.' (The burial is recorded as at Alves on May 16th, 1740.)

The baby arrived and was baptised Isobell at Earlsmill, the witness 'Mrs Isobell Russell' (her great-aunt). Elizabeth Rose struggled through the next year in the house at Connage, and then, in June 1741, she too died. The children were left in the care of James Rose of Brae, and were moved to a house in Dyke, where they were settled at schools. The goods and gear of the house and farm at Connage were sold bringing in £5375 scots. Some of the furnishings taken to Dyke were 'a yellow bed and looking glass, a box bed, linen, peuther plates, ane ovall and a square table, delft dishes, a chëst with lock and key' And young James, now twenty-three and head of the family, was given charge of all of the estates of the Earl in the north, and a fine commodious house

was built for him and his new young wife. Her name was perhaps Margaret Russell, but her identity has eluded my every search. In September 1742, the witnesses at the birth of the first child, Margaret, were 'the Cuntace of Murray, Lady Dunkinty, and James Innes of Dunkinty'. When a son, James, was baptised in January 1744, Mrs. Emelia Brodie was witness. The young couple moved in exalted circles! Other daughters were born: Elizabeth (Bett), Euphemia (Phem), May, Stuart and Bell; and a son, Francis, who became an advocate in Edinburgh and property owner in Elgin.

James Russell, known as FACTOR Russell, was a man of courage and integrity and was the best of husbands and fathers. One incident from the Pageant of Morayland gives a clue to his character:

A band of Highlanders rounded up some of the Factor's cattle at Aitnoch; he rode forth with his men and lay in ambush at Dulsie. The men arrived, fourteen of them, armed with dirk, pistol and claymore. They were taken by surprise and bargaining ensued. James Russell paid a sum of money and the cattle were returned; but one dun cow was missing. The leader of the band talked with his men and then gave an undertaking that the cow would be back in its pasture the next day. 'I give you my word as a gentleman,' he said — and he kept it! Not long afterwards James Russell heard that the same band had stolen cattle from a friend of his, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun. He sought them out and demanded that the cattle be returned. The leader was sair aggrieved. 'This is not the act of a gentleman to hinder me taking cattle from anyone else,' he declared. But Mr. Russell had his way, and almost paid dearly for it. The Rievers lay in waiting to attack him when he was returning from a journey south; having word of this, he was persuaded to use discretion rather than valour, and avoided confrontation and retribution.

James was sometimes pulled into tedious legal matters; those on behalf of his Lordship he dealt with with wisdom and fairness. But there is the record of a troublesome case of a man accused of stealing cabbages from a garden in Forres, who called on Mr. Russell to be witness to his good character. Once, twice and yet a third time Mr. Russell failed to appear, but he wrote as follows:

'Earlsmill, 18th March 1760.

I intended being in Forres this day agreeable as I told you yesterday but my asthma is worse than when you were here yesterday. I'm growing a mere weather glass, some days fine and some days as bad which obliges me to stay at home except where there is absolute need for my going about. This I hope will excuse me from attending the court as desired.'

Despite his asthma, he struggled on with his work almost until the time of his death.

There was a very close friendship between his older daughters and Elizabeth Rose and the book, 'The Roses of Kilravock', includes a wonderful collection of her letters to her friends at Earlsmill. On Mr Russell's death she wrote: 'Long as our warning was to resign him, little do I feel prepared. Death with all its frightful appendages is in itself horrid enough, but that the first of its kind to you should be a parent, the best of parents, makes my heart tremble how widowed every heart of every joy, in a house that seemed the abode of domestic happiness Surely if it is a consolation to know that our loss is felt throughout our circle of friends.

'What character in private life did he not eminently fulfill — brother, husband, father, master, neighbour. These form the complete Christian.' She also refers to 'Your father's widow, the beloved of his heart, the partner of his life.'

The letters to 'Bett' and 'Phem' are a delight to read, and a reflection of the depth of spiritual life and lively interests they shared.

'January 7th

I was planning a life when Phem was here that will suit me very well, if Bett continues to preserve her vows of celibacy. She and I will take up our abode together in Phem's neighbourhood — who MUST marry because it will be convenient to sorn on her now and then, when matters grow scarce at home. Will this do think ye?'

Bett did not marry, and Phem did, and in a strange and dramatic way her marriage to John Innes of Dunkinty and Leuchars eventually healed a breach between the two families resulting from the marriage of Margaret, the oldest of the Russell sisters. In 1773 Margaret married Hugh Rose of Broadley and Brae, a doctor in Forres and a cousin of Elizabeth Rose. Three children were born, the eldest being James Rose, but Margaret died after much suffering. Elizabeth was heartbroken and wrote to her friends: 'You have lost a motherly sister and I a sisterly friend. I have known her "In all the varied scenes of life, In trouble and in joy" and seen her acquit herself with approbation where others failed.'

It turned out before long that Elizabeth was expected to marry her widower cousin: in her conflict she pours out to Bett and Phem her anxieties: 'Perhaps persons less attached (than you) might find it very unaccountable, at the easiest and most independent period of my life, to quit a station unencumbered for one that you acknowledge full of anxious duties to a mind so deeply desirous to acquit itself with propriety as mine — and to make this arduous change without any strong inclination to plead, and a great repugnance to married life to subdue.'

Subdue it she did, and the marriage proved to be a brief spell of happiness. She wrote again in February 1781: 'I am the delighted mother of a most promising baby boy.' His name (of course !) was Hugh Rose; he lost his father when he was three months old. And so trouble came, for the Baron of Kilravock died without issue, and there were legal contests as to whether James Rose, son of Margaret Russell, or Elizabeth Rose as nearest heir whatsoever should succeed. The matter went to the House of Lords, and was settled in favour of Mrs. Elizabeth Rose. By now the closest of families were sadly estranged.

Of the marriage of Phem and John Innes of Dunkinty and Leuchars there were seventeen children. One of the sons, Cosmo, married Elizabeth Rose's granddaughter (daughter of Hugh Rose) and this brought a renewed friendship to the families.

The sons of James Russell of Petty, nephews to John Steuart, farmed in Petty as did their descendents. The last surviving of this family have emigrated.

Much of what I have deduced has come from studying the witnesses at baptisms in Dyke and Petty where the relationship with the Chamberlain is stated. The questions left are:

1. Who was James first of Earlsmill ? I presumed he came from Alves parish as the burial enclosure is there, but there is no marriage entry and the register is well kept in this respect. Also, there is a puzzling entry of the burial of 'James Russell Chamberlain to the Earl of Murray buried September 27th, 1723. His James Russell must have been Chamberlain in the Alves Area as James Crystal was at Earlsmiln as Chamberlain for his Lordship.
2. Who did James Russell third marry ? The records are missing for Petty 1739 — 1740, and I have had no luck in searches of other areas. She is referred to as 'Mrs Russell'.

REFERENCES

The Lordship of Petty George Bain Nairn 1925

The Pageant of Morayland J. B. Ritchie Elgin 1938

The Letterbook of Bailie John Steuart of Inverness 1715—1752 ed William Mackie. Constable Edinburgh 1915.

A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock Spalding Club Edinburgh 1834.

Old Parish Records of Dyke and Petty

Sasines and Testaments.

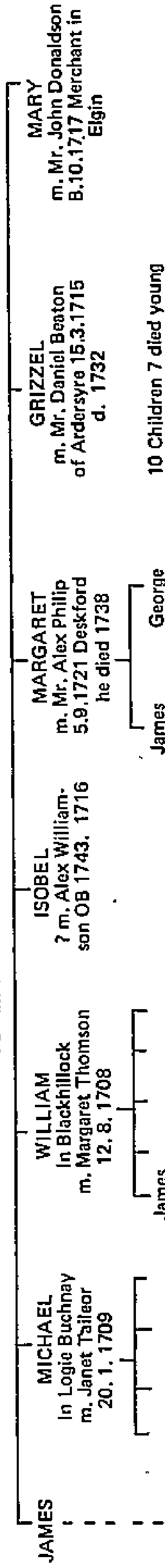
Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae The Rev. Hew Scott Edinburgh 1915.

JAMES RUSSELL (1) - ELIZABETH SPENCE

OB 17--

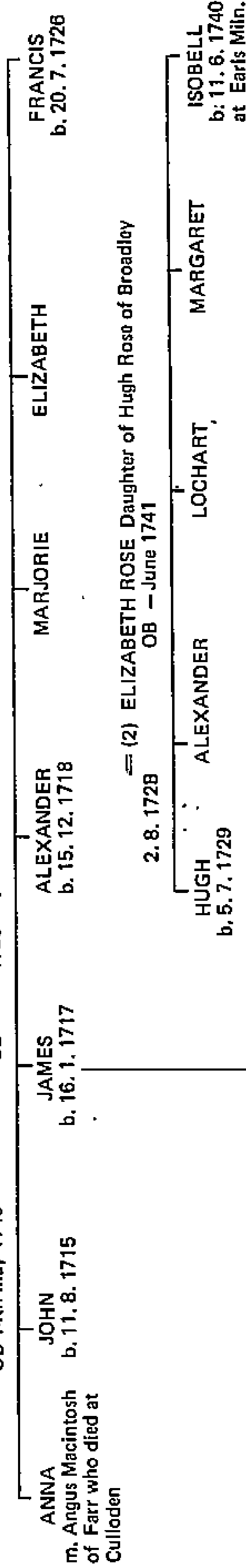
Chamberlain to the Earl of Moray
in Earls Miln

OB 4.2. 1735



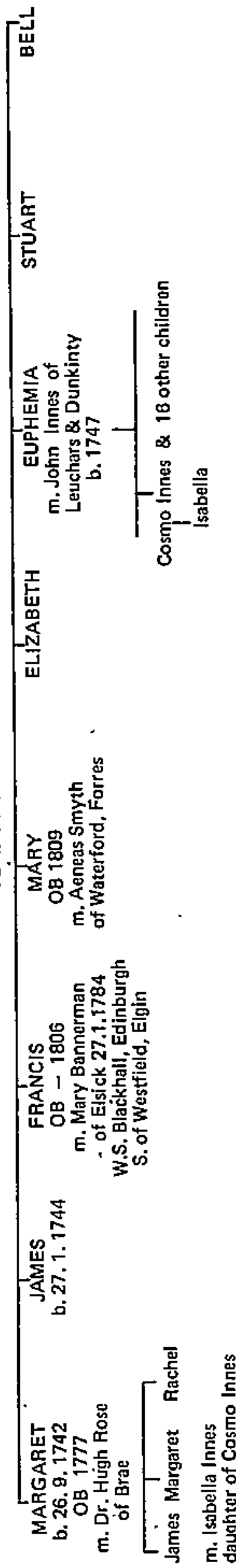
JAMES RUSSELL (2) = MARJORIE STEUART of Inverness
Chamberlain in Connage, Petty Sister to Bailie John Steuart
27.7.1710
OB 14th May 1740

OB -- -- 1726



JAMES RUSSELL (3) = ? ISOBEL or MARGARET RUSSELL ? c. 1740

Chamberlain in Earls Mill
OB 27.10.1777



m. Isabella Innes daughter of Cosmo Innes

R E 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 romance 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.

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 name 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 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.

REVIEW

INTRODUCING SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, by Donald Whyte, 3rd edition, Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 1980. 24pp + printed covers. £1.00 ISBN 0 901 061 21 2 Single copies may be obtained at the Library of the Scottish Genealogical Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT (by post in the U.K., £1.25). Orders from booksellers requiring discount should be addressed to author at 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian, EH29 9DD. The booklet can be posted overseas via air mail (U.S.A. and Canada, £1.60, Australia and New Zealand, £1.67).

NOTICES

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.

ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE 1981

The Conference will be held in the University of York from Monday 10th to Saturday 15th August. The registration fee is £10, and accommodation will cost about £100. Further details can be obtained from Miss S. Colwell, 26 Rangers Square, Hyde Vale, Greenwich SE10.

DINWOODIE/DINWIDDIE

Mr. Adam Welsh died suddenly on 23rd December 1980. His great interest was in the family Dinwoodie/Dinwiddie and he has left all his papers to the Dumfries & Galloway Antiquarian Society where they will be available to researchers.

MISSING RECORDS OF IRREGULAR MARRIAGES AT COLDSTREAM BRIDGE 1844 – 57

Some records of the "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.

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.

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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.

NOTICE

A new journal, sponsored by the Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic Department of the University of Cambridge will appear twice a year from March 1981. It will be called Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies and will include articles on all the Celtic countries and their history and literature. It should appeal to readers with a general interest in things Celtic, and there will be articles of Scottish Interest such as "Arthur in Gaelic Tradition" and Bede's Urbs Guidi: Stirling or Cramond?" Subscriptions £10 — Editor Patrick Sims-Williams, St. John's College, Cambridge.

QUERIES

266. SINCLAIR — George Sinclair, born about 1800, married Ann McPherson on 23.7.1826 in Anderston, Glasgow. Married secondly Ms Charles, widow. He was described as a joiner or wood sawer and his brother, Robert was a solicitor and Almoher for the Lochburn Institute in Glasgow.

Also any information about the family useful for a Genealogical History of the family. W. M. Sinclair, The Lodge, Hurst Lane, Seddliscombe, Sussex, TN33 OPE.

267. CURRIE/GRIEVE — John Currie, a servant to Mr. Curren of Brownmuir, in Yair near Selkirk. Married Isobel Grive (Grieve) July 8th 1785. Three of their children James (b. 1788), William (b. 1791) and John (b. 1800), emigrated to Dumfries Township Ontario, Canada during the period 1829 — 1836. The father of the elder John Currie is thought to have been named Ebenezer Currie. Information appreciated about Ebenezer, his son John or Isobel. Please communicate with David Currie, 3346 Albion Road, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1V 8V5.

268. MILLAR — David Millar married to Elizabeth Christall April 30th 1770 in the Parish of Kippen, Stirlingshire. Their first born son Robert (b. 1771) later became a shoemaker in the village of Newtown, Fintry Parish, Stirlingshire. The birth place of David Millar and any information about parentage and family welcomed by David Currie, 3346 Albion Rd., Ottawa, Ont. Canada K1V 8V5.

269. GEMMILL (GEMMEL, GEMMELL, GAMBLE) — HUTCHISON — James Gemmill married Jane (Jean) Hutchison (date and place unknown). Children: Christina bapt. October 8th 1776 Southside, Dundonald, Ayrshire; Peter, bapt. April 15th 1789 Sorn, Ayrshire; John, bapt. September 13th 1795 Sorn Ayrshire. John emigrated to Lanark Co., Canada c 1821, as a military emigrant. Wish to find further about James Gemmill and Jane Hutchison, their children, and military record of John Gemmill (1795 — 1874). Any information would be appreciated and welcomed by Mrs. Christina Gemmell, Apt. 507A, 1 Richview Road, Islington, Ontario M9A 4M5, Canada.

270. GALLOWAY — David Galloway married Catherine (Katerin) Meldrum and their son, David, was born and baptised in Kinghorn, Fife, in September 1788. Another son David was born in Abbotshall, Fife, in April, 1795, and later children were baptised in Kinghorn. There is no record of the marriage in either parish. Information desired by David Galloway, 29 Chalk Ridge, Winchester, Hants SO23 8QW.

271. KEMP — George Meikle Kemp, Architect of Scott Monument, born 1795, near Biggar, and accidentally drowned 1844, Edinburgh. His father James Kemp (born Libberton, Lanarks) married Jean Mowbray (born Elsrickle, Lanarks) in 1790. Any information regarding James and his ancestry to Mrs. Margaret (Kemp) Bennidge, 23 Arnesby Road, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2EA.

272. CAMERON — Angus Cameron b. 1822 in Skye, emigrated to New Zealand. Information about him wanted by Mrs. P. Wells, 58 Lindsay Street, Timora, New Zealand.

273. DONALD — I am trying to make contact with Donald families of Glasgow, Greenock and Glencoe. Need parents of Alexander Donald and wife Dearest. They came to Virginia with his brother Robert about 1740–50. He is believed to be son of William Donald of Glasgow. Mrs. J. R. Patterson, 104 East Oxford Street, Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863.
274. DAVIDSON — Birth place sought of members of the Davidson family who immigrated to Hudson, Quebec, Canada, about 1828 from area of Penrith, Cumberland. According to family tradition the family moved possibly from the Glasgow area, to Penrith in search of work. Thomas Davidson b. c. 1792 m. 1st June 1822 Parish of Addingham, Cumb. to Sarah Lancaster. William Davidson b. c. 1795 banns 31 May 1819 Great Salkeld, Cumb. to Hannah Wilkinson. Christopher Davidson b. c. 1801 probably never married. Mrs. Barbara Douglas, 10 Terra Nova Drive, Kirkland, Quebec, Canada, H9J 1M7.
275. BRUCE — James Fawthrop married Ann Jarvie Calder and had five children: Agnes born in Newton Parish, 24 April 1846; Euphemia born Greenock, 29 August 1847; Catherine born Ardrossan 27 October 1849; James born Ardrossan 12 January 1851; and, George born Ardrossan 19 May 1853. Any information appreciated by Richard Hunt, 3 Jennings St., Curtin A.C.T. 2605 Australia.
276. LESLIE — Information sought regarding the birthplace, antecedents, and place of marriage of John Hope Leslie of John Thomas Leslie, born about 1776, and Marion Forrest (dead before 1841), with issue a son Thomas, born Bathgate parish, West Lothian, 2nd June, 1802. They had another son, James, born about 1805, who married at Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, 29th February, 1825, Isabella Smellie Gardner. Descendants lived at Limestone Cottage, near Manuel, Muiravonside. Please reply to Thomas G. Leslie, F.S.A. Scot., 81 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, London, NW2 6BP.
277. WHITELOW — CAIRNS — David Whitelaw, Ploughman and shepherd, m. Elizabeth Cairns, their son David (Carter) b. 1835 approx. m. Elizabeth Muirhead on 3rd December 1858 at Gorebridge.
278. MUIRHEAD — SUTHERLAND — James Muirhead (Powdermaker) m. Ellen Sutherland; their daughter Elizabeth m. David Whitelaw on 3rd December 1858 at Gorebridge and had at least 5 sons — David d. aged 20; James migrated to Queensland, Australia; Peter d. aged 20; William migrated to South Australia, and Alexander stayed in Musselburgh, (his son William is still in Musselburgh). They also had at least 2 daughters.
Any information regarding births or deaths or marriages or location of any of the above descendants wanted by Mrs. M. McCulloch, 19 Vienna Way, Strathpine 4500, Queensland, Australia.
279. CREICHTON (CRICHTON etc.) — John Creichton b. 1715; m. Sally Smith; d. 25th December 1787 in Hardbush, Tinwald. Information about his parents would be very much appreciated by D. C. Craig, 155 Ashworth Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9DJ.

280. **CRAIG** — William Craig b. 1742; married Margaret Austin of Gordieston (Glencairn); d. 13th March 1797 at Kilnhouse, Glencairn. William was a shepherd and had several sons, one of whom was Joseph Criag (1778 — 1859) who was tenant in Duncow Mill, Kirkmahoe. Any information would be appreciated, especially about William Craig's parents. Correspondence with descendants very welcome. D. C. Craig, 155 Ashworth Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9DJ.
281. **NORGNA** — Janet Norgna, born about 1807, died November 1857 (but not listed in Scottish Civil Index); her husband Malcolm Grant, probably a farmer, born 1804 died 1888 in Scotland. Their children — Jane, married Donald Sutherland (widowed by 1904, had one son George who may have been a minister); Jessie, died young; George (unmarried ?) all lived in Scotland: Malcolm born 20 October, 1828, emigrated from Orkney to Canada in 1849, married Martha Leather, 25 June, 1856 in Hamilton Ontario, died 18 December, 1917 in Bothwell, Ontario. Parentage and origins desired by Mrs. I. D. MacDonald, 899 Sperling Avenue, Burnaby, B.C. V5B 4H7, Canada.
282. **DUNBAR** — William Dunbar, born 1750's in Inverness-shire emigrated with brothers Robert and Alexander to Pictou County Nova Scotia, Canada in 1780's. Settled on land grants in Lorne. All 3 believed to have been soldiers with the Highland Emigrant Regiment. William married Amy (Amelia) Rose, daughter of Mr. Rose of Urbania, Hants County, Nova Scotia (probably fellow emigrants). Their children — James, Donald, Hugh (a minister), Alex, Isabella, Kitty, Christy, Elizabeth and Jessie. Would welcome information on Dunbar and Rose families. Mrs. I. D. MacDonald, 899 Sperling Ave., Burnaby, B.C., V5B 4H7 Canada.
283. **RUTHERFORD** — Information sought about William James Rutherford M.D., died January 24th 1848 in Kingston Jamaica. Anyone with knowledge of this gentleman — his birthplace/ marriage/ age at death/ his University or any other information please contact Mrs. M. Rutherford, 138 Queens Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire.
284. **BLACK** — John Black b. about 1750, m. 13th December 1771 in Glasgow Margaret Creelman, daughter of Andrew Creelman.
285. **McMILLAN** — John McMillan, born 13th October 1756, m. 1st September 1787 aboard ship to America Marion McLeamont (b. about 1763): both are believed to have come from Edinburgh. Any information welcomed by Joyce Black Naccarato, 1366 Greenfield Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121.
286. **BRYDEN** — James Bryden and Helen Bell were married 16th August, 1861 and lived in Dalmellington Ayr. Details of ancestry sought for both families. Postage and copying costs of information will be paid. Norma L. West, St. Rt. Box 900 Sp. 50, Payson, Ariz. 85541 U.S.A.
287. **GRANT** — William, bapt. parish of Dallas, Morayshire, 1809. Moved to Forres pre 1851 and was a tailor there. Wife: Margaret from Inverness. Son: William (b. 1850). He had an illegitimate son (also named William) in 1847 and

- brought up by the mother. This son came to NZ in 1879. Contact with descendants of this Forres Family Desired. All letters answered, and airmail postage gratefully refunded. Peter Grant, 100 Doon Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
288. TAYLOR — King Edward Parish, Aberdeenshire. 1806 baptismal entry shows father as Alexander Taylor Esq. of Balmaud. His grandson William, came out to NZ for Otago gold-rushes of 1861. Has anyone come across this Taylor family at any time? In the minutes of a Parish meeting this Alexander was listed as being heritor. Could anyone refer me to some good reading material dealing with the parish/district, or suggest possible avenues of research for this area. All Letters answered, and airmail postage gratefully refunded. Peter Grant, 100 Doon Street Dunedin, New Zealand.
289. ROSS — Strathrusdale, Rosskeen Parish, Ross-shire. Great great grandmother was born here 1815, daughter of John Ross, Tenant, and Helen Munro. Only marriage entry for a John Ross and Helen Munro shows banns read in June 1792 John Prebble, in his book "The Highland Clearances", says this wedding started off one of the Ross-shire sheep riots. Would members know which source I could turn to to get more information on this event. All letters answered, and airmail postage gratefully refunded. Peter Grant, 100 Doon Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
290. YOUNG — Thomas, born c. 1806 on Black Isle, Ross-shire. Married Annie McDougall on 25th May 1849 at Avoch, Ross and Cromarty. Any information welcome. Ms. Valerie L. Hamilton, 201- 8675 Laurel Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6P 3V5.
291. BONE — Baptism (date and place) wanted, of George Robert William Bone, born Scotland c. 1831, son of George Bone and his wife Sabina Susannah Bone (nee Hellard), also any information about his parents' marriage and origins. Mrs. M. C. Bone, 288 Hook Road, Hook, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 1PF.
292. CARAHER — CARRAGHER — A m.s. History of the Caraher family was written by Norah Carragher (of 7 Frazer Place, Arbroath who died in 1968.) Information is wanted about the history and the author by The Caraher Family History Society, Gowanlea, Willoughby Street, Muthill, by Crieff, Perthshire, PH5 2AB.
293. DRUMMOND — Captain Robert Drummond, 13th of Pitkellony, succeeded in 1762. At the time of his death, about 1780, a record of Murray of Dollerie shows that a solicitor held the title deeds and charters. The Drummonds were lairds of Muthill from 1350, but their muniments are lost. Robert married Christian Murray of Dollerie and had no issue, but he is recorded as having a son, Anthony, b. 1776 at Lentibert, Muthill, to Janet Reid. Information about Anthony and the Pitkellony muniments wanted by Mrs. D Caraher Manning, Gowanlea, Willoughby Street, Muthill, Perthshire, PH5 2AB.
294. DALGLEISH — Andrew Dalgleish m. Marion Cleghorn of Thirlestane on 17th December 1802. Their children, according to Parish Records of Ettrick were Mary, Helen Ann and Francis.

295. DALGLEISH — Ann Dalgleish born 4th June 1806 married John Angus. Of their children Marion and Helen died in infancy, William was b. 1830, Francis 1832 and Robert 1847; there were also Jean and Adam. The family moved to Canada between 1830 and 1832.
296. McLEOD — James McLeod of the Quarrypool parish of Drainie and Margaret Strachan of the parish of Urquhart m. on 13th May 1807 and had the following children, Helen, George, James, and David. James and George went to Canada in 1829. Information about the three foregoing families would be welcomed by Mrs. Alice M. Uikura, Box 1708 Revelstoke, BC, V0E 2S0, Canada.
297. MORISON — CALDER — Neil Morison and Martha Calder had a son Malcolm, born in 1788 who became a master joiner and married Janet Mitchell in 1813 in Greenock. Malcolm's grandson, John (1850 — 1911), founded the firm of Harper & Morison, House Agents and was a member of George Square Congregational Church, Greenock. One of John's sons became Sir John Morison CBE., (Director-General Ministry of Supply) and died in 1958. John's daughter Bessie taught mathematics in Glasgow and Greenock and died about 1960. Can anyone help with the place of origin of Neil Morison or Martha Calder. Mary M. Powell, 64 Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford, GU4 8EX.
298. WALLS — James Walls, born at Lochside, Stirling in 1877 emigrated to New Zealand in 1902. His parents were James Walls and Margaret Clark, about whom information is sought by Mrs. C. Walls, PO Box 48 Stirling, Otago, N.Z.
299. DONALDSON — James Donaldson, married Helen Watson of Stoneham (b. 1803 d. 1868) he died on 2nd June 1850 and was buried at Dunotter. Were his parents John Donaldson and Mary Duncan? Mrs. C. Walls, PO Box 48, Stirling, Otago, N.Z.
300. CAMPBELL — Donald Campbell b. 1786 in Culag or Assynt married Mary MacLeod of Knoicknack (b. 1787) about March 1812. They had four children before emigrating first to Nova Scotia, then to Australia in 1851 and on to New Zealand, having four more children in Canada. Who were their ancestors? Mrs E. C. Hair, 27 Jotara Road, Manurewa, New Zealand.
301. DEUCHRASS — James Deuchrass married Agnes Lambert on 25th July 1858 at Dunedin N.Z., having come from the Glasgow area. He was a master mariner. Further information desired by Mrs. M. L. Deuchrass, 8 Arran Street, Mosgiel, New Zealand.
302. PENDER — James Pender, stonemason, and wife, Margaret (Reid) came to New Brunswick c. 1816 from Old Monckland, near Glasgow, bringing 3 or 4 children; J. Robert, John, James and possibly Margaret. Family claimed to be related to Sir John Pender (Atlantic Cable). Information about Penders and Reids would be welcomed by Mrs. Janice M. Dexter, 956 Dever Road, Saint John, N.B., E2M 4J3, Canada.
303. HILL — Does anyone know the ancestry of John Hill, indweller in Grange and husband of Grizel Pride, whose daughter Mary was married on 2nd July, 1749 to John Russell in Edinburgh. J. E. Russell, 23 Milbank Court, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL3 9PF.

304. MORISON HENDERSON — Alexander Morison shipmaster, married Margaret Henderson in Newburgh, parish of Foveran, on 10th November 1768 and later settled at Bridge of Don in Aberdeen. Alexander Morison was not born in Foveran; presumably, since he was a mariner involved in the coastal trade he came from a nearby Scottish port. Suggestions as to his origin welcomed, and would correspond with anyone interested in the Hendersons of Newburgh most of whom were fishers: John Lindsay, 8301 Cedarbrake Drive, Houston, Texas 77055, U.S.A.
305. IRVING — JOHNSTON/E — Richard Irving born c. 1829 in Dumfriesshire — mother Agnes Armstrong, father's name unknown — married c. 1851 Margaret Johnstone, daughter of Thomas Johnstone and James Bryden of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. They arrived in N.Z. on the ship "Pladda" in September 1861, with four children, Thomas Johnstone, Jane, Agnes and Robert John Irving. Any information, especially of Richard's parentage, would be welcomed by Mrs. S. M. Stevens, 346 Herbert Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.
306. YOUNG — CHALMERS — Bessie born c. 1821 at Peterhead, daughter of John Young (Landed Proprietor ?) and Elizabeth Chalmers, married Rev. David Cook at Peterhead and later lived in Dundee and died there in 1861. Bessie Young had brothers — John married Margaret Mitchell and Alexander married Mary Christina Fairley and had issue. Alexander Young first worked in a Bank then lived on his father's farm at Mt. Pleasant, Peterhead. Any information would be welcomed by Mrs. S. M. Stevens, 346 Herbert Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.
307. CAWDEN — Thomas Cawden or MacCawden emigrated to Co. Donegal in 1620 somewhere between Letterkenny and Londonderry. He lived there for about 10 years before emigrating to America. I would be interested in any information about him or Nathaniel Cawden, Manzanita Barnett, Route 3 — Box 210, Weatherford, Texas 76086, U.S.A.

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DOUGALL/MacGREGOR — In "The Story of Surnames" 1965, by L.G. Pine, Chapter VIII, it is stated that the MacGregors adopted the name, among others, of Dougall. Were they affiliated to the MacDougall Clan ? What evidence is there for the statement ? Brenda Merriman, R.R. 1 Puslinch, Ontario, Canada NOB 2J0

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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