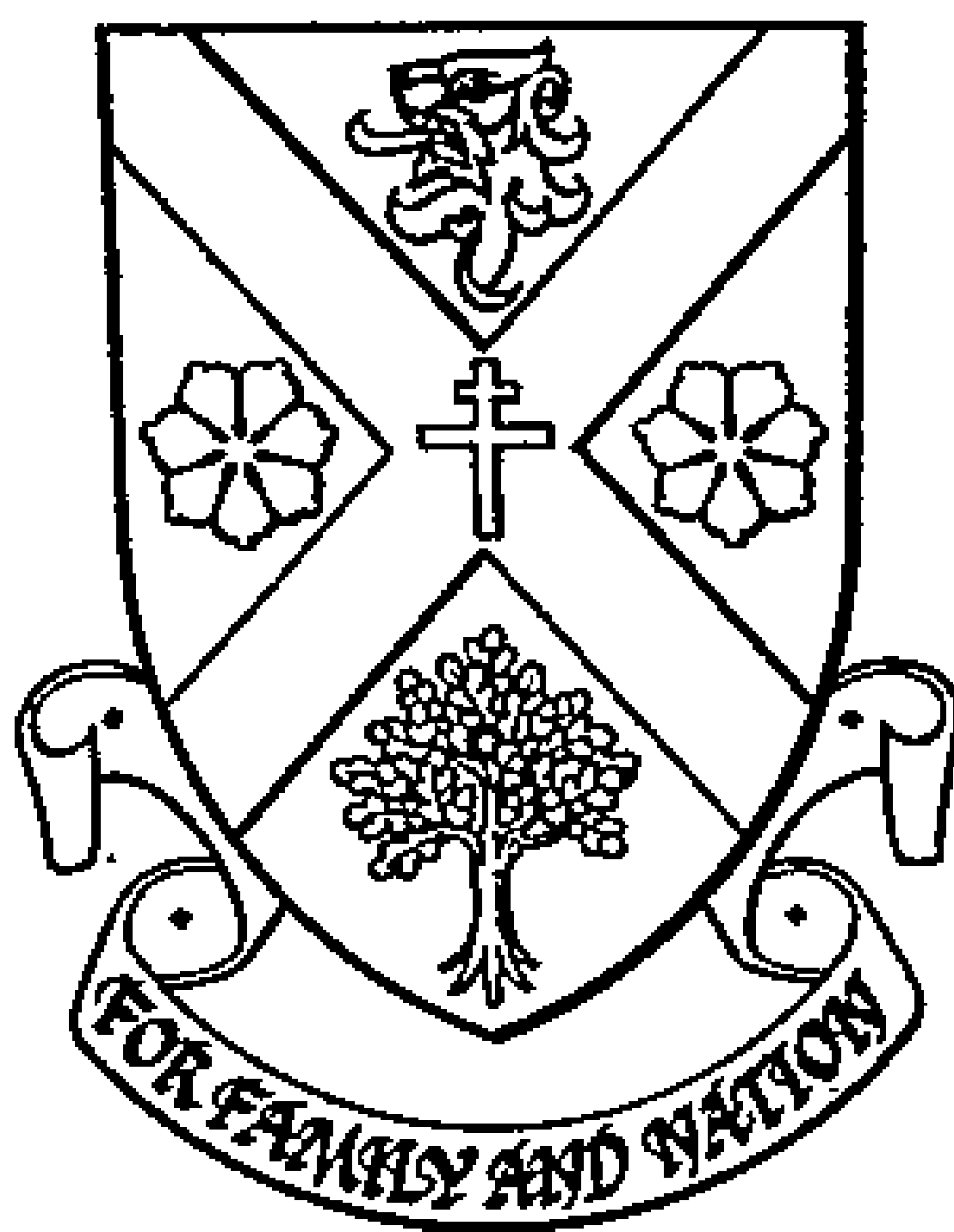


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £6.50 with an additional £2.50 for those who wish the magazine sent airmail. Family membership will be £7.50 and affiliate membership £8.00. The subscription for US members only will be \$ 18 and an additional \$5 if airmail postage is desired.

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**SIR JAMES SPENS OF WORMISTON (1571—1632):
A SCOTO—SWEDISH GENEALOGY**

by Harry D. Watson

The topic of "The Scots in Sweden" is one that has been well ventilated in the past, particularly in Th. A. Fischer's book of that name(1). A number of articles in the *Scottish Historical Review* have also touched on various aspects of the subject(2). One failing however, which all of these studies have in common is the inaccuracy of their genealogical material; another is the under-utilisation of such material as is provided. My own researches into the life and career of Sir James Spens of Wormiston have led me to the conclusion that the ties of kinship were of paramount importance to the landed gentry of that time — at least in East Fife — and that the achievements of an adventurer, diplomatist and soldier like Spens should be seen in the context of his parentage and network of family relationships. Indeed, a genealogical investigation of the East Fife gentry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries reveals a bewildering pattern of intermarriage over a long period of time, which in turn goes some way towards explaining the composition of such groups as the "gentlemen adventurers" in Lewis and the Scoto-Swedish military aristocracy. The following short biography of James Spens will, I hope, show what I mean.

* * * * *

1571 was to prove an eventful year for the Spens family of Wormiston, near Crail, in the East Neuk of Fife. In that year Margaret Learmonth, wife of David Spens, Laird of Wormiston, gave birth to a son and heir. On both sides of his family the future Sir James Spens of Wormiston had an impeccable East Fife pedigree. At the close of the fourteenth century the estate of Wormiston had passed into the hands of Duncan Spens, who some historians at least have derived from the MacDuff Earls of Fife(3). Duncan's son Alan is described as 'bailivus de Crail'(4), and from him the estate passed to Murdo Spens. Whatever the origins of the Spens family may have been, there is a distinctively Celtic feel to their names.

In 1458 Alexander Spens, Constable of Crail(5), was married to Mariota Anstruther, and Christian Spens — probably their daughter — was married in 1483 to Andrew Anstruther(6). In 1467 Alexander Spens and James "Lumisden" of Airdrie and Sypsies were nominated by act of parliament to investigate the rents paid by the barons of Fife(7). A little later, the name of Spens begins to crop up regularly in the Register of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's in Crail. In 1500, for example, William Spens — son and heir of the late John Spens — sells 4 roods of land in Crail to Sir William Myrtone, chaplain of the altar of St. Michael the Archangel. In 1502 Edward Spens, a bailie, lends his personal seal to Marjorie Wemyss — "because she had none"(8). In 1517 Marjory "Anstrothir" (perhaps the "Mariota" we encountered before) is named as the widow of Alexander Spens and is recorded as conveying all her rights in two acres of land in Crail to her son David, "laird of Wilmerstone". On the same day, 15th July 1517, David Spens resigns the said lands to Sir William Myrtone, one of the witnesses being a certain James Spens. Indeed this David Spens — who seems to have been the great-grandfather of our Sir James — was a particularly devout son of the Church, for in the following year he makes over the rents from certain lands to the clergy of St. Mary's and the prioress and nuns of the convent of North Berwick. By 1526 he has become a bailie like Edward Spens before him.

As for the Myrtones (later Mortons) of Cambo and Randerston, Wood tells us that William "Myrton" of Cambo, who lived during the reign of Queen Mary (1542–67), had thirteen daughters — the second and third of whom married "Spens of Worminston" and "Myrton of Randerston" respectively. William himself took as his second wife Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston(9). This quasiendogamous pattern of intermarriage is one of the most striking features of Sir James Spens's family tree.

On his mother's side, James Spens was descended from the Learmonths of Dairsie Castle, three miles to the north-east of Cupar. In 1537 James Learmonth of Dairsie had bought the lands of Balcomie, which previously he had only rented, from King James V, and had set about building himself a new mansion there. Balcomie lies a mere mile to the east of Wormiston, near Fifeness — the easternmost point of the county — and it was here, on a June evening in 1538, that Mary of Guise was welcomed ashore by the new laird of Balcomie before making her way to St. Andrews and her waiting bridegroom(10). The Learmonths were an energetic family who had made the the city of St. Andrews almost into a personal fief, monopolising as they did the office of provost(11). In 1549 Patrick Learmonth of Dairsie bought the Isle of May from the prior of the monastery of Pittenweem, no doubt with a view to speculative development of its meagre resources, and another Learmonth who eventually made his way to Russia via Poland is traditionally regarded as the ancestor of the poet and novelist Mikhail Lermontov(12). An armorial panel on the gatehouse of Balcomie Castle bears the names and heraldic devices of Learmonth and Myrtone, for in 1602 John Learmonth of Balcomie was to marry Elizabeth, daughter of David Myrtone of Randerston(13). His sister Helen was already married to John, brother of William Myrtone of Cambo(14).

Margaret Learmonth was probably of the Dairsie rather than the Balcomie branch of the family(15), but visiting her Balcomie relatives would have brought her into at least occasional contact with the neighbouring Spenses, and the eventual match was perhaps a foregone conclusion. Our twentieth-century sensibilities make us think in terms of "childhood sweethearts", but sentimentality of this kind is unlikely to have played much of a part in David Spens's choice of a wife for his son. In those turbulent times, it was sound policy to intermarry with one's near neighbours. One could never have too many friends.

The rejoicing which followed the birth of a Spens heir was, however, short-lived, for David Spens was about to become fatally embroiled in the politics of the day. Since Queen Mary's flight into English captivity in 1567, the country had split into warring factions; "Queen's Lords" and "King's Lords" disputed the rival claims of the Queen and her infant son, and the post of Regent was a dangerous and thankless one. In 1570 the Regent Moray succumbed to an assassin's bullet in the High Street of Linlithgow, and was succeeded by Matthew, Earl of Lennox — father of the murdered Darnley. The following year, in the month of August, Lennox summoned the estates to a parliament in Stirling, which would be presided over by the five-year-old James VI. The disgruntled "Queen's Lords" promptly convened their own alternative parliament in their stronghold of Edinburgh. Many of their number, however, not content with this act of defiance, decided that more aggressive measures were called for. On September 3rd a band of four hundred riders set out on what was intended to be a surprise attack on Stirling. One of the ringleaders was David Spens of Wormiston. The attack was launched early on the morning of 4th September, and the anonymous author of the *Historie of James VI* gives a graphic account of what followed:

The inhabitants of Stirling assemblit fast, and persewit the hail troupe sa furiouslye that they war compellit to quyt thair preasoners: and David Spens of Wormestoun having the Regent captive be the arme, promesing still to save him, at last Capten Calder aprochit, and persaving the victorie to declyne fra thayme, he shot the Regent, and so dispatchit him with a deidlie hurt; whairat Wormestoun was greavit, bot all too short. The Regents favorers followit fast, and persaving him to bleid, and he crying still that he was slayne, thay killit Wormestoun out of hand; wharat the Regent was als greavit'(16). Another, possibly romanticised, version of the incident has Spens throwing himself in front of Lennox in a vain bid to save him, and the same ball mortally wounding them both(17).

It is surely a measure of David Spens's standing among his contemporaries that even the dying Regent — his erstwhile captive — could grieve for him on his deathbed. The author of the *Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents*, written sometime before 1575, is quite lavish in his praise of the dead man:

'Als the death of the said laird of Wormistoun is gretumlie to be bewaillit for, for he wes in all his lyff sa gentill, sa humane, sa kynd, sa hardie, and sa prosperous and happie in all his waris, that his lyik eithlie culd not heirtfoir be fundin'(18).

What motives drove David Spens to throw in his lot with the Marian faction? It was no last-minute, impulsive decision, for his brother Henry had been arraigned for treason as early as 1567(19), which suggests that the Spenses were committed to the Queen's party. Yet we know that Spens was "Greavit" by the murder of the prisoner whose immunity from harm he had personally guaranteed. Evidently he differed from many of his fellow-conspirators in that he harboured no personal grudge against the Regent.

If our anonymous authors were generous in their praise of the dead laird, the survivors of the attempted coup were, understandably, less magnanimous. On 28th October David Spens's land of Wormiston and Mairstoun, his tenements in Cupar and Kirk Wynd, Crail, and his office of Constable of Crail were formally awarded to Patrick, 6th Lord Lindsay of the Bryes — Queen Mary's jailer and one of the less attractive adherents of the winning side. David Spens had paid dearly for his allegiance to an exiled and helpless queen; his son would be more circumspect in his dealings with princes.

Bereft of husband, home and title, Margaret Learmonth was in a desperately precarious situation. No young widow with an infant to support could be expected to indulge herself in a prolonged period of mourning, and it is therefore no surprise to find her remarried, hard on her husband's death, to his near neighbour and kinsman Sir James Anstruther(20). Her choice was an astute one, for two reasons: firstly, because of the ties of kinship — from an early date, the fortunes of the Spens and Anstruther families had been intertwined —; and secondly, because Sir James appears to have been highly regarded in court circles; years later he would be appointed Hereditary Grand Carver and Master to the Household. Only eight years after the Stirling raid, perhaps because of the Anstruther guarantee of respectability, the stain on the name of Spens was obliterated by royal decree and James Spens was finally permitted to inherit his father's title.

The next fifteen years are a blank, and we can only conjecture how James Spens passed his childhood and adolescence. The evidence of his future exploits in the company of various members of the Anstruther and Learmonth families suggest that the ties of kinship remained important to him, and no doubt he was reared, like any other heir to an old title, on tales of his ancestors, and encouraged to follow in their footsteps. Evid-

ently the family's traditional links with Crail were kept up, for in 1594 he re-emerges in the written records as provost of that burgh(21). In the same year he is mentioned in connection with Grissell Spens, widow of James Bannatyne or Bellenden(22) of Kilconquhar(23). According to the Register of the Privy Council(24) Spens was 'keipair and detenair of the place of Kilconquhar, haveing richt to the warde of the saidis landis and place, and mariage of the air'. At the age of 23, James Spens was already no stranger to private and public responsibilities, but it is unlikely that family gossip and burghal affairs were the sole topics of conversation at gatherings of the local lairds. Their ancestors had not been content with parish-pump politics, nor were they, and a new and bold venture was about to capture their imaginations and, incidentally, claim some of their lives.

In 1598, a group of "gentlemen adventurers" headed by Ludovic, Duke of Lennox — son of the nephew of the Regent who had died in David Spens's charge — set off with the King's blessing to colonise and "civilize" the island of Lewis, whose McLeod rulers had been unable to prove their legal right to the island. James shared his predecessors' distaste for the unruly Highlanders, and the Lewis expedition was similar in intention to the almost contemporary plantation of Ulster. The names of those first adventurers are a roll-call of the East Fife gentry, and prominent in their number are James Spens of Wormiston, his stepfather Sir James Anstruther, James Learmonth of Balcomie and John Forrest of Fingask, the husband of James Anstruther's daughter Grizel(25).

At first, all went well, and the self-styled "Lord of the Isles" — Murdoch McLeod — was forced to flee the island. What happened next is difficult to disentangle. James Learmonth, whether returning south to bring back the good news of the expedition's success, or whether bent on some private business, left the rest of the company, and was ambushed by the exiled Murdoch and his supporters. The injuries he sustained at their hands were so severe that, despite being ransomed by his friends, he died shortly afterwards. So ended a life which, by all accounts, had been a short and a merry one. As an irreverent youth, Learmonth had affixed to the gate of the College of St. Andrew a placard containing scurrilous and threatening remarks concerning that stern divine the Reverend Andrew Melville. The following Sabbath, Melville addressed the recreant from his pulpit and pronounced a malediction on him:

'Thou Frencheist, Italianist, jolie gentleman, wha has defyled the bed of sa manie married, thow sall never enjoy the fruicts of mariage be haifing lawfull succession of thy bodie, and God sall bastone thie in his righteous judgements !'

'This was rememberit', Melville's nephew James wrote with gloomy satisfaction in his celebrated Diary, 'when the said James, being Lard of Balcomie, leived manie yeirs in mariage without chyld, and taken be the Heilandmen coming out of the Leaws (i.e. Lewis), was siccerlie bastoned, and sa hardlie used that soone thairefter he died in Orkney(26). Melville also mentions another Learmonth — William — as one of the "rulers of the town" who helped spend the stipend of the vacant ministry 'at the goff, archerie, guid cheir, etc.'(27) They are an attractive bunch, these Learmonths, although their cheerful arrogance must have sorely tried the patience of their less-favoured contemporaries.

The McLeod was duly punished for his barbarity, but his son Norman counter-attacked, killed large numbers of the colonists, and held Spens, together with his stepfather's son-in-law Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell(29), as hostages until his demands were met. Sir James Anstruther eventually obtained from King James the necessary

promise to leave the islanders in peace, and the hostages were released. James Spens was evidently a remarkably determined man, for he appears to have revived the Lewis settlement scheme in 1609, when others had given it up as a bad job(29).

Long before this, however, Spens had taken the fateful step which was to guarantee him fame and an aristocratic title. Precisely when he entered the service of King Karl IX of Sweden is impossible to state with precision, but a letter sent to him by the King in April 1606 asks him to supply six hundred horsemen and sixteen hundred foot-soldiers for the Swedish service(30). Scotland had of course been fertile source of mercenary soldiers ever since the early Middle Ages, and France in particular had benefited from their services. As for the Baltic countries, Denmark had employed Scottish troops as early as 1507(31), but they are first recorded in Sweden in 1563, during the reign of Erik XIV (32). In 1606 it was Erik's brother Karl who sat uneasily on the throne of the Vasas, which he had usurped from his nephew Sigismund. From his power-base in Poland, where he ruled as "King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia and Samogitia, and King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals"(33), Sigismund continued to assert his right to the throne which he had inherited from his father John III, the elder brother of Karl. His mother, the Polish princess Catherine Jagellonica, had entrusted her son's education to the Jesuits, and Sigismund was a zealous champion of the Counter-Reformation, pledged not only to recover his lost throne but also to restore the proscribed Catholic Church in Sweden. It was a threat that persuaded King Karl — ostensibly an orthodox Lutheran but suspected of Calvinist leanings — to 'beat the Protestant drum' (34). This may have been influential in attracting Scots to Sweden's conscript army, although admittedly we know nothing about James Spens's religious sympathies.

As a mercenary entrepreneur, however, Spens was a distinct disappointment to his royal master. Despite a flurry of letters between the two men, it was not until 1610 that a paltry three hundred Scots landed in Sweden. Meanwhile, in 1608, Karl had despatched Spens to King James — now the powerful ruler of both England and Scotland — with a plea for aid. James's response was to use Spens as a literary agent to promote his latest anti-papal tract, "A Premonition to all most mighty Monarchies, Kings, Free Princes, and States of Christendom", at the Swedish court: a classic example, given the Swedish monarch's views, of coals to Newcastle. We know that Spens must have been personally acquainted with King James since at least the episode of the Lewis expedition in 1598, and presumably his relationship with the King was sufficiently close to warrant his being chosen as an ambassador in this way. According to A. Francis Steuart(35), James Spens had first visited Sweden to solicit King Karl's consent to the marriage of his son with James's daughter Elizabeth, the future "Winter Queen", but I have been unable to confirm this.

It is worth noting in passing that even by 1611 there was only one Scottish regiment in Sweden, but that one of its officers was a Captain Learmonth(36). It seems fairly safe to assume that this is the Captain David Learmonth who died in the German wars (37): the nephew of James Learmonth, who had been so barbarously treated by the Lewis partisans. Nor, given the versatility of the Learmonth family, should we be too surprised at finding a Peter Learmonth in charge of three of King Sigismund's companies, and riding high in that monarch's favour(38).

Despite his initial failure to meet the Swedish King's troop requirements, Spens was also highly regarded by his royal master; during Karl's reign and that of his son Gustavus

Adolphus, as Fischer points out, 'No Scottish name ,..... is more frequently named in court or camp than that of Sir James Spens of Wormiston'(39). In fact it was during the reign of Gustavus that Spens was to achieve his greatest successes.

Gustaf II Adolf, or Gustavus Adolphus, as he is more familiarly known, is one of that select band of great men whose birth was heralded by portents. In 1572, when James Spens was a fatherless infant in Fife, the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe interpreted a brilliant new star or "nova" in the constellation of Cassiopeia as an omen that a "Golden Lion" from the North would bring about a new order of things in Europe(40). Several decades later, most of the beleaguered Protestant peasantry of Germany would associate that apocalyptic figure with the golden-haired King of Sweden(41). Among his many other accomplishments, the new King was a polyglot whose ten languages included English AND Scots(42), a fact which must have aided communications with his Scottish servant. Fischer assures us that Spens's German was execrable(43), and of his competence in Swedish we know nothing.

From 1612 onwards, Spens 'was flying like a shuttlecock from one court to the other'(44). Gustavus had inherited from his father a needless and taxing war with Denmark, and Spens continued in his role of mercenary recruiting-agent until recalled by an embarrassed King James, whose queen was the sister of the Danish monarch. Indeed, the Register of the Privy Council for 31st July, 1612 expresses a schoolmasterly astonishment mingled with indignation at what had been going on under the royal nose:

'For whareas it is said that thair is a Colonnell and certaine Capitaines leveying men thair to go to Swaden, we wonder that ony subject of ouris dare presome in that kynd to serve ony forreyne prince, not onlie without oure licence bot directlie aganis oure meaning and speciall promise maid to our deare bruther the King of Denmark: in respect quhairof we planelie refuisit the King of Swaden to assist or send ony of oure subjectis to his service, and also recalled Sir James Spens of Wolmerstoun, not suffering him ather ony longer to serve the said King or to remane in his dominionis till now that we haif sent him as our ambassadour.'

Indeed the recently knighted Spens had been dispatched to Stockholm while his Kinsman Sir Robert Anstruther went to Copenhagen, and the result of their mediation was the Peace of Knared, signed on 21st January, 1613. The peace treaty inflicted a huge war indemnity on Sweden, but prised Denmark's grip loose from that country's throat. In retrospect, Fischer's judgement that Spens's mission had failed seems unnecessarily harsh(45).

In October 1612 Spens formally entered the salaried service of King Gustavus Adolphus, and on 17th December, 1613 he was appointed Swedish ambassador to Great Britain in a document naming him 'Spentzius qui per omne tempus fidem ac promptitudinem probavit'. These honours are hardly indicative of royal disfavour, and surely imply that their recipient's diplomatic skills were already recognized and valued. As for King James, we can only assume that once peace had been concluded between the Northern neighbours he was only too glad to let an experienced diplomat like Spens act as middleman between Gustavus and himself. It is interesting to reflect that Britain's amicable relations with the most powerful nations in Scandinavia in the early seventeenth century owed so much to a couple of lairds from a corner of these islands which had always been a power-base of sorts for the kings of Scotland.

The remaining years of Spens' life are well documented in Fischer's study (see especially pps. 96-99). In addition to his ambassadorial post he became General over the Scottish and English forces, in which capacity he resumed his recruiting drives. In this he was joined by his son James(46). In 1622 he was awarded the Swedish title of "friherre" (baron) together with lands at Orreholmen, in the west of Sweden. In 1627 he was delegated to present Gustavus with the Order of the Garter, and later he seems to have followed the King into Germany in his military capacity. By 1632 he was again in Stockholm and it was there — so the story goes — that he died of shock on hearing the news of his master's death on the battlefield of Lutzen.

With the death of James Spens in Stockholm at the age of 61 we come to the end of one chapter of the Spens family's story, and the beginning of another: for his offspring were both numerous and energetic. He was married twice — first to Agnes Durie, and subsequently to Margareta Forath (i.e. Margaret Forret). His first wife may have belonged to the ancient family of Durie whose ancestral lands lay to the north of Leven, in East Fife(47), or she may have been a relative of the Rev. Robert Durie, minister of Anstruther Wester church from 1588 and chaplain to the gentlemen adventurers on the Lewis expedition. The children of this marriage were two sons, James and William, and an uncertain number of daughters(48), several of whom — true to form — married East Fife lairds: in Grizel's case Gilbert Balfour of Balbuthie, by Kilconquhar; Elizabeth, William Myrton of Cambo; and a third, Captain William Monypenny(49).

Spens's second wife bore a name which would have been familiar to any Swede with naval connections. Two naval captains by the name of Forath are known to have escorted Gustav Adolphus across the Baltic, and one of them, Alexander, was that vice-admiral of the Swedish fleet who so spectacularly sacrificed himself and his ship at the battle of Danzig in 1627(50). Nearer home, there is of course the John Forret of Fingask who was one of the Lewis adventurers and who was married to Grizel Anstruther, daughter of James Spens's stepfather! Another Anstruther female was married to a Monypenny of Kinkell, and yet another Monypenny — James Monypenny of Dunino — married the daughter of John Learmonth and Elizabeth Myrton of Randerston(51). James Spens had, of course, as we noticed earlier, been held hostage along with Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell in Lewis.

Margaret Forret bore her husband two sons, James and Axel, and the latter's son, Friherre Jakob Spens, was elevated to the rank of "greve" (Count) in 1712(52). Axel Spens (1626-56) can therefore be regarded as the progenitor of the Counts Spens who survive in Sweden to the present day, and who have truly 'done the state some service'. Apart from a plethora of military men, they have produced diplomats, bankers and politicians, and a large number of distinguished lawyers. In 1834 Karl-Gustaf Spens, great-great-great-grandson of Sir James, laid before the Riksdag a set of proposals for a rural assembly which paved the way for the future "landsting" (county council)(53). This Karl-Gustaf was to become president of Vetenskapsakademien (The Swedish Academy of Science)(54). In 1842 the marriage of his daughter Alfild to Count Israel Vilhelm Malkolm Sinclair showed that, even two centuries after Sir James Spens' death, the Scottish link had not been broken; and as late as 1967, the Swedish "Who's Who" records the marriage of Count Erik Spens to a lady with the good Scoto-Swedish name of Gerda Murray(55).

Finally, it is interesting to note the marriage in 1911 of Grizel Margaret St. Clair Anstruther — a distant descendent of Sir James Spens's stepfather — to the Swedish nobleman Baron Knut Bonde, and of their daughter Maria Caterina Angelica to Herr Rene Belding of the Swedish Diplomatic Service(56). This Swedish branch of the Anstruther family has its home at Charleton, by Kilconquhar — a remarkable demonstration of the tenacious links which for almost four centuries have bound the county of Fife to distant Sweden.

NOTES

1. Th. A. Fischer, *The Scots in Sweden* (Edinburgh, 1907).
2. A. Francis Steuart, 'Scottish Officers in Sweden', *S.H.R.* i (1903-04), 191-6; Eric E. Etzel, 'Notes on Swedo-Scottish Families', *S.H.R.* ix (1912), 268-90; George A. Sinclair, 'The Scottish Officers of Charles XII', *S.H.R.* xxi (1924), 178-92.
3. Walter Wood, *The East Neuk of Fife* (Edinburgh, 1887), 452, quoting Sibbald (Hereafter cited as Wood).
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Burke's Landed Gentry* (17th ed., 1952) surely errs in awarding this distinction to his kinsman Alexander Spens of Lathallan. Wood also confuses the Spenses of Lathallan with those of Wormiston; on page 452 he refers to John Spens, bailie of Crail, in parenthesis as not of the direct line of Wormiston, omitting to mention that the said John's genealogy is treated in full on page 146 under Spens of Lathallan. Cross-referencing establishes that he was the father of David Spens, rector of Flisk, who was the uncle of Sir James Spens's great-grandfather ! He (John) was also the father of the William Spens who is erroneously mentioned in the Swedish genealogies as the progenitor of Sir James's family. (See 52).
6. *Ibid.*, q.v. Spens.
7. *Acts Parl. Scot.*, II, 91/1.
8. *Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail*, ed. Charles Rogers (London, 1877) 44.
9. Wood, 461.
10. Theo Lang, *The Kingdom of Fife and Kinross-shire* (London, 1951), 51.
11. Gordon Donaldson, *Scotland: James V — James VII* (Edinburgh, 1978), 282.
12. *Papers relating to the Scots in Poland*, ed. A. Francis Steuart (Edinburgh, 1915), xx, footnote 3 (hereafter cited as *Scots in Poland*).
13. Wood, 444.
14. *Ibid.*, 440.
15. *Ibid.*, 355
16. *The Historie and Life of King James the Sext* (Edinburgh, 1825), 91-2.
17. Wood, 453, quoting Sibbald.

18. **A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents that have passed within the country of Scotland** (Edinburgh, 1833), 249.
19. **Acts Parl. Scot.**, III, 6/1.
20. According to Wood, Sir John Anstruther (Wood, 355). But the **Register of the Privy Council and Acts Parl. Scot.** definitely state that Sir James Anstruther was one of the "gentilmen adventuraris", and the **Dictionary of National Biography** names Sir James as Spens's stepfather (DNB, 789). If Wood's account of the Anstruthers is otherwise accurate, then James Anstruther, son of John, was roughly the same age as James Spens, and unlikely to be his father-in-law. Also, the James Anstruther who sailed to Lewis was 'fear of that ilk', and 'maister houshald to the Quenis Majestie' — titles which can hardly have been applied to the son while the father was still alive.
21. **Register of the Privy Council**, V, 142 (hereafter cited as **Reg. Privy C.**).
22. See George F. Black, **Dictionary of Scottish Surnames** (New York, 1946), 52 for the variant forms of this surname.
23. She bore the title of Lady Kilconquhar, and was the vassal of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox.
24. **Reg. Privy C.** V, 133-4.
25. Wood, 355.
26. **The Autobiography and Diary of Mr. James Melvill**, ed. Robert Pitcairn (Edinburgh, 1842), 125-6.
27. *Ibid.*, 126.
28. **Reg. Privy C.**, VI, 422.
29. Wood, 443.
30. Fischer, 94.
31. *Ibid.*, 46.
32. *Ibid.*, 47.
33. **Scots in Poland**, 5.
34. Michael Roberts, **Gustavus Adolphus and the Rise of Sweden** (London, 1973), 17 (hereafter cited as Roberts).
35. 'Scottish Officers in Sweden', ante, i (1903-04), 191-6.
36. Fischer, 75.
37. Wood, 444.
38. **Scots in Poland**, xx.
39. Fischer, 94.
40. Roberts, 79.
41. *Ibid.* Cf. also Alexander Gil, **The New Starr of the North** (London, 1632, repr. in facsimile Amsterdam & New Jersey, 1976), 22-3; '..... the prosperous and admired

Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, who by his manifold and sudden Conquests is now made the spectacle of the Christian World, beheld and spoken of with no lesse admiration, then that new Starr of the North, which seemeth to be his fore-runner'.

42. Roberts, 30.
43. Fischer, 94.
44. Ibid., 95-6.
45. Ibid., 96.
46. Ibid., 97.
47. Wood, 30-33. But see also page 146, where Wood mentions the marriage of Alexander Spens of the Lathallan branch of the family to a daughter of Durie *de eodem*. This Alexander Spens died in 1548.
48. Probably five. See Jonas Berg & Bo Lagercrantz, *Scots in Sweden* (Stockholm, 1962), 29 (hereafter Berg & Lagercrantz); and Wood, 453.
49. Bert & Lagercrantz, 29; Wood, 355.
50. Berg and Lagercrantz, 52.
51. Wood, 444.
52. *Svenska Adels Attartaflor fran Ar 1857-97* (Stockholm, 1897), 433-5.
53. *Svensk Uppslagsbok Band 26* (Malmo, 1953), 1251.
54. Linnstrom, *Svenskt Boklexikon 1830-65*, 504.
55. *Vem ar det 1967* (Stockholm 1966), 845.
56. *Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage 1969*, 20.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS – ‘The Scottish Genealogist’, Vol. XXV No. 4.

The late Henry Ford, better known for his road vehicles than for his knowledge of history, was reported long ago, to have said that “History is bunk”. Had Mr. Ford given a little more thought prior to his alleged utterance he might have started with the word ‘some’ and had he done so he would have been more accurate but would not have secured the same degree of publicity. Perhaps Mr. Ford had been riled by a statement with which he profoundly disagreed and hence his all-embracing condemnation of some offender.

To be less condemnatory than the motor man I go so far as to state what I regard as an obvious truth that ‘history’, as written and orally conveyed, is frequently inaccurate or deliberately falsified or slanted with the sinister intention to deceive and by that deception achieve a false conclusion. Even within this century the evil results of the dissemination of ‘doctored’ or ‘rewritten’ history (sic) have been apparent to many who care to read with care and with knowledge.

As students of Genealogy we would surely not write or see published any statement which we know to be false. And, to state another obvious truth “Genealogy is history”. Yet in Volume XXV, No. 4 we read that the present Queen of Scots is “Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second”. Scotland has never had a Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the First so how can she have a Second? Why has a myth been published and accepted? I have my own explanation of this extraordinary happening and no doubt some, at least, of our members will have their own ideas.

Sufficient for me to state that I do not accept this, to put it mildly, “Inaccuracy”, and finally I wish to say that I write this not out of malice but for the TRUTH and the Honour of SCOTLAND.

Harold Kirkpatrick, F.S.A. Scot.

REVIEW

Genealogical Research Directory 1981 Part i (Australasian Edition) edited by Keith A. Johnson and Malcolm R. Sainty. 140 pages.
Price \$8.95.A

This Directory of Research lists family names being researched in Australia and New Zealand, along with the name and address of the Researcher. There are over 17,000 entries, and a large proportion of these relate to places of origin in the British Isles.

The Directory has been so successful that a second part is planned, which it is hoped will be published later in 1981. The Editors are both Councillors of the Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney.

The Australian Society has generously offered to make copies available to the Scottish Society at a discount for an order of more than 6 copies. Members interested in acquiring a copy should either order one direct from the Library of Australian History at 17 Mitchell Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060, or else through the Editor of the Scottish Genealogist.

REVIEW

"The Joy of Effort" — a biography of R. Tait McKenzie

By

Jean McGill — Clay Publishing Company, Ontario.

How many people could name the Sculptor of "The Call" in Princes Street Gardens ? The Scottish American War Memorial formed out of Craigleith stone, fronted by a bronze seated soldier with a rifle across his knees, is well known and much admired, but few seek to find out who designed and fashioned it.

Dr. McKenzie, the son of a Free Church Minister who had emigrated from Edinburgh to a small village near Ottawa, qualified as a doctor with a special concern for preventive medicine. Physical education was what he concentrated on, combining with his medical studies an interest in sculpture, so that he was soon found lecturing to Montreal Art Association on "Artistic Anatomy" as well as stimulating his students to physical training and endurance.

This story of his life — and it stretched from 1867 to 1938 — shows his dedication both to sculpture and physical education and his unflagging zeal in encouraging the youth to physical prowess. At 70, he advised his audience that one must still strive for poise, mental and physical, and accept the arm of youth with grace, if not with gratitude; and true to such advice he met the sudden summons of death while assisting a young sculptor with his criticism. His work lives on after him, and the author points out that today's early morning joggers are unknowing disciples of his teaching and would have made his heart glow. Both in bronze statuary and in the healthy human physique of today's youth his work is perpetuated.

REVIEW

History of Luguen of Strathearn and His Children — Assembled by Robert Gass — 228 pp

Mr. Gass of 64 Mill Street, Paarl, South Africa, has all his life been interested in the name Gass. Since 1945 he has been collecting as much material as he can find about this family and has had it printed in this book.

His family emanates from Trinity Gask in Perthshire and his earliest recorded progenitor was Luguen, father of Galfridus Gask Ysenda of Abercairney and Richardus Kinbuck of Kinbuck. Today there are Gasses scattered throughout the world, though some originated in Lincolnshire and others in Ulster. For all these, and for those of variant names of Gask, Gash and Gaff he has brought together the work of 26 years.

For those interested in those families this well produced book will be an interesting fund of information, drawn from a rich variety of sources and enlivened with poems and drawings and a photograph of the author and his wife.

NOTES ON THE McLACHLAN FAMILY (The Scottish Genealogist — March 1981)

This writer cannot help Gardiner Smith MacLauchlan in the more modern period of his notes.

In the matter of origins, however, he may be helpful.

Around the last turn of century, a Maclean historian of considerable skill and wide knowledge, suffered, however, from one weakness. He saw clan developments by change of name as no-one had ever seen them before. On Barra, Clan Gilladamnan, he thought, became Macneils. In Argyllshire a 14th Century Neil Maclean changed his name and founded at least a large part of the mainland McNeills. Some Macleans, he thought, became Morisons. Apparently someone, following or thinking like this historian, also wants to tack McLachlan families on to Maclean trees.

As McNeill and McLachlan clans derive contemporaneously from the Hy Neill families, which moved from Antrim to Argyll in the 11th Century, both reasonably claiming descent from Niall Naoi Giallach, King of Ireland, ca 400, this warning is from a cousin to a cousin !

The Gaelic MS 1467, made famous by W.F. Skene, and Leahbar Chlainne Suibhne, edited by Paul Walsh, 1920 are valuable here. A still more valuable article is that of W.D. H. Sellar, "Family Origins in Cowal and Knapdale", in Scottish Studies, Vol XV, 1971.

This does not automatically disprove the Maclean origin of certain Morvern MacLachlans, but it does suggest caution in considering such arguments. The second choice seems much more obviously true.

D.J. McNeill

REVIEW

The Porteous Story — £20

c/o Jill Hunter, 4 Hereford House, 24 Hereford Square, SW7 4TS.

The family of Porteous (however spelt) has banded together to produce this history of a Scottish Border family. Into this work of 355 pages the author, Barry Porteous, has collected all the information he can lay his hands on and has diversified the text with illustrations and family trees.

The origins of the family — as of so many families — is lost in antiquity, and no one can say whether the name is derived from porcus, a pig, or some variant of porter (to carry). Certainly the family seems to have come from abroad to settle in the Borders, where from 1439 they established a base at Hawkshaw. It has hit the headlines at moments, as when Captain Jock Porteous was hauled by rioters from the Tolbooth in 1736 and lynched in the Grassmarket; but like the riot itself the fame of the family subsided again.

As the list of contributors shows, members of the family can be found in all English-speaking areas of the world. It is a great achievement to have assembled "The Porteous Associates" and to have put in this permanent form all that can be gathered of the family's achievements throughout the centuries.

REVIEW

Wates's Book of London Churchyards by Harvey Hackman — Collins £5.00

This guide to old churchyards and burial grounds of the City and Central London has been compiled by a distinguished London solicitor. Excellent photographs add to its interest and attraction.

The dissolution of the Monasteries, with the sale or gift of the graveyards to those in the King's favour, was the first cause of the disappearance of churchyards and records, but it was not till the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1882 that building on burial grounds which had been closed was forbidden. By 1885 burials in the Metropolis had ceased, but tombstones still disappeared and were used to pave footpaths or support surrounding walls. Mr. Hackman, with a wealth of learning, has recorded what remains.

All who are interested in compiling graveyard inscriptions and names will find this record of what is still in existence in the city of London of interest, a sad memorial of vanished history and of the devastation due to time or War or the greed of developers.

"In Christ I hope to rise among the Just
Man is but grasse; all must to worms and dust".

REVIEW

INTRODUCING SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH by Donald Whyte (£1.00)

To anyone who, like Darsie Latimer at the beginning of *Redgauntlet*, feels curiosity about his ancestors "in a country where all the world have a circle of sanguinity extending to sixth cousins at least", the latest (third) edition of Donald Whyte's *Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research* may be warmly recommended. There are one or two minor irritations: in the quotation from Maitland Thomson about the Register of Deeds the work is 'inexhaustible' not 'inexhaustive', the title of *Retours* is *Inquisitionum Abbreviatio*, in this edition General Registry Office unaccountably appears on p. 1 and there is a new misprint on p. 19 (1. 21). Mr. Whyte is, however, a reliable guide to the sources available (a section on Diligence records is included for the first time) and the kind of information which they can yield. Even though the booklet may be intended primarily for Scots in Scotland some more discussion of sources (or the paucity of them) for emigration, such as post-1890 records in the Public Record Office (BT 27) and the few passenger lists in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, might have been of interest. Private papers in the Scottish Record Office show Scots active in St. Petersburg (GD 1/620) and the East India Company (GD 80, Macpherson of Cluny and GD 152, Hamilton Bruce) as well as in the New World. While Army and Navy records in the Public Record Office are mentioned, another genealogical source in London is the records of the East India Company in the India Office Library. These contain useful information on those who exemplified Scott's claim in a letter to Lord Montagu that "our younger children are as naturally exported to India as our black cattle were sent to England" and they are outlined in Ian A. Baxter, *India Office Library and Records: A Brief Guide to Biographical*

Sources (1979). At home Mr. Whyte refers to the "centralised system of record-keeping" (p. 21). The merits of centralisation may have seemed self-evident to Henry Paton in his pamphlet *The Scottish Records* fifty years ago, but at the present time this reference could have been usefully supplemented by some details of the scope of local archive offices. The author sagely reminds us on p. 4 that "most records were not framed with the needs of the genealogist in mind, but for legal and administrative purposes" (incidentally in this area the Stair Society's *Introduction to Scottish Legal History* could be included in the bibliography) and it might have been apposite to warn incipient researchers that at some point, possibly disappointingly early, information may be deficient — no will recorded, no deed of tenancy preserved. Without puzzles and mysteries genealogy would lose much of its fascination, but Mr. Whyte shows us how they can be reduced to a minimum.

D. A. Abbott

A LOST ORCADIAN SURNAME

Dr. J. Mac Lean, whose research in Dutch official archives has so greatly increased our knowledge of individual Scots in the Low Countries in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, especially of soldiers of the Scots Brigade, has published a genealogical account of Alexander Paplay, 1642–1699?, grandson of Sir John Bruce of Airth, and his descendants (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 98e jaargang, no. 1. Jan. 1981). Paplay became a captain in a Frisian regiment and Dr. Mac Lean traces two further generations of Paplays, mostly born in the Netherlands, which supplied officers not only to the Second Regiment of the Scots Brigade, the Colonel of which, George Lauder, was related to the family, but also to other regiments in Dutch service, apart from the Brigade.

The name Paplay has an immediate Orcadian look and Dr. Mac Lean has noted from G. F. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* that it comes from the island of that name in Orkney. (In fact Paplay is not an island but an ancient district in the parish of Holm.) J. Storer Clouston, to whose article in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (v 52 p. 183), Black refers, calls the family of Paplay 'one of the greatest native families of Orkney till their chief estates passed by marriage to the Irvings about 1460'. There are indeed many records of persons of that name in Orkney up to the end of the 17th century. However, on turning to the most accessible source of information on present-day family names one finds that not a single Paplay rents a telephone in Orkney, or indeed in any other county of Scotland, and the chief librarian of Orkney Islands Council has confirmed that the name no longer survives in Orkney, any more than in the Netherlands (as Dr. Mac Lean reports). It is just possible that it was never regarded in Orkney as a true surname and was replaced by others more durable in the 18th Century?

J. R. S.

NOTE

SECOND BRITISH FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

The Second British Family History Conference will be held at the University of Surrey, Guildford, on 17th to 21st September 1982. The theme of the Conference will be "The Common Man".

Among the topics covered will be Poor Law records, early Trade Union records, early newspapers and life in an agricultural community. For those who are interested there will be an opportunity to do some computer indexing.

Full details are obtainable from Mrs. J. E. Young, 52 Portland Drive, Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hampshire.

CORRECTION TO MEMBERS REGISTER OF RESEARCH

On pages 97 and 98 of Volume XXVIII No. 3 of the Scottish Genealogist the names have been incorrectly aligned against the subject of research from and including the name "Coutts to the bottom of page 98 each name should be one line lower than printed so that "Coutts should read —

Aberdeenshire	19C	499
Fife		474

And similarly each subsequent name should be read against the entry one line beneath it.

The name "Cly le" should read "Coyle" and lined opposite Glasgow C1850 506.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS BO'NESS

Notes relating to Bo'ness and District appear as an appendix to the lists of Monumental Inscriptions (pre 1855) for Bo'ness at pages 53, 63 and 65 of the 1969 compilation of Inscriptions for West Lothian. To these notes may be added the following, taken from the New Statistical Account of Scotland Volume II page 142.

(This burial ground) "has several expensively sculptured monuments, some of which were erected by families now extinct, whose names have been obliterated to give place to others".

J. D. G.

HE FOUGHT WITH THE AMERICANS

The following biographical note by John Ross, an emigrant from Croy, Inverness-shire, to Wilmington, North Carolina, has been communicated to us by Mr. Jack Whiting, a descendant, of 37 Oakwood Avenue, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada.

JOHN ROSS
January 28th, 1843

"I was Born in 1760(1) in the Parish of Croy, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Emigrated to America with my father and the family a litle before the Revelution war. My father died I was bound Aprentice to a Widow woman in Wilmington to learn to be a Baker. When the war began the Master was caled to do duty. I was left alone in the Bake house, and when the party came along with the Drum and Fife I locked the bake house and send the key to the Mistress and followed after them and my name was put down. A Mr. Walker, a son in law of my Mistress met me in the Street a few days after, told me I had done wrong to turn against my Cuntry, but I said this was my Cuntry now and I expected it always would be, but he said my Mistress wished to see me, and I went to see her and She had me locked up in a room for a week. When Captain Ash was informed of my confinement he came and had me relased by agreament to give her my bounty and my pay. Served under Generals Moore(2), Ash(3), Mc entosh(4). Hagen Commanded the North Carolina Troops and I enlisted in the first Rigement in the year 1775. I was fifteen years of age and I am now Eighty three.

"The Battles I fought in 1st Moores Bridge, with the Jones Island of Baldhead. I was ordered to headquarters to Join the Grand Army, and we receved French arms and Clothing, and the first Battle was at Brandy Wine(5), and the next was at Germantown(6) Monmouth. I was wounded at Paramas by a boy when a quaters by acident through the neck with a ball and two buckshot. My wounds was Dressed by Doctor Johnson and was atended by a young man, I did not know his name."

"Colonals Served under — Clark(7), Litle, Bunkem, Shepheard(8)."

"Captains — Ash, McLeane(9), Sumers, Reid, Hall, Bowman."

"Marched from West point to Charlestown, Crosed the river Susquehannah on the Ice. I was take prisoner at the Seige of Charlestown(10) by the British. I attempted to make my escape but I was aprehended and was put on Board of prison Ship with French and Spainards. Those prisoners were ordered to be sent home and I was send on shore again, but from ill treatments receved prora two Flesions, they having a spite against the prisoners. I was sent to Colonals Smalls (11) quaters and he asked me if I wished to join the British Army and I said I did not and I was alowed to remain without doing duty until I went to the West Indies, there I done duty but I never Enlisted. I come from Jimacia to new york In a Sloop belonging to new york. I come to Novascotia with Captain O'Brien(12)."

"I served my cuntry faithfully from the time I enlisted until I was taken prisoner, and some of the time I sufered for the want of food and Cloathing, and when a prisoner I never made no contract by writings nor no other way to serve in the British Army."

* * * * *

NOTES (contributed by Donald Whyte, Chairman of Council):

1. John Ross was probably son of John Rose or Ross and his wife Jean Fletcher, in Carnglass, and born 24th September, 1760. They had four other children recorded in Croy and Dalcross Old Parochial Register, No. 94/1 (preserved in the General Registry Office, Edinburgh), viz. — Hugh, b. 26th February, 1756; William, b. 8th January, 1759; Elizabeth, b. 6th September, 1762; and John, b. 24th July, 1764. It would thus appear that two brothers of the same name were alive at the same time: a circumstance by no means unusual in Scottish families, and often due to both grandfathers having the same Christian name.
2. General James Moore, 1737-77, Commander of the 1st North Carolina Continentals from 1st September, 1775, who directed the campaign that ended with disastrous circumstances for the Highland Scots of North Carolina, among whom was Captain Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh, husband of the celebrated Flora MacDonald. The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was fought on 27th February, 1776.
3. General John Ashe, 1720-81, who had command of the Wilmington district in 1776. He was a brother-in-law of the above General James Moore, having married his sister Rebecca.
4. Possibly General Lachlan McIntosh, 1725, 1806, a Scottish emigrant to Georgia (see Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A., No. 4057.) He was Colonel of a Georgia battalion that was incorporated into the Continental Army.
5. The Battle of Brandywine, in Pennsylvania, was fought on 11th September, 1777.
6. The Battle of Germantown, also in Pennsylvania, was fought on 4th October, 1777. The encounter at Monmouth was on 28th June, 1778.
7. Thomas Clark, who died in 1792, was Colonel of the 1st North Carolina Continentals.
8. Poss. William Shepard, 1737-1817, of the 3rd Continental Infantry.
9. Probably Allen McLane, 1746-1829, who distinguished himself at Valley Forge in 1777.
10. Charlestown was captured by the British, under General Henry Clinton, the surrender being on 12th May, 1780. His Charlestown Expedition has been described as "the one solid British triumph of the war."
11. Lt. Col. John Small, 84th Regiment, of which Clinton was Colonel in Chief.
12. Jeremiah O'Brien, 1744-1818, American naval officer.

REGISTERS OF IRREGULAR BORDER MARRIAGES

In the December 1980 volume of the Genealogists Magazine I asked, 'Where are the registers of irregular border marriages?'. Some of the answers appeared in the June, 1981 issue. This short article adds a little more to the story and for completeness the information contained in the June volume is reiterated.

The whereabouts of these registers became as fascinating a piece of research for me as the hunt for the two marriages which prompted my initial enquiries. Sadly, many of the registers are missing and it is likely that some have been destroyed. My enquiries have been extensive, though other avenues remain to be explored. Libraries, record offices, local registrars and many local societies have been approached. Letters have been published in border newspapers, the Scottish Genealogist, the Genealogists Magazine, the Law Society Gazette, the Law Society of Scotland Journal, the Local Historian and many other publications. Many individuals have written to me, either with information or with advice and help and this is a good opportunity for me to thank them for their time and efforts on my behalf. The results of my researches are set out in the accompanying table.

The whereabouts of all but two of the registers listed in "Irregular Border Marriages" by Claverhouse, Edinburgh, 1934 are recorded in the table. The two sets of missing registers are :—

1. 1825—1840 Gretna Hall, John Linton, 1 volume, 600 entries, once belonging to Mr. J. Linton Armstrong of Dumfries. It was thought until recently that this register was currently in Brieryshaw, Langholme, DG13 0HJ Dumfriesshire, but this is not so and its present whereabouts is unknown.
2. 1780—1790 Lamberton Toll, 2 volumes. Once owned, circa. 1930's, by Mr. Peters, Solicitor, Berwick on Tweed. Mr. Peters practised with Willoby & Peters and was once Registrar of Berwick on Tweed. It is perhaps no coincidence that the Lamberton Toll indexes referred to in the table, and now with the present Registrar of Berwick, are thought to have been handed down by Mr. Willoby. The last member of this firm was Mr. Henry Ryding Peters who died on the 2nd June, 1963 leaving all his estate to his widow Jessie Cowes Peters, 23 Castle Street, Norham. Nothing further is known except to say that the affairs of the firm were taken over by Sanderson McCreath & Edney of Berwick who know nothing of the missing registers.

One or two other people of Berwick on Tweed were also once believed to own registers but little is known of the registers or their past owners:—

1. Miss M. H. Fair of 9/10 High Street, Berwick on Tweed was believed to have one volume covering the year 1843. She died on the 24th January, 1932 at 10 Marygate, Berwick on Tweed. The death was registered by her brother Mr. R. H. Fair of Swansfield, Rydes Hill, Guildford, Surrey. Nothing further is known.
2. James Lyons of 59 Watergate Lane, Berwick on Tweed, was believed to hold a register for 1853. He died on the 29th January, 1930, but again nothing further is known.

3. Mrs. A. Booth Burns of 27 Ravensdowne, Berwick on Tweed was once thought to own the "Luggats Book", about which nothing is known. No information at all so far has come to light about Mrs. Burns.
4. Alexander Lounton of 3 Mill Strand, Tweedmouth, who was living in the town around 1908 may have owned registers.

On a slightly different related note, Mr. David C. Cargill of 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh, EH4 3LE (Tel: 031 3372160) is making an index of over the border marriages recorded in parish registers. The index includes entries from the Mordington registers where one or both of the parties were from Northumberland. Particulars of this index can, of course, be obtained direct from Mr. Cargill.

This short article represents many months of work. Much more needs to be done, and I know from my own experiences that it could more easily be undertaken by those in the North of the Country. I would appeal to those genealogists in the border areas to spend some of their time pursuing the few remaining leads here recorded which have still not been thoroughly explored. Let us hope eventually the marriages recorded in the surviving registers find their way into the Mormon Computer File Index.

Covering Dates	Place	"Priests"	Descriptive Notes	Present-day Location
1783—1895	Springfield	David, Simon & Wm. Lang	4 volumes	Robert Muckle, Son & Hall, Solicitors, Norham House, 12 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 8AS Tel: (0632) 24402
1807—1840	Springfield	Robert Elliot	Approx. 25 small note-books, rough notes and fragments	Mr. C.R. Hudleston, Flat 1, 3 Palmeira Square, Hove Sussex, BN3 2JA Tel: (0387) 29901
1829—1855	Gretna Hall	John Linton	1 volume 1130 entries Printed by Scottish Record Society, 1949	Ewart Library, Catherine Street, Dumfries, DG1 1JB Tel: (0387) 3280/2070

1843–1865	Allison's Toll Bar	John Murray & Daughter	6 volumes (6,000 entries)	Wright, Brown & Strong, Solicitors, 7 & 9 Bank Street, Carlisle, CA3 8HQ Tel: (0228) 26181/ 2/3.
1832–1845	Sark Toll Bar	George McQueen	3 volumes (342 entries)	Ewart Library, Catherine Street, Dumfries, DG1 1JB Tel: (0387) 3280/ 2070
1843–1862	Springfield	John Douglas	4 volumes (910 entries)	Miss P. Bryden, Registrar, 50A Annan Road, Gretna. Tel: (04613) 648
1834–1843 1844–1848 (See Note 1)	Lamberton Toll	Henry Collins	Copy at General Register Office for Scotland, New Regi- ster House Edinburgh EH1 3YT Tel: (031) 556 3952	Miss Campbell-Renton 9 St. Bernards Cresc., Edinburgh, 4.

Covering Dates	Place	"Priests"	Descriptive Notes	Present-day Location
1804–1816 1849–1855	Lamberton Toll		Index only	Mr. E.H.G. Chester, Registrar, 25 Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed, TD15 1EQ Tel: (0289) 6479

1793—1797

Coldstream

Rev. M.D. Ryan,
The Vicarage,
Cornhill-on-Tweed,
Northumberland,
TD12 4EQ

1844—1857

Coldstream

William
Dickinson

6 volumes
(5 of which
are believed
missing)

Mr. John Gray
Orchard Cottage,
Duns Road,
Coldstream,
Berwickshire
Tel: (0890) 2260

(See Note 2)

NOTES:

1. The Henry Collins registers are believed to be owned by Miss Campbell-Renton, who is presently ill and in a nursing home. It is recommended, therefore, that enquiries are made of New Register House, Edinburgh, where photocopies of the originals are available.
2. Five of the six volumes are believed to be missing, but this is not confirmed. Enquiries by genealogists are unwelcome and access is denied.

Search charges are made by both firms of Solicitors mentioned. The accepted practice of sending SAES should be followed in all cases.

The dates given have been supplied to the author and have not been checked for accuracy by him.

R E V I E W

HERALDRY — CUSTOMS, RULES AND STYLES

By Carl-Alexander von Volborth — Blanford Press £19.95

Beautifully produced and lavishly illustrated — largely in colour — this book describes, frequently by example, the shield and charges recognised in heraldry. Types of helmet, blazon, supporters, and augmentations follow; nothing very new, but the examples given are not restricted to Britain and derive from various parts of Europe.

When dealing with differencing and marshalling of Arms the author again shows the distinctive features of European countries; Burgher-Arms are peculiar to countries such as Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy and the Low Countries so that there is no British counterpart, whereas the Arms of untitled nobility is a chapter where the different styles can be clearly shown. In the case of titled nobles, kings and emperors, the variants are even sharper, and the excellent reproductions most striking.

Perhaps most useful of all, since least available from other sources, will be the closing chapters on Corporate Arms throughout Europe and the Religious Orders of Chivalry, followed by the Heraldry of the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England.

For those wishing an international view of Heraldry this book will be almost indispensable. For those with a general interest in Arms it will be a most attractive purchase. For any one merely curious as to how heraldry works the book will be a source of delight and a temptation to delve deeper into an absorbing subject well presented.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GRAVEYARDS FOR WHICH TRANSCRIPTS EXIST
(See Volume XXVII No. 1)

CORRECTIONS

A List of Libraries Monumental Inscriptions

Delete:— '(Cramond Main Lending Lib.)'
Add:— Stirling County Lib. — C. ES. WS.

List of Graveyards For Which Transcriptions Exist

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen — St. Nicholas add (RH)

Angus

For 'Inchbrauch' read 'Inchbrayock'

Argyllshire

Isla Minda;— delete (1)

Ayrshire

Newmilns, add (RH)

Berwickshire

For 'Hume Ols Churchyard' read 'Hume Old Churchyard'.

Edinburgh

For 'Newinton' read 'Newington'

Fifeshire

For 'Forgen' read 'Forgan'

For 'Strathmiglo' read 'Stràthmilgo'

Kincardineshire

Newdosk: Delete (1), add (Pub. in Angus Vol. 1).

Lothian — East

For 'Garvald & Brace' read 'Garvald & Braco'

Lothian — Mid

For 'Pentalnd' read 'Pentland'

Peebleshire

For 'Dawk' read 'Dawyk'

Shetland

Delete Burray (RH)

Wigtownshire

For 'Wigtonshire' read 'Wigtownshire'

For 'Wigton' read 'Wigtown'.

OMISSIONS

Edinburgh

Cramond

Invernessshire

Kingussie, Middle

Perthshire

(N.B. The names of graveyards in the volume, 'South Perthshire Monumental Inscriptions', were by an oversight, omitted from Vol. XXVIII No. 1. Those that were printed represent the graveyards to be found in, 'North Perthshire Monumental Inscriptions').

Aberdalgie
Aberdalgie — Dupplin
— Kirkton of Mailer
Aberfoyle
Abernethy
Aberuthven
Arngask
Auchterarder
Auchterarder — Kirkton
Balquhiddel
Balquhiddel — Loch Doine
Blackford
Blackford — Gleneagles
— Tullibardine
Callander Churchyard
Callander — Brig of Turk
— Buchanan

Crieff — Churchyard
— Cemetery
— Up Burial Ground
Doune Churchyard
Dron — Churchyard
— Ecclesamagirdie
Dunbarney — Churchyard
— Moncrieffe Burial Ground
— Old Churchyard
Dunblane — Cathedral
— Episcopal Churchyard
— Kilbryde Churchyard
Dunning Churchyard
Forgandenny — Churchyard
— Pathstruie Churchyard
Forteviot — Churchyard
— Muckersie Churchyard

Comrie	—	Glengyle	Fowlis Wester Churchyard
	—	Kilmahog	Gartmore Churchyard
	—	Portnellan	Gask (or Findo—Gask) Churchyard
	—	St. Bride's	Ceidevon Churchyard
	—	Churchyard	Killin — Churchyard
	—	Dundurn	— Ardeonaig
	—	Dunira	— Innis Bhuidhe
	—	Leckine	— St. Fillan's or Strathfillan
	—	Tullichettle	— Suie

Kilmaock Churchyard

Kincardine — Churchyard (Blairdrummond)
 — Norrieston Churchyard

Lecropt — Churchyard
 — Keir

Madderty Churchyard

Methven Churchyard

Monzie — Churchyard
 — Conichan
 — Stuck

Monzievaird — Churchyard
 — Ochtertyre
 — Strowan

Muckhart Churchyard

Muthill — Churchyard
 — Ardoch
 — Braco
 — Innerpaffray
 — Strageath

Port of Menteith — Churchyard
 — Inchmahone

Rhynd Churchyard

Tibbermore Churchyard

Trinity Gask — Churchyard
 — Kinkell

The following list is in the Federation of Family History Societies' Lending Library

Invernessshire

Fochaber

* * * * *

The following lists appear in printed works

Ayrshire

Ayr Moravian — Scottish Notes and Queries Vol. XI, 3rd series.

Banffshire

Banff — New Spalding Club, 'Annals of Banff', Vol. II, 1933
 Boyndie — The Church & Churchyard of Boyndie, by Wm. Cramond
 Fordyce — The Church & Churchyard of Fordyce, by Wm. Cramond

Dumfriesshire

Sanquhar — Memorials of Sanquhar Kirkyard, by Tom Wilson, 1912.

Roxburghshire

Hawick	—	St. Marys,	Hawick Archaeological Soc. Trans.	1935—1938
	—	Wellogate,	" " " "	1942—1944 & 1946—1948, 1950.
	—	Wilton,	" " " "	1937—1939
Teviothead Old Churchyard (Partial)	—		" " " "	1940
Yarrow St. Marys			" " " "	1964

* * * * *

The following graveyards are in the course of preparation and not yet ready for consultation.

Bute

Kilbride (Lamlash)
 Lochranza
 Sannox
 Shiskine

Edinburgh

Duddingston
 Liberton
 Morningside

Midlothian

Newton

ADDITIONS

The following are now in the Society's Library

Bute

Kames & Kilbride

St. Blane's

St. Colmac's

Caithness

Achrennie

Berriedale, Old & New

Braemore

Ballochlye

Dalnawilliam

Diriot

Sutherland

Achanecchan (Kinbrace)

Ascoile

Clyne

Helmsdale

Invershin

Loth

Scribercross

Skerray

Lanarkshire

Glasgow — Calton

— High Church (partial)

Ross-shire

Croick

* * * * *

The following lists are at Elgin Public Library. A microfilm of these lists is at the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.

(N.B. Some of the lists mentioned in Vol. XXVIII No. 1 are also held by the above).

Banffshire

Boharm

Botriphnie

Buckie

Cabrach

Cullen (2 lists)

Glenrinnies

Grange

Keith (2 lists)

Kirkmichael

Mortlach

Tombre

Tomintoul

Tomintoul — St. Michael's

Morayshire

Alves

Birnie

Burghead (2 lists)

Dallas

Duffus

Duffus — St. Peter's

Edinkillie (2 lists)

Elgin Cathedral

Forres — St. Lawrence

— Clunyhill

— Clovenside

Hillhead

Lhanbryde

Lossiemouth

Invernesshire
Kirkhill

Michaelkirk
New Elgin
Pluscarden
Rafford (2 lists)
Rothiemay (2 lists)
Urquhart

R E V I E W

British Residents at the Cape 1795—1819 — Peter Philip
David Philip (Pty) Ltd R19.95 and postage

This book contains an alphabetical list of people who resided in Cape Province in the early years of its development. It is not claimed that the record is complete, but has been assembled from a variety of sources — directories, African Court Calendars, Theal's Records of the Cape Colony, the local papers and contemporary accounts as well as from passenger lists of visiting ships and the official baptismal, marriage and birth records.

British occupation began in September 1795, and Cape Province remained (with a slight intermission between 1803 and 1806) a British Colony until the Union of South Africa was founded in 1910. It is the period before the first large scale British Settlement in 1820 that this book covers, and at its closing date of 1819 a census showed that 42,000 white people were living in the Cape.

There are a number of books and records for the settlement in 1820 and later periods, and this book is an attempt to cover the earlier period about which little has been written. The compiler has included the names, not only of settlers but of more transient residents, even of visitors, merchants, missionaries, artisans, soldiers, and officials. He has concentrated not on the well-known names about whom information is already available from a number of sources, but on the undistinguished and little known. A single line may record all that has been discovered about one of the 4,800 pioneers, but that small piece of information may for a genealogist close a gap which has been yawning in a frustrating way.

This well produced hardback book can be obtained by writing to the publisher at Box 408 Claremont, Cape 7735, South Africa.

**From Scotland to the U.S.A. — A Civil War Diary —
The McRobbie/Divan Migration and Transition
by Doreen Caraher Manning, BA (Hons.), Dip. Ed. SGS**

Peter McRobbie was born in Crieff, Perthshire and christened 28th February, 1796, by the Episcopal Minister of the church at Muthill. Son of James McRobbie and Catherine McNaughton, Peter had two brothers and a sister, David b. 1797, Isobel, 1799, and William, 1806. All were christened in Muthill(1).

In 1841 Peter was living at 1, Ralston Square, Paisley, County of Renfrew. He was married to Agnes Diven, daughter of an Irishman, and sister in 1850 of Peter Diven, a 52 year-old Irish born weaver(?) (2). She and Peter had, then, six children, who are to emigrate to the United States and one of whom bequeathed to his descendents a Civil War Diary. A Copy of this Diary has been placed on loan with the Library of the SGS.(3)

It ought to be noted, that, from the late 15th c. onwards McRobbies of Perthshire are granted by Lord Drummond, of Drummond Castle, burial rights in the N.W. nave aisle of Muthill Old Church and Tower, the reason for which is found in support given to Lord Drummond, by the McRobbies when, in 1490, a pitched battle ensued between his family and that of the Chief of the Murrays of Ochtertyre. The old parish church of Monzievaird in which Murrays and their retainers had sheltered during the battle was fired by the Master of Drummond, and all those in the church perished. The McRobbies, of Balloch, and others of the family, at first not involved in this fight which took place at Cnoc-Mary, had at one point come to the assistance of their overlord, Lord Drummond, when it seemed as if the fight would go against his faction and, in so doing, lost many heads of family. As punishment for the deed of burning to death Murrays in the church of Monzievaird, King James IV of Scotland hanged the Master of Drummond. Scott's novel, "The Legend of Montrose", describes the far-reaching consequences of this event. Hence forward, however, McRobbies buried their dead in the parish church of the Drummond Families.

The original charter, granting right to burial in the church was produced before the Sheriff at Perth, in 1827, by Andrew McRobbie, b. 1781. An acrimonious dispute developed between the heritors of the parish and the feuars respecting demolition of the old church. McRobbie, who "in no way would be moved", supported by feuars, was chiefly instrumental in preventing complete destruction of the 1,000 year-old ecclesiastical centre to Muthill.(4) Thereafter, some of the local McRobbie Family emigrated to Canada.

Recent study of the architectural fabric of Muthill Old Church shows that the main body of the church dates most probably to the 13th, early 14th century, and in the N.W. nave aisle among McRobbie memorials there, dating probably to the 11th-12th century, is a large Cross-incised Grave-slab traditionally associated with the McRobbie memorials-site (5).

Thus, at about the time Andrew McRobbie was engaged in the task of preserving Muthill Old Church and Tower, James McRobbie of Crieff's eldest son, Peter, removed to Paisley, where he lived with his wife Agnes and he had by her 6 of a family. By 1850 Peter Diven of Paisley and a McRobbie connection is, together with his Scottish born wife Jane, and members of his household already living in New Hampshire. And in 1851

Peter McRobbie of Paisley's son, John, age about 22, arrived June/July of that year in the port of Boston, Massachusetts, together with his brothers James (future author of a Civil War Diary), John, and sister Catherine McRobbie Gibbs. And another brother, Alexander, followed.(6) It appears that the Diven migration preceded that of the McRobbies to southern New Hampshire.

According to information provided by a casket-plate held by his descendent (b. 1918), Elizabeth McRobbie Lord, Peter McRobbie is known to have died in New England 31st July, 1858, age 58, that is approximately 2—3 years after his arrival to the United States. Jackson & Teeple's Census Index for the State of Massachusetts shows no McRobbies resident before 1850. Census for Paisley, 1841, give Peter's place of residence, there; this occupation, mason, aged 45 then, the names of wife and children and their ages.

Arriving at the port of Boston, 1851, Peter's son James ten years after survived the bitter battles of the American Civil War. His brother, Alexander, did not, but was killed and buried where he fell in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, "..... a quiet little town nestling in a hollow ten miles east of the South Mountain Range."(7) The Federal loss at Gettysburg was 23,190, of whom 2,834 were killed and the rest wounded or missing.

Fighting by Alexander's side in that battle was his cousin Francis Diven, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment, Union Army. In December of 1864, Francis was taken prisoner by the Confederate Army. On Christmas Eve, of that year, two days after capture, Francis died. The Surgeon's Certificate of Death for him, notes that he died of "enteric fever" caused by "exposure and lack of proper food." Francis was married, with two children, and enlisted as paid-substitute for another called to his regiment, indicating he had need of money at the time.(6)

James' brother, John was also taken prisoner by the Confederate Army at the Battle of Chantilly and later released, having lost his right arm, amputated "to the shoulder". James himself suffered from a serious, life-long disablement got at Malvern Hill when in service with the 15th Massachusetts Regiment, Company F, General Sedgewick's Division.(8)

Recently transcribed by his great grandson, James' water-stained, pocket-size Civil War Diary reveals much of interest respecting, the transition of native-born Scots to America, describing battles and engagements of the war in which many Scots participated and, reflecting attitudes and habits brought by Scots to America.

For example, James shows a persistent and engaging regard for his wife, sending to her not only carefully recorded by date, in his Diary, numerous letters, but as well drafts of money and his "picture." He records letters received, also:— "2 letters to my wife/received wone leter/I sent a draft for twenty Dollar inside of letter with Captain Sloan/to Mrs. James McRobbie, N.H. (New Hampshire)/received from Alexander 1 leter."

James' expenses are listed, even the purchase of his Diary — cents; and, 1 Jack-knife, 50 cents. He buys a "pistell from warden elis (Warren Ellis) promice to pay him nine Dollars the first to (two) pays I draw." So concerned is he with expenses, and debts Saturday 28th June, 1862, finds him paying to Ellis 3 dollars while "on the retreat to James River."

Next day, Sunday, is again a busy day:— "our Regt is doying (doing) duty destroy-
ing privision/we ar in a hard fix at Savige Station/we went on the duble quick and drove
the rebels/lost a good dale (deal) .on boath sides on the retreat/dark as the Divil:" In the
midst of various battles he continually complains that it "rains like the Divil." Again in
July of that year, 1862, he says, "raining like the Divil/runing through the mud and
water/sleping (sleeping) in a mud hole on the rhode."

Church services are recorded in his Diary when on 13th July, after inspection of
Arms, he attends "Church at half past nine in the morning." Five days later he records a
visit from his brother followed, one day later, by notation of letter received from his wife
in which she encloses for his use "six steel pens,".

James is not unconcerned with his appearance. He has his "whiskers Died," and in-
cludes to his Diary a recipe for "Hair Diy" utilizing a melted silver quarter (failing Nitric
of Silver), Hartshoon Tincture of Iron, Nut Galls, and rain water. He notes also a "Cure
for Crofula (Scrofula)" which may "save many lives," writing down the ingredients: 2
ounces of aquafort on a plate with 2 copper cents 24 hours, to which is added 4 ounces
of clear strong vinegar. Four drops of this kept in a large mouthed bottle, well corked, is
added to a teaspoon of rain water and applied with "hair pencil" or soft rags to sores, as
found.

Neither does this Scots immigrant to America neglect his whisky. In hospital,
Hampton, Virginia, James "got my Super and a glass of whiskey." Previously, he says,
he got a "jug of whiskey" after moving cannon to land from a boat. 7th November, in
hospital, he finds "it so cold hear that the Patents have to stop in bead to keep from
freasing/it Snows and rains hear today/the Doctor gave each of us a Glass of whiskey."

Upon discharge from the army, James applied for, and received, a disability pension
labouring for a time as a factory worker, after which he kept a "yarn store" suffering
much meanwhile from a "double inguinal hernia." To his application for increased pen-
sion the officiating surgeon notes "that coughing or straining at all, gives great pain," and
that James McRobbies was "not infuenced by vicious habits." He died, 1890, in Law-
rence Massachusetts, age 59.

* * * * *

All records documenting McRobbie/Diven are deposited on loan with the Library
of the SGS, including transcript copy of James McRobbie's Civil War Diary and genealo-
gical record to the family.

REFERENCES

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2. 1841 Paisley Census; 1900 Census, Lawrence, Massachusetts; 1850 Census, New Ipswich, New Hampshire.
3. Transcript and photocopy: Ronald Phillip McRobbie (b. 29.9.1945, Lawrence, Mass.), San Anselmo, California.
4. SRO: "Notes of Claims from the Episcopal Congregation to the Heritors of Muthill Parish—Memoir for Heritors of Muthill, Anthony Murray, Esq., Dollerie House, Crieff, 1827".
5. New Proposals to the Building and History of Muthill Old Church and Tower with Descriptive List and other Notes," Doreen Caraher Manning, 1980, unpublished paper.
6. Recorded: Church of the Latter Day Saints, Region: British Isles, p. 29. 283; *ibid*, 2, 1850; Naturalization Records, United States Department of Immigration, 24th June, 1851 (John McRobbie), 27th July 1851 (James McRobbie); 1900 Census, Lawrence Mass., 1851 (Catherine McRobbie Gibbs); 3rd July 1854, Marriage Records, Clinton, Mass. (Alexander McRobbie—Jane Welch); (Francis Diven), b. Scotland, s. of Peter Diven, nephew to Agnes Diven wife of Peter McRobbie, Military Record D 2 N.H. (New Hampshire), Co.G, 2 Reg't N. H. Infantry, and D 14 N.H: Francis Diven "wounded at the Battle of Gettysberg," and, 1864, dies of exposure in Confederate Army Prison.
7. Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War, Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden The Fairfax Press, New York, N.Y. Library of Congress Catalogue Number 77—79256, pp. 506, 513.
8. Military Record, James McRobbie, Army of the United States, Certificate of Disability for Discharge, January 23rd 1863: enlisted, 12th July, 1861, b. Paisley Scotland, 27 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation when enlisted a weaver. Also, M 15 Massachusetts. Certificate of Disability for Discharge, John McRobbie, Army of the United States, 1st November, 1862, "totally disabled from obtaining his subsistence from manual labour"; Town Records of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, show marriage of John McRobbie to Agnes Henderson, 15.2.1855.

THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON

Charles J. Burnett

The Court and Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms is situated in New Register House at the East End of Princes Street. This has not always been its location as previously the Lord Lyon occupied rooms on the first floor of Robert Adam's Register House. There the principal room, above the main entrance, was decorated with the Royal Arms and other armorial devices which were overpainted when the Lyon Office moved to New Register House.

During last century and before, the Lyon Office appears to have been situated in the home of whoever was Lord Lyon at the time and it is unfortunate that Scotland, unlike England, has never had a permanent building to house the Lord Lyon, his Court and the records pertaining to the control of heraldry in Scotland.

English heraldry is organised by the Earl Marshal and a College of Heralds. It is operated on a collective system of management. Scotland is quite different, the Lord Lyon King of Arms, using legal powers granted by the Scottish Parliament, individually controls heraldry in Scotland. In matters armorial his decisions have shaped how heraldic achievements are borne and by whom. This autocratic system has ensured the purest continuation of medieval heraldic practice anywhere in Europe.

The introduction of individual marks as a means of identification both on the battlefield and in the lay world where illiteracy was almost universal led to a situation where certain individuals specialised in recording the marks used so that they became familiar with them and their owners. It so happened that these individuals already had an occupation which enabled them to become familiar with this new system of identification.

They were the heralds, messengers who moved between opposing armies and nations conveying diplomatic or political information. This function had arisen from their duties during the 12th century which were to supervise tournaments. They had to declare champions and recognise individual combatants by their marks. Because of their involvement with this new science it became identified with them and eventually named heraldry after them. The herald's knowledge of the science made him the obvious person to consult if new arms were required, and gradually his role developed as a court official who, in the Sovereign's name, issued new arms and pronounced judgement on who was entitled to specific coats of arms.

During the early medieval period in Scotland the Celtic Royal Court continued the old practice of having spoken rather than written records. An important court official was the High Sennachie, who carried all the genealogical information of the Royal House in his head. At each coronation he would recite the family history of the new sovereign. Once the practice of inheritance was established with individual marks, then they automatically became of interest to all involved with genealogy. It was therefore a logical extension of the High Sennachie's duty to interest himself in the new method of identification.

Thus, in Scotland, the man who came to hold the King's herallic authority was one whose office was of ancient standing. This explains why we have today an autocratic system of heraldic management. As this official acted on behalf of the Sovereign in

matters heraldic he became known as the King of Arms, and the old title, High Sennachie, was no longer used. He was created King of Arms at a State Coronation, the climax of which was his crowning with the Sovereign's own crown. He was named Lyon after the main charge on the King's shield and this title first occurs in existing records dated 1337. The present Lord Lyon, Malcolm Innes of Edingight, is at least the thirty-second person to hold the office.

Unlike England the Scottish King of Arms holds his office directly of the Crown and is the Sovereign's 'Supreme Officer of Honour'. Apart from granting new Arms he is also responsible for the preparation of State, Royal and Public ceremonial, and has jurisdiction in questions of name and change of name, in dispute over chiefship of any Scottish noble and armigerous families and chiefship of Name and Arms. He is official Adviser to the Secretary of State for Scotland in matters relating to Scottish Honours and Ceremonial. The Lord Lyon is also Controller of Her Majesty's Messengers-at-Arms and is therefore Head of the Executive Department of the Law of Scotland.

The Lord Lyon's full title is The Right Honourable the Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Honourable prefix has been borne since 1554. Before and after that date until the Act of Union the Lord Lyon was automatically a member of the Privy Council. He is also King of Arms of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. He is a Judge of the Realm, and this is the reason why we speak of the Court of the Lord Lyon. Scotland and Spain are the only countries where a court of heraldry and genealogy still exists in daily operation. The Court has its own public prosecutor, the Procurator Fiscal, who raises proceedings when necessary against those who improperly usurp or misuse armorial bearings. Lyon Court has the statutory Power of fine and imprisonment, can grant warrants for seizing movable goods upon which Arms are illegally represented and, if necessary, can smash any stained glass windows bearing unauthorised Arms.

These powers were granted to Lyon Court by the Scottish Parliament in the 16th and 17th centuries to ensure the legal protection of any coat of arms granted by the Lord Lyon. Unlike the situation in Southern Britain the armigerous Scot can seek redress in Court against any person depicting his Arms against his wishes or to his prejudice.

To ensure the authenticity of a coat of arms, records must be kept of all Arms granted. This is done by entering information in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland or, if it is genealogical information, then in the Public Register of All Genealogies and Birth briefs in Scotland. These are very much public registers and can be consulted by anyone calling at Lyon Office. The Register of All Arms and Bearings now consist of 64 volumes, each of approximately 120 folios.

These records, along with other manuscripts and books in the Lyon Office Library are the responsibility of the Lyon Clerk, who is also styled Keeper of the Records. He is also responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Lyon Office and its staff. Like that of the Lord Lyon, his appointment is made by the Sovereign and the present holder, J. D. Pottinger, Islay Herald, is the 25th Lyon Clerk since 1554.

Up to the year 1867 the Lord Lyon and Lyon Clerk each had a Depute. By the eighteenth century the posts of Lord Lyon and Lyon Clerk had become sinecures, sold to the person who could afford them, they in turn recouping their outlay by retaining the fees charged for heraldic business. The Deputes actually performed the business of Lyon Court.

At the same time there were 6 Heralds and 3 Pursuivants who aided the Lord Lyon on Public Occasions. The term 'pursuivant' literally translates as 'follower' and means, in a heraldic context, assistant or learner. The Heralds and Pursuivants, like the King of Arms were given official titles as follows:

ROTHESAY HERALD

First mentioned in 1402 this title is taken from the Royal Castle on the Isle of Bute.

MARCHMONT HERALD

First mentioned in 1436 is derived from the ancient name of the Royal Castle of Roxburgh.

SNOWDOWN HERALD

Another title taken from a Royal Castle, this time the former name of Stirling Castle and first mention in 1448.

ALBANY HERALD

First recorded 1451 is named after the Royal Dukedom which was given to the son of a Scottish Sovereign.

ROSS HERALD

Taken from the Royal Earldom of the same name, appears in documents dated 1474.

ISLAY HERALD

Named after the West Coast island which was the capital of the area controlled by the Lord of the Isles. The title first appears in 1493, the year before the surrender of the last Lord to the power of the Crown.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT

Named after the Earldom and the earliest title of all the officers-of-arms, first mentioned 1365.

UNICORN PURSUIVANT

This title, derived from the mythical beast, first appears in 1426 some years before extant visual evidence exists of its adoption as supporter to the Royal Arms of Scotland.

DINGWALL PURSUIVANT

Recorded 1479 and named after the capital of the Earldom of Ross.

BUTE PURSUIVANT

Title appears in 1488 and like Rothesay Herald is derived from a place with strong Stewart connections.

ORMOND PURSUIVANT

Also first mentioned in 1488 this is another title taken from a castle, in this case one captured from the Douglasses in the middle of the fifteenth century. King James III created his second son Marquess of Ormond.

KINTYRE PURSUIVANT

This title is first mentioned in the Treasurer's Account in 1494 and again comes from part of the territories wrested by the Crown from the Lord of the Isles.

In the year 1867 the Lyon Court Act was passed which tightened up the administration of the Office and reduced the number of officials. The posts of Deputes were

abolished and the numbers of Heralds and Pursuivants in Ordinary reduced to three of each. The titles in current use are Marchmont, Albany and Islay Heralds, Rothesay Herald Extraordinary and Ormond, Carrick and Unicorn Pursuivants. If necessary, the Lord Lyon may appoint Extraordinary Officers of Arms to assist him in special circumstances, and in the past the titles of Falkland and Linlithgo Pursuivants Extraordinary have been used.

It may be of interest to mention that it was customary for noble families to employ their own Pursuivants during the late medieval period. Today there are three private Pursuivants in being, 'Garioch', the Pursuivant to the Countess of Mar, 'Slains', Pursuivant to the Earl of Erroll, and 'Endure', Pursuivant to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. The Earl of Crawford also had 'Lindsay', the Earl of Bothwell had 'Hailes' and the Earls of Angus and Douglas had Pursuivants named after their peerage titles.

Apart from Heralds, Pursuivants and Procurator Fiscal, the Lord Lyon also appoints the Herald Painter who writes and illuminates the Letters Patent granting a new coat of arms, a Macer to the Court of the Lord Lyon and six State trumpeters who sound fanfares before and after any Proclamation made by the Lord Lyon.

The Lord Lyon, Heralds and Pursuivants all wear distinctive uniforms when on Public duty. Each has a tabard bearing the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, Scottish version, and the material used for the tabards depend on rank. That of Lord Lyon is Velvet, a Herald has a satin tabard and the Pursuivants, silk. All are now embroidered; in the past Pursuivants had silk damask tabards with painted Arms. Beneath the tabard is worn the red uniform jacket and dark blue overalls of a member of the Royal Household.

Each officer of arms carries a baton of office. Lyon has two, one of possible 17th century date powdered with thistles, roses, fleurs-de-lis and Irish harps, and another of 19th century manufacture of gold and blue enamel decorated with the same symbols. Heralds and Pursuivants carry black ebony batons, gold tipped at each end, with an embossed crown on one end and a thistle, similarly embossed, on the other.

The Lord Lyon wears round his neck a triple gold chain bearing his badge as King of Arms of the Order of the Thistle and this can be changed for his badge as Secretary of the Order, depending on the occasion. He also wears gold collar of Esses. When this was adopted is not known for certain, but the author suspects the present insignia, including the enamelled baton, could have been made for the visit of King George IV in 1822. The collar of Esses is an English import, previously Lyon wore a collar of 'thistles'. Heralds also wear such a collar, but made of silver. The Heralds and Pursuivants both wear an oval neck badge bearing St. Andrew on the obverse and the Hanoverian Royal Arms of 1861–1837 on the reverse. This is suspended from a blue ribbon with a narrow edge of white and is thought to be a relic of the time before Queen Anne, who changed the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle from blue to green.

All officers of arms wear a black velvet cap of Tudor style embroidered with a thistle. This was introduced during the 19th century.

That we have in Scotland such an establishment as the Court of the Lord Lyon, with traditions based on medieval practice, shows the efficacy and practical use of heraldry even now at the approach of the twenty-first century.

THE CALDWELLS OF THAT ILK & ASSOCIATED BRANCHES

By Mrs L. A. Gordon

The origin of the Caldwell is difficult to come by, information is scrappy, the sparse accounts differ, none authoritative, and little has been found on Scottish library shelves other than odd references. P. A. Ramsay gives them as of Norse descent, Black in his "Surnames of Scotland" has it that the name is territorial but there were people of the name in England long before the settlement in Scotland.

An American writer has it that:—

"they were a wandering tribe in the country now known as Bavaria in Germany. That tribe finally settled down beside a spring of cold water so the name 'COLDWELL' was adopted. Years later the name was changed to Caldwell. By the time William the Conqueror was gathering his forces for the conquest of England, the Caldwell had become wealthy and powerful and joined up with William. As payment for the very brilliant part played by the Caldwell during the Battle of Hastings, they were given a large tract of land in southern Scotland (?) on which they settled. The Caldwell prospered on their new land and gradually became powerful again. One of the Caldwell's descendents became Chancellor of Scotland under Robert the Bruce (?) and remained in office until Flodden (?) was lost. When that happened the Caldwell were forced to scatter and get a new start as best they could. When England took over control of Scotland our ancestors were practically destitute, so they took up the business of stealing horses and selling them****"

This account is inaccurate and does not fit other details that have come to light.

Another American writer gives:—

"Origin of the name Caldwell (Coldwell, Colwell, Cauldwell, Calwell etc.) The name is also derived from "CALD" meaning deserted, referring to a deserted road along the Roman roads of England."

Still another American interpretation indicates:—

"the name Caldwell was a watering place, the origin of the surname is probably of wisdom or authority as the Scotch word 'COLDWOLD' was the hazelwood in the divining rod that hung in Bavarian courtrooms as a symbol of authority or justice***"

These accounts should be treated with scepticism but they are earlier than anything that has been found in this country. In one of them it is claimed that the grandmother of Oliver Cromwell was a Caldwell, his pedigree would confirm or reject this. These accounts are put forward as a matter of interest in no way as accepted facts.

From the general history of the times before the Conquest it is thought that the Caldwell, as Ramsay claims, did originally come from Norway and spread throughout western Europe. Their countrymen gave their name to Normandy and here Caldwell probably settled. Others probably came to England with the Anglo Saxon invasions and settled in the Shropshire and Staffordshire districts where they are found at a later date. The American statement that some came in the train of William the Conqueror may well have some foundation, the original influx being their forebears. When William was distributing lands to his followers he probably knew of these earlier Caldwell and felt it wise to use them as friends rather than enemies by giving grants of lands in the same dis-

tricts to their kinsmen thus making a bid for their loyalty. Montgomeries, Stewarts and others who later became Scottish nobility were likewise given lands in the same districts. These were troubled times, English history can be consulted as to what was general practice. There are odd references to Caldwells and it would seem natural that when the Stewarts came north to Scotland, Montgomeries, Caldwells and other would follow them. Walter Fitz Alan, brother of William, Sheriff of Shropshire, came in the reign of King David I (c. 1141) after his sojourn at the English court. He was a valuable subject of King David's who bestowed on him almost the whole of Renfrewshire and other lands and made him High Steward of Scotland. Renfrewshire was originally part of Lanarkshire and was almost entirely forest and wasteland, albeit fertile. The native population was uncouth and uneducated. Here and there were little churches around which villages grew up. Walter immediately took steps to parcel out his holdings amongst his followers, including Caldwells. Hugh de Morville arrived in Scotland from Northumberland about the same time and followed the same procedure with the Ayrshire lands he was granted. He was High Constable of Scotland during King David's reign (1124-53). It is probable that the Ayrshire Caldwells were followers of the de Morvilles. Both the Stewarts and the de Morvilles had strong religious affiliations and most of the Knights they settled planted a colony of monks on their estates; it was these men who started the educational process where none before had existed, they encouraged agriculture and generally advanced civilization. The de Morvilles were an old Northumbrian family; this is further north than the other English Caldwell families are found but King David was associated with them and some of his Caldwell followers may have opted to join Hugh de Morville.

The history of the Stewarts and the de Morvilles has been dealt with elsewhere. Sir Hugh de Morville founded Kilwinning Abbey in c. 1140 and died in 1162. Walter Fitz-Alan founded Paisley Abbey c. 1172. The early Caldwells were largely churchmen so it is not surprising that they were found in this capacity in 13th century records in Paisley, Kilwinning and Glasgow areas where religious establishments were active.

This brief sketch of what is taken to be the background of the House of Caldwell leads us to Mr. William Caldwell of that Ilk, the first to definitely emerge in Renfrewshire annals. To hold the high office of Chancellor he must have been a man of considerable standing and certainly a churchman as a prebend of Glasgow. Beyond this nothing is known of him except that his heiress, assumed to be his daughter, married Gilchrist, grandson of Sir Reginald Mure of Polkelly and took with her most of the Caldwell land in the Beith district. The Mures of Caldwell have their own well documented history; from the Caldwell papers it is learned that Sir Reginald Mure (died before 1367) was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1329 and again in 1334 and flourished contemporarily with Mr. William de Caldwell, Chancellor 1350-1352. Various references suggest that the Caldwells of that Ilk, "the guideman of Wester of Midder Caldwell", descended from a brother of William and retained the title, continued in close relationship with their more prosperous kinsmen, the Mures of Caldwell, and were associated with them in various matters pertaining to land, convenanting and other affairs.

How long the Caldwells had been in possession of the Beith lands it is difficult to say; it is probable that the original grant was made to the Stewarts who redistributed them to the Caldwells retaining other tracts for their own settlement. There were marriages between the two families and it was through the Stewarts the Christian name of Mathew was introduced to the Caldwell line it is thought. Doubtless the Caldwells were dubbed "of that Ilk" when they received the Beith lands and gave their name to them.

"of that ilk" is an old honourable title in Scotland not necessarily denoting surname and land being the same although this has come to be accepted as being so. There are some lairds "of that ilk" who do not own lands bearing their surname. Crawford says it carries with it the right to have supporters on armorial arms and in certain respects is more honourable than earls and dukes. One wonders who bestowed the title on the Caldwells. Would the Stewarts have the authority to do this? Parliament evidently had the power to withdraw it when a laird was forfeit for any reason.

As was usual in these far off days the first thing the new landowners did on entering into their new possessions was to build a secure retreat. The Beith site would be where the remains of the old tower still stands. The first structure would be of wood, the strong outer walls enclosing a sufficient area to afford shelter to the nearby inhabitants — followers of the laird, their families and stock, in times of threatened danger. This stronghold would be kept stocked with food for men and beasts to withstand siege. Stone was not used until a later date and it was probably in the handling of this more durable material that the Caldwell masons acquired their skills. It may be that the ruins of the old tower still standing was part of the first stone structure which was enlarged and added to over the years of Mure occupation until the fine new Adams mansion was built for them by their mason kinsmen.

Other landowners were similarly engaged in building their own strongholds and a chain of such towers crosses Ayrshire at intervals terminating in the castle of Little Cumbrae. There was probably a system of smoke signals by which neighbours were warned of impending danger of invasion.

When most of the Beith Caldwell lands passed to the Mures the Caldwells of that ilk inhabited "Nedder" of "Wester Caldwell"; being much reduced in land holdings their descendants had to become tenant farmers or resort to other means of livelihood; churchmen continued in the line and there were merchants and masons. They spread throughout Renfrewshire and usually combined farming with other occupations. At the beginning of the 17th century several large landowners split up their estates and feued out portions. The Caldwells, already having ties with these families, took up some of these feus often as portioners. This system, known as the RUN RIG SYSTEM, was general before the enclosure of lands in mid 18th century. Living was rough for the less fortunate who probably inhabited a cluster of biggings sharing storage and implements. Mills served the needs of these crofter communities. Transport was by pack-horse, two to six made a cadgers train. Farming was combined with other trades such as masonry, shoemaking, weaving etc. Small farmers employed female servants, larger ones a man, and mansion houses had a staff. Mid 18th century saw improvement in living standards with better agricultural implements and methods. Enclosure of lands gradually took place and drainage was introduced. Towards the end of 18th century life was revolutionised by the coming of the industrial age, cotton mills, better roads, new houses and schools and a more noticeable class structure emerged. There was much intermarriage illustrated in various pedigrees. Crawford's Cairn of Lochwinnoch brings the life and times of the Renfrewshire people to life and a lot can be learned from the Statistical Accounts.

During the reign of Mary Queen of Scots the presbyterian religion really got under way in Scotland, John Knox making himself and his beliefs felt. The 7th Duke of Argyll who had been head of the Covenanting Party in the state turned to some of its members to further his scheme to colonize his Kintyre estates after the troubles of the Cockilte

Raids of 1644-7. These gentlemen were scions of some of the oldest landed families in the Lowlands of Scotland. This second Plantation was designed to secure for the Marquis a strong political and, if necessary, military backing in the district. Prominent amongst these landowners was Mure of Caldwell and his kinsman John Caldwell of that Ilk. They brought with them to the Kintyre feu tenants and cottars from their estates to whom they sublet the farms.

The history of Covenanting times is dealt with in other works. Suffice it to say here that the Caldwells of that Ilk were deeply involved especially in the Chitterflat (near Beith) Rising in 1666. This rising took place under the leadership of Col. Wallace. A small group of gentlemen in Renfrewshire formed a company of horsemen under William Mure of Caldwell and joined the Covenanters; Caldwell of that Ilk was of their number and as a result of his participation in 1685 he was fined and forfeit of his lands and title. This was virtually the end of the Caldwells of that Ilk. He died in 1700 and was succeeded by his son John to the little that was left. This John had no issue — there were only two married sisters left as heirs. Although this was the end of the main line, Cadets had by this time spread throughout Ayrshire and Renfrewshire and have their own histories. Many also suffered as a result of their involvement in Covenanting activities and there was much hardship. Younger sons could no longer be given estate farms and either became tenant farmers or left the land for the towns. There was a great exodus to England and to Ireland en route for America where they established themselves.

In a sketch of the Caldwells of that Ilk some references to the heraldry of the family should not be omitted. From time to time arms have been matriculated by cadets so the Lyon Office was consulted as to how far back the original grant took place. In common with other sources they have surprisingly little information. Scottish Records reveal that in:

1296 After the battle Dunbar, King Edward I of England carried off the Scottish crown, sceptre and coronation stone. He also took possession of as many family records as he could lay his hands on. Mr. William de Caldwell was Chancellor from 1350 to 1352 so it is probable that documents pertaining to his family met with this fate.

1650 Cromwell pursued the same policy, visited the Lyon Office and carried away the records of families who had given him most trouble. Cromwell's grandmother is said to have been a Caldwell lady of Irish descent so any documents pertaining to that family would be of special interest to him.

1660 The ship which was bearing them away was sunk with its 85 hoopheads of papers and original MSS.

At the Reformation all the Chartularies and MSS that the Popish clergy could lay their hands on were destroyed.

1672 All remaining records perished in a fire at the Lyon Office and the same year Parliament issued an order that all families whose arms etc. were registered prior to the fire should be re-registered and payment of a fee approx. £16 be made. Many complied, many did not for various reasons, often their records were no longer available and the Lyon Office must have documentary evidence.

It was with great foresight that Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo saw through Parliament the celebrated Act which set up the "Public Register of All Arms in Scotland".

Lyon Clerk has it the "there is probably no doubt that the name of Caldwell was taken from the lands originally as, of course, 'of that Ilk' means 'of the same'" but there were Caldwells long before they got the grant of the Beith lands. Nisbet says in his "System of Heraldry" "Caldwell of that Ilk, in the shire of Renfrew, Argent, three piles issuing from the Chief Sable, and in Base four Bars waved Gules and Vert, to show Water, equivocally relative to the name". Earlier in describing the significance of the pile in heraldry he states, "Others again, as the Author of the Book entitled, 'The Art of Heraldry', advances that the pile represents in Armory, such pieces of Wood which make all the Foundations of Buildings and Fortifications sure and firm, in marsh — watery ground." In the case of the Caldwell arms this would seem to indicate the original edifice was built on marshy ground and required stabilising supports, also the water from which the name was taken "Cold Well".

To illustrate this sketch of the Caldwells of that Ilk a chart is supplied but nothing is claimed for the correct placings. The names have appeared piecemeal in old documents, registers, testaments etc. and certain conclusions founded on various factors drawn. In some cases confirmation has come to light but by and large much guess work has come into play. Other genealogists may be inspired to do further research and improve on these placings.

QUERIES

346. CHISOLM James Chisolm born about 1770 in Skye emigrated to America in 1803 and died there 28th January, 1833. His wife Catherine died aged 65 on 12th January, 1870. They lived in Robeson County, North Carolina, and were buried at Stewartville Cemetery near Maxton, North Carolina, Alexander Chisolm; born 1819 in Skye died in U.S.A. 3rd March, 1891. Information wanted about Eve Chisholm, Angus E. Chisholm. PO Box 100, Rockingham N.C. 28379, U.S.A.
347. LAWSON — James Lawson emigrated to Canada about 1854 from town of Kirriemuir; he was born in 1828 to John Lawson and Ann Cuthbart and shortly before emigrating he married Mary Ann Herd, born about 1830 elsewhere in Angus. Information on birth place and parents of Mary Ann Herd wanted by George W. Lawson, 3100 Carling Avenue, Apartment 1010, Ottawa, Canada, K2B 6J6.
348. BEALL — BELL — Information wanted about the ancestry of Ninian Beall (Bell) born Largo 1625, died Maryland 1717, and of Alexander Bell Sr. and his wife Margaret Ramsay, parents of Alexander Jr. b. St. Andrews 1649, died in Maryland 1744. Will gladly furnish details of descendants of these two men in US. George Beall, Dumbarton, Route de St. Pee, 64600 Anglet, France.
349. HIBBERT/BOWMAN/CUNNINGHAME — Information appreciated of whereabouts of the Hibbert/Bowman/Cunninghame pedigree brought up-to-date by a member of the family in Glasgow in 1938. The link being the marriage on May 14th 1891 of Charles H. Hibbert (1855—1932) to Sarah Bowman (1855—1932) daughter of Alexander Bowman Jr. (b. 1825) is sought by Mrs. Ethel M. Garland, 7 Capel Lodge, 244 Kew Road, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 5JU.

350. INGLIS — William Inglis, Vintner, m. Margaret S. Ramsay. Their son William Inglis (1799—1870) coachmaker, Edinburgh m. Marion Brown Blackie, daughter of James Blackie, coachmaker on 29th May, 1823 and had children, Janet c. 1840 David c. 1851, and possibly James and George. Janet Inglis b. c. 1840, m. May 1860 at 40 Pleasance, Edinburgh, Hugh MacLeod (b. c. 1832) student in the Ministry (then aged 28); he was the son of William MacLeod, Farmer, and Janet Murray. Information about all parties wanted by Mrs. P. A. Sparkes, 47 Gayhurst Road, Dallington, Christchurch 6, New Zealand.
351. NAIRN — Data needed on Nairn(e) families of Berwickshire and Fifeshire, 1700—1900. Seek birth and death information for Peter Nairn, Joiner (b. c. 1720—45), resident of Eyemouth from 1778 to after 1785. Married (1777) in Chirnside to 35 year-old Margaret Burgon/Burgain, daughter of David Burgon and Magdlen Livingstone of Eyemouth. Children (born in Eyemouth): (born 1778), James (born 1780), John (born 1781). Margaret Mary (Mrs George Sinclair, b. 1785).
Was Peter Nairn born in Fifeshire, perhaps Elie (1723) or Newburgh (1726)? Also seek data on James Nairn (1780—1870) Carpenter in Coldingham, his wife Margaret Robertson: and their children, Peter Burgan, Agnes Livingstone, Margaret Robertson, Elizabeth, Georgina Sinclair, James Robertson, Jane, John, Sarah, Magdalene. Require birth date, and parents' names of another James Nairn (b. 1765—1775), resident Chirnside 1798—1802, spouse of Christian Redpath. Information appreciated by Mrs. Ronald L. Troy, 15009 Westchester Circle, Omaha, Nebraska, 68154 U.S.A.
352. TORRANCE — Samuel Torrance, born about 1713 — Londonderry County, Ireland came to America about 1730—40, landing in Philadelphia with his father, Albert Torrence (b. Ireland) and the son of Sergeant Hugh Torrence of Scotland. Any information regarding the Torrance—Torrence family would be greatly appreciated. James O. McKee, Jr., P.O. Box 291, Avon, Ill. 61415 U.S.A.
353. McLINTOCK/McGILVRAY — John Robert McLintock and Daniel McGilvray were step-brothers from Aberdeen. John was born in Dumbarton 1836, graduated Aberdeen University 1860 in medicine and worked in Perth in a lunatic asylum and before moving to Shropshire. Interested in any information about either, Jane McClintock, Rectory Farm, Thrandeston, Diss, Norfolk IP21 4BN.
354. CAMERON — Robert Cameron b. 1791 in the Highlands, m. Ann Dreghorn in 1825, (possibly in the Lowlands). They had five children, Allan, Thomas and Margaret (triplets) in 1826, Agnes 1828 and Robert 1829; they then moved to West Bradford in England, possibly with John Cameron (brother?) and his wife Tabatha, and their son Richard. Information wanted of where Robert and Ann were born and lived. Mrs. M. Hutchinson, 4 St. Agnes Road, Belle Vue, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN4 5EF.
355. CURRIE/HORSBRUGH — "John Curry native of Dalserf County of Lanark, son of Alexander Curry native of Dalserf also" had a lawfull wife "Mary Horsbrugh native of Jedburgh North Briton, daughter of Wm. Horsbrugh native of Kelso" according to the baptismal entry of their first child Jane, 19th April, 1811, at East Street Chapel, United Secession Church, South Shields, Co. Durham. There is no record of the marriage in Dalserf, Jedburgh (gap 1773—1820) or Kelso.

356. CURRIE/WISEMAN — Marriage of Alexander Currie of Dalserf and Marion Wiseman of Strathavon required; their sons William and John were baptised in Dalserf in 1787 and 1790 respectively. No record of marriage in Dalserf or Avondale.
357. HORSBRUGH/BALMER — Marriage of William Horsbrugh (son of John Horsburgh of Hawick) and Janet Balmer required; their daughters Margaret and Mary were baptised in Jedburgh in 1783 and 1785 respectively. No record of marriage in Jedburgh or Hawick.
358. DOUGLAS/ARMSTRONG — Marriage and deaths of William Douglas and Jean (Jane?) Armstrong required: their children Thomas, Robert and Violet were baptised in Castleton in 1782, 1784 and 1787 respectively, when they lived at Greenholm.
359. LITTLE/GLENDINNING — Marriage of William Little and Blanch Glendinning required, probably in Dumfriesshire, ca. 1790; their names were given as parents of John Little, d. 21st June, 1873 at Selkirk, b. Canonbie, Dfr. A John Little, bapt. Canonbie 29th November, 1795, was however son of William Little and Jannet Borthwick (m. Westerkirk 22nd December, 1786.) (A William Little and Blanch Glendinning had a son George in Mangertown, Castleton, bapt. 1st October, 1749 !)
Information welcomed by Dr. M. J. Watts, 20 Lowther Avenue, Culcheth, Warrington, WA3 4JZ, Cheshire.
360. McMILLAN/McALDER — Malcolm McMillan married 6th January, 1805, Isle of Colonsay, Argyll. — Cathrine McAlder — (1841 census — Cathrine at Garvard, Colonsay). Children: 1 Lauchlan McMillan — born Colonsay — 1806, married Colonsay — 2nd November 1833, Effie McNeill (children: Archibald b. 1835, Neil b. 1836, Hester, b. 1838/7 — Colonsay, Garvard — 1841 Census); 2 Annie McMillan born Colonsay 1809 —, married 22nd March, 1833 — John McNeill; 3 Neil McMillan — b. Colonsay — 1812, married 1830 — Wisconsin, U.S.A.; 4 Duncan McMillan b. Colonsay — 1819 — 1841 census — Colonsay Garvard — came to U.S. married Christine. Desire any information on this family, ancestors, etc. and corr, with descendants of Annie and Lauchlan. Mrs. Robert W. Richardson 2136 Wilshire Drive, S. E.; East Grand Rapids, Michigan U.S.A.
361. MONTGOMERY — Does anyone know the ancestry of Robert Montgomery, schoolmaster in Kilmarnock, born in 1637 and married to Jean (or Mary) Hopkin?
362. FOWLDS — Does anyone know the ancestry of Allan Fowlds (or Fawlds) of Kilmarnock, who was married there to Mary Bryceson (or Bryson) in 1747 ?
363. YOUNG — Does anyone know the ancestry of James Young of Stromness, who was married to Barbara Sinclair and had children there around 1780 ?
364. MOWAT — Does anyone know the ancestry of William Mowat, fish-curer in Wick, who was married to Christina Manson in 1827 ?
365. ISBISTER — Does anyone know the ancestry of James Isbister of Cairstan, Stromness, probably born around 1750 and married to Isabella Wards ?
366. GILLES — Does anyone know the ancestry of Thomas Gillies, 'Old Deacon Gillies' of Lanark, who was first married in 1789 to Janet McGie ?
367. DONALD — Does anyone know the ancestry of Andrew Donald, weaver in Pictonhill, who was married to Ann Paterson and had children around 1820 ?

368. MARTIN — Does anyone know the ancestry of David Martin, blacksmith of Scone who was married to Agnes Pirrie and had children around 1820 ?
369. McGREGOR — Does anyone know the ancestry of Alexander McGregor, schoolmaster at Dull, who was married to Catherine McDougal in 1802 ?
370. DEMPSTER — Does anyone know the ancestry of James Dempster, slater or wright of Old Greenock, who was married in 1803 to Isabell Taylor ?
371. SINCLAIR — Does anyone know the ancestry of John Sinclair, farmer at Muirhouse by Kilmalcolm, who was married in 1796 to Isabella Laird ?
372. McKILLOP — Does anyone know the ancestry of Finaly McKillop, farmer at Upper Carran, who was married in 1791 to Catherine McGilp ?
373. McARTHUR — Does anyone know the ancestry of Duncan McArthur, stationer in Glasgow, who was married to Janet Workman and had children around 1820 ?
374. CORSAN — Does anyone know the ancestry of James Corsan of Kilmarnock, who was married to Agnes Brymner and had children around 1825 ?
Information to J. E. Russell, 23 Milbank Court, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL3 9PF..
375. McVINNIE — John McVinnie married Wilhelmina McRae and had six children, Robert, (b. 10th August, 1852), William, James, David, John and Samuel. Wilhelmina and the sons (other than William) sailed to Canada in 1867, but Samuel and his wife later returned with an adopted daughter, Margaret. Samuel died in 1923 and was buried at Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and Margaret d. 1958 and was also buried there. It seems likely that all the family were brought up at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Any information much appreciated by Gordon De Mara, 6518 Oakridge Road, San Diego, California 92120, U.S.A.
376. WALLACE — James Wallace, Tobacconist, m. Jane Samuel around 1803 in the Bathgate area. James Wallace, (son), Spirit Dealer, born 1803 m. Janet Binnie around 1833. James Wallace (grandson) b. 1833 living in Schaw's Hospital, Prestopans, around 1874. Information wanted about the dates of birth and marriage of all parties. Margaret Bannon, 26 Highfield Lane, Southampton SO2.1PZ.
377. CLARK — George Clark married Margaret Gibson and had five children — Christian (b. 10th June, 1804), John (b. 18th May, 1806) William (b. 24th December, 1809), James, Agnes (married James Templeton) and Alexander Gibson (baptised at Auchinleck 10th June, 1813). The family lived in Auchinleck, Catrine & Sorn area, but Alexander emigrated to Kincardine, Canada in 1854, marrying Agnes Louise Moffat (b. 1836). Correspondence with anyone researching the name Clark would be of interest to Mr. Lynn Gordon Clark, 7299 S. Beyer Road, Frankenmuth Michigan, 48734, U.S.A.
378. WALKER — Margaret b. 1883, Jane b. 1885, Helen Alice b. 1886 and Agnes Catherine b. 1891 were born to Robert Gustave Walker (born in Sierra Leone) and Jane Watson (Aberdeen) but while their three sons Robert, James and Allen were brought up in London the daughters stayed in Preston Mill near Dumfries and it is believed later emigrated to U.S.A. Any information on the three daughters or their families would be very much appreciated by Mrs. J. Dawes, 1 Wellfield Avenue, Sundon Park, Luton LU3 3AT Beds.

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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.
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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.
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