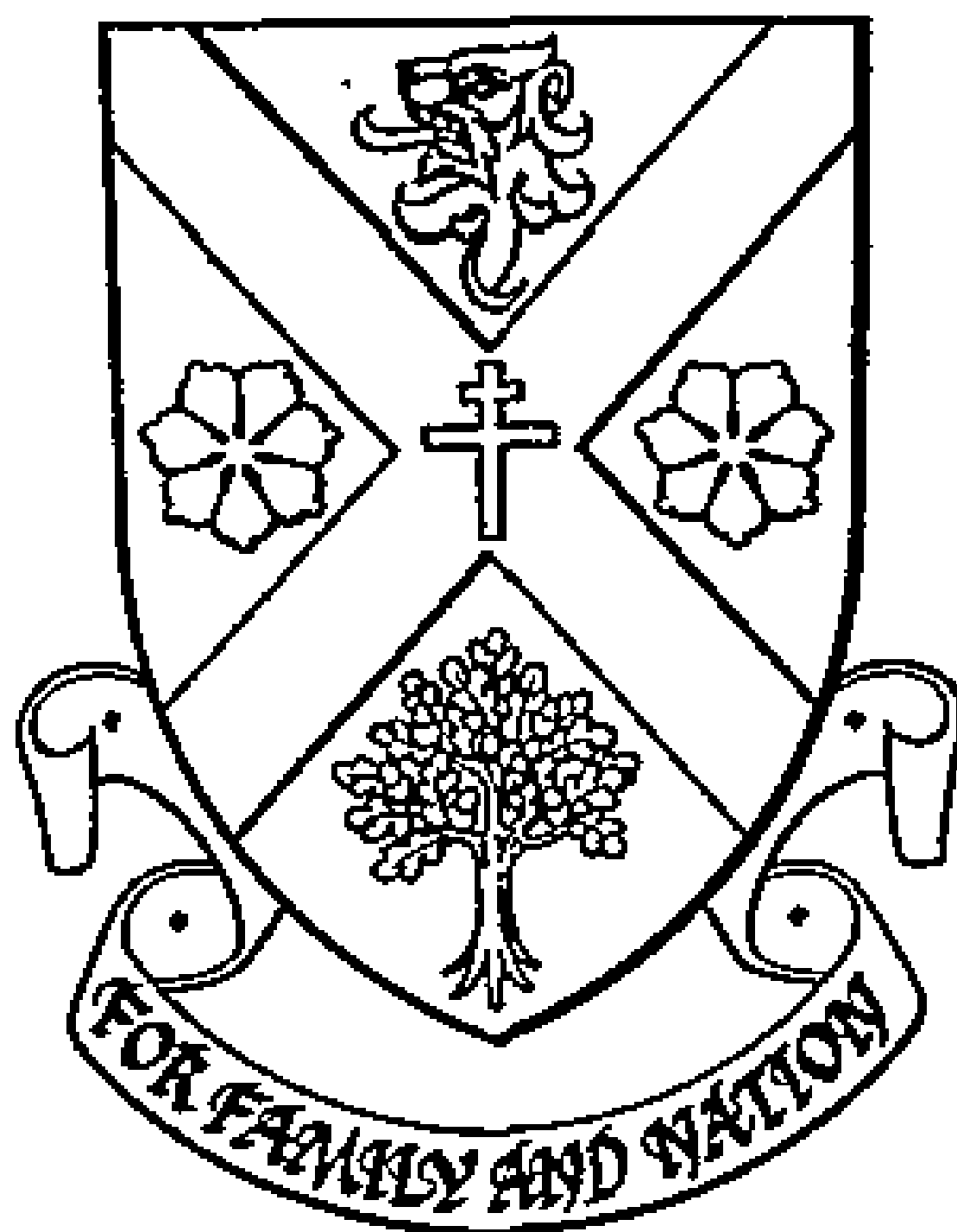


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Meetings**

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.00 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday the meeting is held on the following Monday.

### **Membership**

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.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

### **Correspondence, Magazines, etc.**

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, Mr. A. A. Brack, and queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from Mr. D. R. Torrance, 76 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh.

### **Library**

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

## **DATES IN THE LIFE OF FLORA MACDONALD**

by

**Robert Archibald Logan**

Perhaps the following notes, compiled in the course of genealogical research into this writer's Highland Scottish ancestry, may be of some interest to others interested in the same subject.

200 years ago the name of Flora MacDonald was known throughout the whole civilized world. Many books and stories have been written about her but there is so much fiction mixed up with actual errors in so-called facts that it has been difficult to arrive at the real story of her life and activities. The following is believed to be reasonably accurate, as it has been compiled after careful study of all available books on the subject and a careful study of official and authentic records of Scotland, England, North Carolina and Nova Scotia.

Miss Flora MacDonald, of Milton, South Uist, an island of the Outer Hebrides, western islands of Scotland, became famous because of the part she played in helping Prince Charles Edward Stuart to escape capture by the British army, in the year 1746. Her life began, in the year 1722, on the island of South Uist, but before her life ended, on the Isle of Skye, in 1790, she had travelled many miles on land and on the sea; had been much involved in wars, imprisonment, and uncertainty of fate of loved ones lost in war-time; had been a prisoner of the British Crown, and a prisoner of men rebelling against the British Crown; had personally saved from capture — and almost certain execution — by the English army, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, claimant of the British throne; and, although the Prince escaped, she had been captured and taken as a prisoner to the Tower of London and had spent a year in captivity before being allowed to return to Scotland.

Her bearing and behaviour during her captivity added to the glamour of her exploits and her fame was spread by friends of the Stuart cause in Great Britain and in France until it became all out of proportion to the time she had actually spent with the Prince, and her name, in song and story, became well known all over Europe.

She married a Highland Chieftain, with whom she lived on the Isle of Skye for 24 years, and with whom she emigrated to North Carolina shortly before the outbreak of the War of American Independence. She took an active part in urging the Scottish settlers of North Carolina to remain loyal to the British Crown; and suffered for it by being left alone, virtually a prisoner in the hands of the rebelling Americans, while her husband was held, far away, for nearly 2 years, as a prisoner captured in battle.

Following the reunion with her "exchanged" husband in 1778, she lived in New York, Nova Scotia, London, and the island of her birth, before her life ended on the Isle of Skye in the year 1790.

She had five sons and two daughters. Her two sons-in-law and her four older sons served in the British armed forces in North America. At one time, she, her husband, and three of their sons were all residing in Nova Scotia. Two of her sons disappeared, separately, and after long periods of uncertainty were presumed to have been lost at sea, during the war.

Because of his loyalty to the British Crown, her husband lost all his rather extensive property in North Carolina. After the war he cleared land and built a house to be her home, on the banks of the Kennetcook River in Nova Scotia. However, old age and the failure of the British government properly to compensate her husband for his losses in North Carolina prevented her return to Nova Scotia, to be home there that her husband, in his "Memorial" to the British government, in 1785, described as his only "place of residence or abode".(1)

Flora MacDonald was born into a family whose claim to high rank could be established both on the male and on the female side. Through her father, Ranald MacDonald of Balinvanich, in Benbecula, and of Milton, in South Uist, she derived her descent from the Chiefs of Clanranald and from the House of Dunnyveg, in Kintyre, while on her Mother's side she had a pedigree going back to the Chiefs of Sleat, on the Isle of Skye. She could also establish, through both her father and her mother, a connection with the Royal House of Robert II, King of Scotland.

As this article is chiefly concerned with the activities of Flora and her family in North America it is not intended to give the details of her association with the uprising of 1745 and her resulting imprisonment and general renown on the eastern side of the Atlantic. The most authoritative book on the life of Flora MacDonald prior to the time of her emigration to North America is one entitled THE TRUTH ABOUT FLORA MACDONALD, by A. R. MacDonald; edited by Donald MacKinnon and published by The Northern Chronicle Office, Inverness, Scotland, in 1938.

In the autumn of the year 1774, Flora and her husband and several of their children arrived in north Carolina to make a new home, in the New World, among the many Scottish Highlanders who had settled in the valley of the Cape Fear River.

Unfortunately for Flora and her family, their hope to live in peace with their old friends, relatives and fellow countrymen, in the New World, were not to be realised, because of the impending struggle between the American colonists and the British government. Because of her renown, the British authorities looked upon Flora and her husband as the least likely persons to be able to persuade the Highlander settlers of North Carolina to remain loyal to the British government. They took action to ensure that her family became too involved to do anything but to serve the British King and his cause, even if Flora might have desired otherwise.

Many conflicting stories have been written about Flora MacDonald, her husband, and her sons, each repeating many errors of earlier writers while giving alleged new information perhaps even more erroneous. After reading all the books available, one is likely to feel that each book was written to refute the findings of all earlier authors.(2)

From various letters addressed to her by close friends, or in letters from relatives mentioning her by name, and from the spelling of her name in the text and signature of her marriage contract, it would appear that the name by which Flora was generally known sounded more like Floray or Flory than like the "Florah" as indicated by English sound-values of the letters. Just why it has been repeatedly stated that her Gaelic name was FIONNAGHAIL or FIONGHAIL, instead of the more logical name for Flory, which is FLORAIDH, had never been understood by this writer (the mother-tongue of whose maternal grandfather was Gaelic).

The name of Flora MacDonald's husband was frequently written as "ALLAN" by others, but, in all American Loyalist Claims signed by him, either on his own behalf or when signing declarations or certificates on behalf of others, he used the form "ALLEN" for his first name and Mc.Donald or Mc:Donald for his surname.

Much of the following information has been abstracted from documents including or relating to the so-called "AMERICAN LOYALIST CLAIMS" to be found in the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, and in the State Archives of North Carolina. Much of the information on Flora's life in Scotland and in England is to be found in the book *The Truth About Flora MacDonald*, edited by the Rev. Donald MacKinnon, and much use has been made of the excellent footnote references and bibliography contained in the book by Duane Meyer, *The Highland Scots of North Carolina 1732-1776*.

- 1722. Flora MacDonald was born at Milton, Island of South Uist, in the Outer Hebrides, west of the Isle of Skye. She had two brothers, Angus and Ranald, but no sisters.
- 1723. Flora's father, Ranald MacDonald, died.
- 1728. Flora's mother, Marion, married Captain Hugh MacDonald. He had been an officer in various armies of Europe. He was a very strong man and an expert swordsman. He had lost one eye. He emigrated to North Carolina and owned extensive properties in Cumberland County. When he died there, in 1780, he was known as Colonel Hugh MacDonald. He did not join the British forces in the American war but his son and at least one of his grandsons, Donald MacDonald, did so.  
From 1728 to 1745, Hugh MacDonald lived on the land of Flora's father on South Uist, but in 1745 he became the lease-holder of Armadale, Sleat, Southern Skye. He was very fond of Flora and was very kind to her. It was partly to be near him and his family that Flora went to live in North Carolina.
- 1739. Sir Alexander MacDonald, 7th Baronet of Sleat, was married to Lady Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Eglinton. He brought his bride to Skye and there was a great celebration. It is indicated that Flora was present, as her step-father was a close relative of Sir Alexander. It is probable that Flora met here her future husband, as his father was Sir Alexander's Chief Factor or Estate Manager.
- 1743/1744. Flora spent 10 or 11 months visiting with her mother's relatives in Largy, Argyleshire. This was the first time that she had spent any length of time on the mainland. Contrary to reports in several books about her life, she did not attend school in Edinburgh before she met the Prince.
- 1745. Captain Hugh MacDonald became "Tacksman" (Lease-holder) of Armadale, Sleat, part of the domain of Sir Alexander MacDonald. He and his wife and family, including Flora, moved their residence from Milton, South Uist, to Armadale, in southern Skye. Flora's brother Angus took over his father's land at Milton.
- 1746. At the beginning of June, Flora returned to Milton to look after the household of her unmarried brother Angus.

1746. June 20th. Flora met the Prince for the first time. This was on her brother's farm on South Uist. The forces of the Prince had been defeated at Culloden on April 16th, 1746. He had gone to the Hebrides to seek help from the Clanranald MacDonalds. They, with wisdom and knowledge of his record, considered him to be personally brave but foolhardy and reckless, disdainful of advice from older men with military experience, and utterly inconsiderate of the lives or fortunes of others. They would not join his army, but, because they considered him to be their lawful sovereign, they did everything possible to prevent the English, and the Scottish troops employed by the English, from capturing him. .  
Actually, at this time, Flora's step-father, Captain Hugh MacDonald, was in the Outer Hebrides in command of a body of troops under orders from the British to capture the Prince. He considered his first loyalty was to the Prince, and without his planning and help the Prince could not have escaped capture by one of the many bodies of troops searching the islands for him. Flora was permitted to leave the island by boat, with a pass allowing her to be accompanied by her maid and a man-servant, to visit her mother at Armadale, Skye. Too late, the military authorities learned that Flora's "Irish Maid" was the Prince in disguise.
1746. June 29th. Flora delivered the Prince to Lady Margaret MacDonald, who was a "Jacobite" or supporter of the cause of the Prince, in spite of the fact that her husband, Sir Alexander MacDonald, was then away on the mainland in command of troops trying to capture the Prince.
1746. July 12th. Flora was captured, after she had arrived at her mother's residence on the Isle of Skye. She was taken to England as a prisoner and placed in the Tower of London. She was held prisoner until after the Act of Indemnity was passed, 4th July, 1747.
1747. August 2nd. Flora arrived in Edinburgh from captivity in England. Beginning in September she attended a school "to improve her writing".
1748. April. Flora departed Edinburgh for Skye, where she visited her mother until September, when she returned to Edinburgh.
1748. November 5th. Flora left Edinburgh for London, where she remained until the following summer.
1749. June. Flora returned to Scotland. She spent part of the following winter with Jacobite friends in Edinburgh and southern Scotland.
1750. June. Flora returned to the Isle of Skye.
1750. November 6th. Flora married Allen MacDonald, son of Alexander MacDonald, Factor, or Estates Manager, for Sir Alexander MacDonald and lease-holder of the estate known as Kingsburgh, Skye. Flora and Allen were married at Armadale in the home of her mother and step-father.
1751. June. Allen MacDonald became lease-holder of the estate of Flodigarry and they took up residence there. They had resided at Kingsburgh following their marriage.
1751. October 22nd. Flora and Allen's first son was born. He was named Charles. (He was to serve in the Army in Nova Scotia.)
1754. February 18th. Flora's daughter Anne was born. She married Alexander MacLeod of the MacLeods of Dunvegan, Isle of Skye. They lived for a time in North Carolina but returned to Dunvegan.

1755. February 21st. Flora's second son, Alexander ("Sandy") was born. He fought on the British side in the war in America, was taken prisoner with his father and later was exchanged. He served again, with a Highland Regiment in Nova Scotia. He was sent to England for his health but the ship, with all on board, disappeared.
1755. Flora's husband became Factor of the MacDonald estates in northern Skye for Sir Alexander MacDonald after Allen MacDonald's father retired, but they continued to reside at Flodigarry.
1756. August 16th. Flora's third son, Ranald, born.
1757. September 30th. Flora's fourth son, James, born.
1759. October 30th. Flora's fifth son, John, born.  
About March 18th Allen's mother had died and he had moved with his family from Flodigarry to Kingsburgh.
1765. Revenues from the estates were declining and Allen offered to give up the Factorship.
1766. May 6th. Flora's second daughter, Fanny (Frances) was born.  
Allen relinquished the Factorship but continued to hold the tack, or lease, of Kingsburgh and continued to live there, as did his father.
1772. February 13th. Allen's father died, at Kingsburgh.  
August 12th. Flora wrote to Mr. MacKenzie of Delvin of their intention to emigrate to America to join their many relatives and friends there.
1773. Flora and Allen, at Kingsburgh, visited by Dr. Johnson and Boswell. For details, see Boswell's "A TOUR OF THE HEBRIDES WITH DR. JOHNSON".
1774. April 23rd. Flora wrote to the Duke of Atholl relative to their proposed departure to America.
1774. August. Flora, Allen and their sons Alexander and James, accompanied by daughter Anne and her husband and children sailed for North Carolina, on the ship BALOIL, from Campbellton, Kintyre.
1774. Autumn. The MacDonalds and MacLeods, with numerous servants, arrived in North Carolina, at the port of Wilmington, and travelled up the Cape Fear River for about 100 miles to the vicinity of Cross Creek (now named Fayetteville) where there was a large settlement of Highlanders, including Flora's step-father, Hugh MacDonald, his daughter Annabelle (Flora's half-sister) and her husband, Captain Alexander MacDonald, and their four children.
1775. Spring. Flora and Allen moved to Mount Pleasant (Cameron's Hill), North Carolina.
1775. Autumn. Allen purchased a plantation, in Anson County, North Carolina, with a grist-mill. He called the estate KILLIEGREY.
1776. January. Allen was then involved with the British in trying to persuade the Highland Scot settlers to join with the British military forces to resist the "American Rebels". The most of the Highlanders were tired of war. They were trying to make new homes in the New World after having been impoverished by wars in Scotland. All they wanted was to be left alone on their farms and "plantations". Who ruled over them was not so important, but, they were "between the devil and the deep blue sea". If

they served the American cause, as the older settlers among them preferred and the British won, they knew from bitter experience what treatment to expect from the British.

If they took up arms with the British against the Americans and the British lost, the Highlanders felt that they would be outcasts to the Americans and would lose their lands and would have no homes in Scotland to go back to.

Allen MacDonald was a new arrival and knew little about the American side of the troubles. He was easily led by the British Colonial authorities to believe that the only hope for protection of his own interests and the interests of the other Highlanders was for them to help the British to put down the rebellion, which, according to the British idea at the time, would be quite a simple matter. He was induced to persuade the Highlanders to prepare to serve the British cause by marching to the coast where ships would meet them and would transport them to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they would be given training and supplied with arms and brought back to protect their estates.

1776. February 18th. Those Highlanders who had been persuaded so to serve in the British military forces began their 100mile march from Cross Creek to the sea-coast. They were grouped into companies and battalions but were mostly unarmed; half of those classed as being armed had nothing but swords. Allen MacDonald, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was in command of the Anson County Battalion. One of his lieutenants was his son Alexander and another was his neighbour, Miles McInnes, also from the Isle of Skye, who lived from 1786 until his death in 1818, at Meagher's Grant, on the Musquodoboit River, in Nova Scotia. Allen was accompanied by his son James and three indentured servants.

1776. February 27th. Near a bridge across Moore's Creek, the almost unarmed Highlanders were ambushed, vanquished and over half were taken prisoner. There were more prisoners than Americans to guard them, so, many of the younger men, and those known to their captors as being least enthusiastic about serving with the British forces, were permitted to "escape" or, as in some cases, were headed north, and told to go home and behave themselves so that they would be forgiven when the Americans gained full control of the country. James MacDonald and Miles McInnes returned to their homes but Allen and Alexander, his son, were kept as prisoners and, with other officers, were first confined in the jail at Halifax, North Carolina.

1776. April 11th. Allen was allowed out on parole, but within the town limits only, at Halifax, North Carolina.

April 22nd. Allen, with some others, moved to Philadelphia.

June 28th. Allen was moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, and allowed some free movement on parole.

July 9th. In response to Allen's petition to Congress, his son Alexander was permitted to join him at Reading.

1777. April 5th and again on July 18th. Allen petitioned Congress to let him and Alexander be exchanged for American officers of equal rank held as



- prisoners by the British. He stated that his wife, with a young son, and four grandchildren were destitute in North Carolina.
1777. August 21st. Permission was granted to Allen MacDonald to go to New York, on parole, "to negotiate an exchange for himself and his son Alexander, a lieutenant in the same service."
1777. Some time before October 1st Allen and his son Alexander were exchanged and joined the British forces in New York. On October 18th, Allen's cousin Captain Alexander MacDonald wrote to him from Halifax, Nova Scotia, after learning about his release.
1778. March. Permission was given for Flora to leave North Carolina and to join Allen in New York.
- October. Under orders to duty with the headquarters of the Royal Highland Emigrants Regiment (later the 84th), in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Allen and Flora sailed from New York to Nova Scotia. The following winter was spent at Fort Edward, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Before leaving North Carolina Flora had been in ill health. This condition continued and doctors in Nova Scotia recommended that she return to her native land in order to regain her health.
1779. September. Flora sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to England, on the 24-gun ship "Lord Dunmore".
- November. Flora in London, where she spent the following winter.
1780. July. Flora went from Edinburgh to Skye. Her daughter Anne, wife of Major Alexander MacLeod, had returned from North Carolina and was living with her husband's relatives in Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.
1781. Flora was visiting relatives in North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist and Skye. Allen was with his regiment in Nova Scotia. Alexander sailed on the ship bound for England that disappeared without trace. Ranald was with the British Navy or "Marine". Conflicting reports indicate that he disappeared in 1782. The Admiralty List of Marine Officers 1781 shows that Captain Ranald MacDonald received his Captaincy in the Marines, No. 143 Company, 1st Nov. 1780. A Marine Officers Subsistence Book, 1778-1782, Adm. 96/483 shows that he was paid subsistence in one of the Divisional Headquarters up to Nov. 1781. According to some story books, he was wounded while serving as Captain of Marines on the 70-gun ship "PRINCESSA" at the Battle of Eustati (April 12th 1782) but, the Public Record Office, London, reports, Muster Book of H.M.S. "PRINCESSA" 1781-1782 Admin. 36/8942 shows that Ranald (or Ronald) MacDonald was not her Captain of Marines. His name disappears in the List for 1783 "and his fate could not be discovered,"
1782. August. Flora attended her daughter "lying in", in Skye. Flora had no fixed home until after the return of her husband to Scotland in 1785.
1783. October. Allen MacDonald's regiment was "reduced" (disbanded) in Nova Scotia and Crown land was offered to all members who wished to settle in Nova Scotia. Allen and nearly all of the men of his Company accepted the offer.
1784. January 3rd. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Allen MacDonald had notarized an

"American Loyalist Claim" for submission through an attorney in London to the Commissioners investigating losses of Loyalists in the American War of Independence.

1784. Until October, Allen lived on his "Regimental Grant of land on the River Kennetkook", in Hants County, Nova Scotia. He built a house and cleared some land. Late in the year, he sailed to England to press his claim for compensation for losses in North Carolina, but with the declared intention of returning to Nova Scotia as a settler. (As he did not return, no formal "Grant" was issued in his name.)
1785. February 8th. Allen was in London, where he signed another claim for losses in North Carolina. He pleaded for speedy action in order that he might return as soon as possible to his land in Nova Scotia as he had "no other place of Residence or Abode".  
July 29th. Allen, in London, signed a claim of John MacDonald, Quarter Master, in which Allen stated that he (Allen) had been commanding the Anson Battalion at the Battle of Moore's Creek.
1786. In spite of all his efforts, and the efforts of his friends, the compensation paid to Allen for his losses in North Carolina was so little that it was hopeless for him, at his age, to support himself and his wife in Nova Scotia. Records indicate that he and Flora lived with, or near, her brother Angus, at Milton, South Uist.
1787. About October, Allen secured the "tack" or lease of an estate called PEINDUIN, in Northern Skye. He and Flora made their home there.
1790. The husband of Flora's half-sister Annabelle, took on the tack of Kingsburgh. He had settled in North Carolina in 1771 and had fought in the war there.
1790. March 4th. Flora MacDonald died at Peinduin and was buried at Kilmuir. An Iona Cross was erected in 1871 by subscription from Scots around the world. The burial place was restored in 1954 by Major Reginald Henry Macdonald of Kingsburgh, a great grandson of Flora and Allen's son John.
1791. After the death of Flora, her husband, Allen, lived at Kingsburgh where his younger daughter, Fanny, and her husband Donald MacDonald were also living with the latter's father. Donald and his father, Alexander MacDonald, were both "American Loyalist Claimants".
1792. Captain Allen MacDonald, husband of Flora MacDonald, died at Kingsburgh, on the Isle of Skye, September 20th, 1792.

Many of Flora MacDonald's near relatives who served on the British side in the American War of Independence drifted back to the Highlands, but others remained in America. Her step-father, Hugh MacDonald, died there in 1780. Her hopes for a happy home in North Carolina faded with the waning fortunes of British power in America. She, her husband, and her sons, suffered much for the English King whose government failed to show much appreciation of, or thanks for, such sufferings and losses. Had her husband's hopes for commensurate compensation for his financial and property losses in North Carolina been realised, it is probable that Nova Scotia would have been the last place of earthly residence of the famous Highland heroine and one-time resident of North Carolina, Flora MacDonald.

## FOOTNOTES

1. American Loyalist Claims, in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. Transcripts or copies of such Loyalist Papers in the Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C., U.S.A., and in the Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S., Canada.
2. Titles of publications some of which contain mixtures of fact and fiction, about Flora MacDonald are:  
**The Life of Flora Macdonald**, by Alexander Macgregor.  
**Flora Macdonald in Uist**, William Jolly.  
**Flora MacDonald in America**, J. P. MacLean.  
**Brave Sons of Skye**, Col. John MacInnes.  
**History of the MacDonalds**, Alexander MacKenzie.  
**Clan Donald**, Archibald and Angus MacDonald.  
**Memorials of the '45**, Rev. Archibald MacDonald.  
**Prince Charles and His Ladies**, Compton Mac Kenzie  
**Skye Pioneers and 'The Island'**, M. A. MacQueen.  
**Flora MacDonald**, James A. Macdonald.

Two books showing evidence of careful research relative to the life of Flora MacDonald by their authors are:

**The White Rose of Stuart**, Lilliam de la Torre, (New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1954.), and  
**The Scotswoman**, Inglis Fletcher, (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. Inc., 1954).

## NOTICE

### ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

A conference will be held at the University of Guelph, Ontario on 14th — 16th May 1982. One of the speakers will be Donald Whyte. Accommodation will be available.

Details can be obtained from Seminar '82, Ontario Genealogist Society, Box 214 Orangeville, Ontario, L9W2Z6.

## CENSUS STREET INDEXES — A PLEA FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

As anyone who has used Census Returns will know, we only have street indexes for places with a population of over 40,000. The PRO staff endeavour, when time permits, to index more places, but time is scarce. We would be most grateful if anyone compiling a street index of their area could provide us with a copy to make available to other researchers — with due acknowledgement to the compiler. We have a few name indexes that have very kindly been donated in this way and would appreciate more.

In this connection we feel it would be desirable to adopt a universal method of referencing, such as that used in the Census Room so that anyone quoting a reference or giving one to us for a photocopy order, or for help in deciphering entries, would be talking the same 'language'. We frequently have to ask searchers to return to their local Record Office and look again at the film to find the references we require since the information they give us is insufficient to locate the precise entry here. This wastes their time considerably and searchers are confused by individual methods of indexing. Whilst local methods are adequate in the smaller context of a local Record Office they are inadequate when applied to the holdings we have here.

All the original enumerator's books are foliated before being microfilmed which means one can go straight to the page required but frequently the folio numbers are disregarded by indexers.

To place an order for photocopies or to refer to the page required, or to find it in the first place, you need to know the full reference number including:—

1841 — the book number and the folio number e.g. HO 107/195 Book 2, folio 3.

1851—1871 — the folio number and the page number

e.g. HO 107/1595 Folio 243 page 29

RG 9/1053 Folio 136 page 1

RG 10/ 653 Folio 122 page 6

A page with no folio is the back of the previous page and therefore has the same folio number when quoted for reference. The folio numbers are stamped on the top right hand corner of every other page of the books on the film.

The page numbers are printed on each page and on the 1851 census are centrally placed on the top of the page, and in the 1861 and 1871 in the top corner of the page. The 1841 is slightly different in that a reference for this year will need to include a book number also. To find this when you have located your page and noted its folio number. turn back to folio one of that sequence and look there for a number generally handwritten in the form of a fraction: The Piece number above and the Book number below.

An ideal index therefore should list streets and in some cases individual large houses followed by two columns of figures.

e.g.		<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>FOLIO NOS.</u>
1851—1871	Wells Street	RG 9/10	123—145
or		<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>BOOK</u> <u>FOLIO NOS.</u>
1841	Wells Street	HO 107/469	6 12—13

## STOLEN CHILDREN

Maurice and James Trent were sons of William and Mary (Burge) Trent of Inverness, Scotland, and nephews of Maurice Trent of Leith. All were prosperous merchants, and in 1681 Maurice Trent of Leith had his namesake nephew, mariner Maurice Trent of Philadelphia, Pa. handle some transactions for him. (N.J. Archives, 1st Series, vol. 11:88) Trents owned ships and one of them was the brigantine WILLIAM & MARY under the command of William Wrighton, which carried coal from Scotland and tobacco on its return voyage.

William Trent came to Philadelphia in 1682 and William Penn and James Logan were known to invest in Trent's business ventures. Logan at one time gently teased Penn in a letter about such investments, saying that Trent was beginning to believe Penn was causing him to lose money and run into bad luck. Penn was Governor and Proprietor of Pennsylvania.

William Trent bought the "most elegant mansion in Philadelphia" in 1703 and served in the Governor's Council, Assembly, as a Supreme Judge and was a member of the Church of England. In 1714 he bought land across the river in New Jersey now known as Trenton, capital of the state, and served in the Assembly there and as a judge and a colonel and as the first Chief-Justice of N.J. until his death in 1724 from a "Fitt of the Apoplexy". (N.J. Archives 11:88-89)

Son John died in 1757. Son Maurice, who had married James Sandilands' (Sanderlands) daughter Mary, died in 1730. Son James died in 1734; all died in N.J. James Trent was called "one of Philadelphia's most eminent merchants". While their deaths were thought to have been from natural causes or "common distempers", events of 1738 raised doubts.

Two Negro slaves who were servants of Trents were overheard encouraging another to poison his master. They claimed to have caused the deaths of their master William Trent and two of his sons and of his partner Thomas Lambert and two of his wives. One servant was found to have arsenic and a plant root on his person, and all three were hanged. (ANNALS OF PHILA., J. F. Watson, 1843 1:164; N.J.A. 11:524).

Maurice Trent had brought boys whom their buyers then took before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Chester County, Pa. on October 3rd, 1693 to have their ages and terms of indenture determined. All were to be free at the age of twenty-one. The spelling of their names was subject to the ability and ear of the recording clerk. Listed that day were: Alexander Ross, Daniel MackDaniel, James Hercules, George Leacy, Alex Mecany, Magnis Simson, James Canide and James Driver.

Before the court held in 9th month 1695 Maurice Trent had transported: Andrew Fraisor, James Johnson, Henry Nickols, Robert Flatt, John Mackell fray, John Robbinson.

On 7th month 14th 1697 some thirty children came before the Chester Court. Four were girls and of these one was Mary Royle who with John Williamson had been bought by Caleb Pusey, a Quaker miller. Years later her son said that his mother had been born in Scotland, and when about twelve to fourteen years of age she was, with many others, forcibly taken, carried on board a ship and sold in Pennsylvania.

On 21st July, 1697 James Trent sold five "Scotch boys" to men of Burlington County, N.J., where they were taken before that court to have their ages and terms of service established. They were: Daniel Camrone, George Douglass, George Slaiter, John Young and James Haddyard.

On 14th December, 1697 thirteen children came before the Chester Court with their terms of service reckoned from the 7th month, which must have been the date of their arrival and sale. At that same court Alexander MicKener had his term extended because he had run away from his master and tried to kill himself. Alexander Macleene's master re-assigned this "Scotch lad" to a man in New Castle, Delaware.

Because Ross, an Alexander Stewart, and Royle converted to Quakerism while living in the Pusey household, their later lives can be traced through Quaker records. Nothing more is known about their origins or circumstances, but this writer would be most grateful to hear from anyone who may know of Trent owned vessels and trade routes, or can speculate from the names grouped together in the court records given here where these children, especially Mary Royle (Roile, Ryall, Royale etc.) may have been living when forcibly carried off.

This is a list of children who were brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions held in Chester, Pennsylvania on 14th of 7th month, 1697. Their buyers brought them before the court which decided their approximate age and term of service. Although the children's origins are unknown, several of them were imported from Scotland by the merchants "Mauris" and James Trent, whose father was William Trent of Inverness, Scotland. Servants were set free at twenty-one years of age. Longer term applied if servant was taught to read and write.

Name of Servant	Age	Term of Service
Daniell Cormutt	12 years	9 years
James Bruiss	11	10
Adam Beakly or Beatty	13	8
Peter Hood	10	11
John Sleder	12	9
John MacKlene or Mackle	13	8
Hugh Woolson	12	9
Hugh Reese	11	10
William Sunkly or Huntley	11	10
George Pruiss	11	10
George Greeve or Greene	13	8
John Martin	11	10
George Robertson	16	5
Robert Jack	13	8
Thomas Taylor	11	10
Mary Finley of Sinkler	13	8
John Williamson	16	5
Mary Royle *	(no age given)	5
Margaret Conner	( " " " )	5
John Robinson		5
James Mastertowne	14	7

Emmole or Emmald Doell	--	5
Allixander Moore	--	5
George Linn	11	10
Robert Merscer or Merseer	--	5
John Steller of Scotter	--	6
Magnis Taite	--	5 or 6
John Slaiter	12	9
Andrew Lewis	11	10 or 11
Alexander Nickles or Nisklor	11	10 or 11

At Court held 14th day of December, 1698: Terms starting 14th of 7th mo. 1697.

John Maston or Matson	--	8
John Freezer	--	8
Jenneth Hooseek or Hauseek (has been sick)	--	5
Isabella Duglas (has been sick)	--	5
Robert Gibb or Gelb	--	11
Alexander Freezell	--	6½ or 7
George Clauston or Bloustown	--	7½ or 8
Robert Scott	--	5
John Hughin or Hughes	--	5½ or 6
John Greenwater	--	7½ or 8
John Davidson	11	10
Elizabeth Trotten or Trotter	--	5
Barbara Thomspson	--	5

At Court held 5th day of 8th month, 1697 with terms of service from 7th month. Chester Co., Pa.

Daniell MacKintoes	--	10 or 11
William Clowney	--	10 or 11
Margaret Mongey	11	10
William Macdaniell	16	5 or 5½
Alexander Mickense or MicKener (He had run away from his master and attempted to kill himself. If he behaved, an extra 8 months was added to his term set at an earlier court, but if he did not behave, an extra 10 months was added.)		
Elizabeth Allen	--	5
Alexander Stewart *	--	7 or 8
Ann Bean	--	5
Thomas Harper or Hope	--	5 or 5¾
Andrew Norvill or Morrill	15	6 or 6½
John Robinson	--	10 or 11
Robert Sinkler	--	5 or 6
William Mauroe	--	9

"Barbara Thomson's master having been at great charge for her cure, the Court orders 2 years added to her time."

Alexander Macleene's master reassigned that "Scotch lad" to another master in New Castle, Del. for the remainder of his time. Apparently his term had been set at an earlier Court session which does not appear in this book.

Having one's term lengthened would not seem to be a great incentive to read and write, but being educated would open more doors for a man after his service was finished and that could be an incentive.

Because these children appeared before this particular court does not mean they all arrived on the same ship at the same time. This happens to be when the court met following their arrival, which could have been after the previous court had met some months before.

Spelling of names was left to the ear and ability of the clerk and may have reflected regional accents too; so there was great variety. A name spelled Hughin might actually have been Ewing or Ewan.

On 21st of 7th mo. 1697 a George Slaiter aged about 12 years was sold to a Burlington County, N.J. man and given 9 years to serve. He was from Scotland and one wonders if he might have been a brother to the John Slaiter found on the Chester Co., Pa. list?

These are the names of other children brought before the Chester Court in 1696. Origins not given. Some of the surnames are similar to those of the Trent imported children.

Saundy Hunter	to serve 5 years
Jeane Gorden	" " 5 "
William Johnstowne	" " 6 "
George Robinson	" " 5 "
Thomas Robinson	" " 8 "
Thomas Bullen	" " 7 "
Margaret Chambers	" " 5½ "
William Bruise	" " 8 " (Could this be Bruce?)

Bucks Co. Court Records (Bucks Co. Pa. is just across the Delaware River from Burlington Co., N.J.)

9th mo. 1697. These boys were brought before the court to have their terms of service and ages determined. (They had probably been of the same Scottish shipload as the boys sold by James Trent in Burl. Co. and Mary Royal/Rial&Riale.)

Neel Grant	aged 13 years
John Duncan	" 13 years

Scottish boys sold in Burlington County, New Jersey by James Trent 21st July, 1697 and appearing in court records of the next month.

Name of Servant	Age	Term of Service
Daniel Camrone	12	9
George Douglass	12	9
George Slaiter	12	9
John Young	12	9
James Haddyard	12	9

Children imported by Maurice Trent and brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions, Chester Co., Pa. October 3rd, 1693.



Alexander Ross *	11	10
Daniel MackDaniel	14	7
James Hercules	13	8
George Leacy	12	9
Alexander Mecany	14	7
Magnis Simson	11	9
James Canide	14	7
James Driver	14	7

Maurice Trent imported boys before the court of 9th mo. 1695, Chester.

Andrew Fraisor	16	5
James Johnson	16	5
Henry Nickols	13	8
Robert Flatt	13	8
John Mackell fray	16	5
John Robinson		7½ years

NOTE: Maurice Trent married Mary Sandilands, who was the daughter of James Sandilands of Scotland. James Sandilands had been a soldier in 1668 when he came to Pennsylvania and died 1692.

New Jersey Archives: Will Abstracts

George Scott of Pitlochry, Scotland was on board the "Henry and Frances" of New Castle bound for East Jersey. He left everything to his daughter Euphram Scott and her son James Scott was to inherit all property in Scotland. Legacy to Mrs. Euphram Rig. James Dundas brother to Laird of Arnastown, Robert McClelland of Bellmackachan, James Rainy mariner and John Johnstone druggist to be daughter's advisors. Witnesses: Richard Hutton capt. of ship, Rev. Archibald Riddell, John Johnston, James Armour merchant and John Frasier writer of will. Oct. 1685. (NJA 23:408)

Scotsman Andrew Hamilton was governor of N. J. in 1696.

Patrick Robinson, a Scotsman, defended the Scotch traders (Trents) when the New Castle brigantine Wm. & Mary was seized in August 1694. It had cleared the port of Philadelphia bound for England, but went straight to Scotland. (NJA 11:121)

Duncan Campbell was in the pillory in 1731 for counterfeiting and passing pistols in Monmouth Co., N.J. (NJA 11:246)

\* These are known to have converted to Quakerism and their subsequent history can be traced through Quaker records.

Mary Ann Nicholson

## THE EYES OF SIVA IN MORNINGSIDE

In 1906 an unnamed writer in the Weekly Scotsman wrote stories of Dalry and Morningside. In March his sixth article was 'the Plewlands Panic' or 'the eyes of Siva.' It is a splendid story; the only thing to decide about it is whether it is true or not. Mr. Charles Smith in his excellent book about our south side thinks it must be true. I am inclined to think that the writer perhaps meant to get it published a little later, on April 1st.

Let us see if you readers can help to credit or discredit it.

Here is the story, not nearly so well told as in the Scotsman. A wealthy East India merchant named Thomas Sieviewright, after forty years in the east, came home and bought the house on Plewlands which was called Meggatland. His wife was a Gordon and her family lived nearby. The Gordons had a boy called Tom and the Sieviewrights had a girl, with an eastern type of loveliness, called Mary. Tom's father was a goldsmith but Tom became an Advocate; they lived at the father's shop at the head of Bank Close. Tom fell in love with Mary, but as a result of the murder of Mr. Sieviewright on 21st October 1743, he was arrested as suspect of the crime. He refused to tell anyone anything but witnesses had heard him quarrelling with Mr. Sieviewright on the night of the murder. The Procurator Fiscal by the name of Maxwell was a friend of the Gordons and pressed Tom to give his version of the affair but he would not. Mrs. Sieviewright had heard the quarrel, and Tom saying, 'I would have killed anyone a week ago who dared to say that,' During the inquiry Tom and Mary had a whispered conversation; he wanted to know why she was in the passage that night; her father had seen her. She denied this.

Next day Mrs. Sieviewright was murdered also with a dagger. The very next day Mary was stabbed, but the dagger caught on her 'stomacher' and she was saved. Tom was in custody by the time of this attempt. Now came the Plewlands panic and people ran away from the area. The Procurator Fiscal was so puzzled that he consulted two famous detectives, the 'King's messengers', the Williamsons. All Mary could be persuaded to say about her assailant was 'the eyes of Siva, the eyes of Siva.'

The trial went on; Robert Dundas appeared for Tom Gordon. When Tom heard, belatedly in the Tolbooth, that Mary had been attacked, he exclaimed,

'Then that black-hearted Hindu has murdered her after winning her love.' Dundas pumped him for more information and at last Tom told him to get hold of one of the maids at the Sieviewright house, called Nancy Joyce. But she had fled and the trial went on. Tom was found guilty and sentenced to death. However the detective Williamson found Nancy in the south of England and she was brought up in a dying condition to Edinburgh.

She told them that her master had stolen some diamonds which were the eyes of the Goddess Siva in a temple at Burdwan in Bengal. When he went home with them an Indian priest had followed him by the name of Kharul Hankya. He had pretended to be in love with this girl and through her found his way into the house of the Sieviewrights. She put on Mary's cloak and let him in at night so that he could look for the diamonds. But Mr. Sieviewright was still not in bed and the Indian had killed him with a dagger. Then the wife and then the daughter got involved. Thinking the girl was Mary and that she had fallen in love with the Hindu, Tom felt he must defend her, even to his death. The girl Nancy had in the meantime found the diamonds and had gone off with the priest

and wanted him to marry her. He then stabbed her too, but left her sufficiently alive to make this convenient confession.

We need hardly add that Tom and Mary were married and for good measure he was offered a place on the Bench but refused it. The story is said to be found in 'the Gordon papers.'

Why should one doubt such a good story? Well, the India Office knows nothing of a Company servant called Sieviewright; and I was District Magistrate of Burdwan for two years and I never heard anything about such a robbery. These are not irrefutable arguments as the India Office records of Bengal are very faulty, the young Writers being deplorably careless with them. However, most of the names of leading company servants would be known, and if Sieviewright was forty years in service, one might expect his name to be on some list. As regards my not having heard about the incident, I would say that most things were being raked up against the British in those latter days, and if there had been such a story, I'm sure some kind Indian would have produced it. But there is an inherent improbability. Burdwan was not part of our territory in those days; it was not until after the battle of Plassey that we took over this district and that would be long after Sieviewright's time. It was, strange to say, another Scot who went there in 1760 or so; he was a Mr. Johnstone, who made a fortune of £300,000 it is said. But it would not be by gouging out the eyes of Sivas that he would have made it. There is actually rather a nice story still in the family about his fortune. When he first went there as a young fellow, the Rajah called him and said that he had had a dream in which Johnstone had given him half his fortune. The young man apparently paid up but a few years later he went to the Rajah and said he had had a dream in which the Rajah had given him half his fortune. The Rajah paid up.

Research in this country may still produce some facts about the Sieviewrights and the Gordons. There is a Sieviewright family in a very old Landed Gentry, but no mention is made of Thomas. Perhaps the family were ashamed of him. I have not been able to find out anything about an Advocate called Tom Gordon either. Was there a goldsmith of that name at the head of Bank Close? And does anyone know if Dundas took up such a case, or if there was a Procurator Fiscal called Maxwell or a King's Messenger called Williamson, who must have been the original Sherlock Holmes?

Then we might find out who wrote these articles. The Weekly Scotsman has of course disappeared and there is no one to ask about its contributors. Even the stronger Scotsman still in production does not feel inclined to keep anything about its departed sister paper, or for that matter its own old papers. I do hope something turns up. It is such a good story.

M. M. STUART

## **The Swankies of Arbroath and Auchmithie: an unusual local surname**

by

**Harry D. Watson**

It is probably true to say that the ancient fishing communities of Scotland — like their counterparts in other countries — are peculiarly conservative places, where distinctive customs, modes of dress and dialect speech have a habit of lingering on. This is, of course, much less true today than, say, a hundred years ago; but differences remain nevertheless between such places and their urban or rural equivalents. Until comparatively recently women played a large part in the fishing industry, which led to marrying within the community, as a girl from an urban or even rural farming background could hardly be expected to understand what would be required of her. Moreover, economic hardship may have encouraged the marriage of cousins and other more distant relatives, simply as a means of keeping the gear within the family. It is hardly surprising therefore that most fishing-villages display a very limited stock of surnames, which in turn leads to the adoption of nicknames or “tee-names” to distinguish between identically-named individuals. The busy fishing-port of Buckie, for instance, had at one time no fewer than 25 George Cowies !(1) Often one of the commonest names in a particular village turns out, on closer inspection, to be largely unknown elsewhere, which suggests that it may have originated in that very spot. This is the theme I want to take up in this article, with reference to the surname Swankie in Auchmithie and Arbroath.

Auchmithie, three-and-a-half miles north-east of Arbroath, was the model for “Musselcrag” in Sir Walter Scott’s novel *The Antiquary*, and is probably the oldest fishing-village in Angus.(2) At various times in the past, notably in 1705 and again in 1830, fishermen from Auchmithie moved to Arbroath, where they set up their own little community at the foot of the High Street. It needs to be said at this point that the subsequent (limited) spread of the name Swankie over the rest of the country may have been via Arbroath rather than by direct “emigration” from Auchmithie. According to the Third Statistical Account of Scotland (Angus), when the Auchmithie families moved to Arbroath in 1830, “. . . . Among the most common names were Swankie, Cargill and Smith.”(3) And later, on page 524:— “The Auchmithie families brought with them their own individual customs. The original family names — Cargill, Spink, Beattie, Swankie — remain to this day.” I take this to mean that the numerous Arbroath Swankies are descended from forbears born in Auchmithie, and have therefore confined my genealogical researches to the Auchmithie records.

A search through the census returns and old Parochial Registers of St. Vigean parish, which includes Auchmithie, soon reveals that the most characteristic local surnames have long been Cargill, Spink and Swankie. The first two, though not exactly common elsewhere, are in fact found from a fairly early date in other parts of Scotland, and figure in the standard textbooks on personal names. “Swankie”, though now also found outside Angus, is missed altogether not only by Black’s otherwise comprehensive *The Surnames of Scotland* but also by P. H. Reaney’s *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, which leads me to suspect that here we are dealing with a truly local name. The next step is to try and establish its meaning.

If we consult the Scottish National Dictionary, we find the following definition of Swankie prop.n. :— “A surname common among the fisher population of Arbroath and neighbourhood, poss. arising from swankie, s.v. Swank adj., orig. used as a nickname. Hence Swankie’s doo, —hen, a jocular local name for a sea-gull.” Swank and Swankie adj. are defined as “lithe, agile, fleet, strong”, or “smart, well-set-up, esp. of a young man”, and there is also Swankie noun, meaning “a sturdy active fellow”. The ultimate source of these words is the Old English adjective *swancor*, which means “bending easily”, or, by extension, “slender, slim, active and graceful in movement”. (4) Swankie does occur in Wright’s *English Dialect Dictionary*, but most of Wright’s quotations are Scots, his Northern English examples being excerpted in the main from dialect glossaries and word-lists.

At the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue, where we deal with the corpus of pre-1700 written Scots, we have not yet reached the letter S in print, but a quick look through our unedited material turned up some interesting early examples of the word *swankie*, several of which are also quoted in the Oxford English Dictionary. Earliest of all was the following, from *Colkelbie Sow*, a comic poem written probably circa 1490:—

A maistir swynhird swanky  
And hsi cousing copyn cull  
ffowll of bellis fulfull  
Led the dance and began.(5)

It is not clear whether *swanky* here is a proper name or simply an adjective qualifying *swynhird*, but evidently neither the swineherd nor his “cousing” were exactly lithe or slender !

In William Dunbar’s *The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy* the word is used again in an ironic, pejorative sense, as one would expect in this vituperative genre (the “flyting” was a type of poem in which two opponents tried to outdo each other in verbal, often obscene, abuse !):—

Commirwald crawdoun, na man comptis the ane kers:  
Sweir swappit swanky, swynkeper ay for swaittis.(6)

Dunbar alleges, in other words, that Kennedy is a hen-pecked coward, a lazy lout who would work at the lowest of occupations for mere small-beer. One wonders if Dunbar had *Colkelbie Sow* in mind here, so similar are the contexts. From internal evidence we know that Dunbar was familiar with the poem.(7)

In another poem by Dunbar, *In secret place this hindir nycht*, a couple of uncouth peasant lovers serve to mock the conventions of courtly love, and their love-talk parodies the high-flown language we expect in this type of poetry. Says the kitchen-maid to her ungainly lover:—

My sweit swanky, saif yow allane  
Na leid I luvit all this owk. (8)  
(i.e. I’ve loved no other man this week !).

My last poetic example is from the translation into Scots of Virgil’s *Aeneid* by Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, which we know to have been published in 1513. In

his Prologue to Book VIII, Douglas criticizes sturdy young vagabonds who are too lazy to learn an honest craft:—

Swengeouris and scurryvagis, swankeis and swanys  
Gevis na cur to cun craft, nor comptis for na cryme.(9)

Douglas was also acquainted with Colkelbie Sow, as we know from a reference to it in his *Palice of Honour*.(10)

Lastly, in a 17th century prose-work entitled *Memorialls of the Trubles in Scotland and in England 1624–1645* by the Aberdeen lawyer John Spalding, we find the word *swankie* being used for the first time unequivocally as a personal-name. Young Alexander Gordon was a page in the service of James Gordon of Letterfurie in Banffshire, and he rates four mentions in Volume I of Spalding's work. On page 65 he is "Alexander Gordoun alias Swankie"; on page 66 " . . . callit Swankie"; on page 71 " . . . Swankie, the Marques page", and on page 353 "Alexander Gordoun Suankie".(11) These entries refer to the years 1635–40. It would be rash to assume from this evidence that Alexander Gordon had assumed the surname *Swankie* by 1640, but it does look as if an original nickname (perhaps appropriate for a lively young page ?) or "tee-name" (cf. "Alexander Gordon of Bar, callit Pollsandie"; "James Gordoun callit Sutherland James", and "James Gordoun callit the sojour")(12) had eventually crystallized into at least a permanent epithet used to distinguish him from other individuals in his immediate environment.

If these citations from Older Scots — in particular the poetic examples — are taken as representative, then, it appears that the word *swankie*, without exactly losing its original literal "meaning", had by the late 15th century become part of that great repertoire of Scots words felt to be most suited to the more ribald literary genres. In modern English, of course, the word has purely pejorative connotations which, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, began to appear in the early 19th century. However, although the OED does not recognize any ironic nuances in the Dunbar and Douglas examples, it seems to me that the irony is implicit in these particular contexts.

So much for the possible meanings of *swankie*. Returning now to the actual records of St. Vigean's parish, I want to look at and comment on some of the earliest occurrences of the surname there. First of all, though, a word of caution. The St. Vigean's Parochial Registers, which commence in 1669, are extremely incomplete, and cannot be said to give anything like a comprehensive account of events in the parish. Babies are born, and thereafter disappear from the register; or an adult with a local name suddenly springs from the page fully-fledged, so to speak, although previous sections of the registers carry no mention of his birth. Genealogies are accordingly difficult to reconstruct with any degree of certainty, and we must always bear in mind that about two-thirds of the population did not avail themselves of the opportunity to have the significant events in their lives entered in the local parochial register.

In fact, the first occurrence of the name *Swankie* is in an entry for June 5th., 1730, when Helen *Swankie*, the daughter of David *Swankie* and Margaret *Cargil* (sic), was baptized. I can find no trace of David *Swankie*'s birth. In 1754 another David *Swankie* and his wife Isabel Young had twins named David and Isabel baptized. It is tempting to assume that the younger David *Swankie* was the son of the elder one, but I have no evidence of this. There were evidently other *Swankies* in the parish, for in 1770 a son, Robert, was born to John *Swankie* and his wife Helen *Cargill*.

In the 1780s, evidence for the existence of a large number of Swankies in Auchmithie begins to accumulate. The key year is 1787, when James Ayton and Jean Swankie had a daughter, Nicholas; John Spink and Janet Swankie had a son, James; and first John Swankie and Jean Swankie, then William Swankie and Margaret Lawson, were married. Two years later, Robert Watt and Helen Swankie had a daughter, Elizabeth. Thereafter, the records are full of Swankies, many of whom survived through to the period of civil registration.

Perhaps at this point I could digress to explain my personal interest in the Swankies which goes back (in a manner of speaking !) to December 20th., 1817, and the marriage of my great-great-great-grandparents David Spink (b. 1790) and Campbell Swankie (b. 1793). Their respective parents were John Spink and Janet Swankie, and William Swankie and Margaret Lawson. David and Campbell's son John Spink married Jessie Spink, the daughter of David Spink and Jessie Lawson (the surnames are somewhat repetitive !). John and Jessie's daughter Margaret subsequently married a Crail fisherman, James Peebles, and their son, also named James (b. 1880), was my maternal grandfather.

Incidentally, the complicated pattern of intermarriage between Spinks and Swankies deserves an article to itself. Apart from examples cited above, I could mention the marriage of James Spink and Isabel Swankie at St. Vigens in 1824, and of Peter Spink and Helen Swankie in 1863. In 1886, Peter Spink's niece Elizabeth Spink married Thomas Swankie at Auchmithie. My great-great-grandmother Jessie Spink's nephew George Spink married Margaret Swankie in 1885; George's brother John was married to Catherine Swankie in 1894; and their sister Elizabeth married William Swankie in 1896. These were the children of Jessie Spink's brother James. Another brother, Thomas, had a daughter named Elizabeth who in 1891 married another William Swankie. All these Spinks and Swankies lived in Auchmithie.

When did the Swankies begin to move outwards from Auchmithie and Arbroath to the rest of Scotland? To get at least a partial answer to this question, I consulted the Indexes of male deaths in Scotland between the years 1855 and 1910, looking specifically for male Swankies who had died outwith the "home" area. The results were as follows:—

#### ABERDEENSHIRE

Peterhead	1
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#### ANGUS

Barry	1
Dundee	5
Monifieth	1
Montrose	4

#### FIFE

Crail	5
St. Andrews	2
St. Monance	1

## PERTHSHIRE

Perth	1
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TOTAL
21

All of these deaths occurred in eastern counties of Scotland, and the preponderance of fishing-ports is quite striking. Moreover, where more than one death occurs in a particular village we often find that one family is involved. Three of the five deaths in Crail, for instance, are listed as entry nos. 8, 9, 10 in the Crail Deaths Register for 1892. The deaths in question are those of Robert Swankie (62) and his sons *William* (30) and *Isaac* (25), who were all lost when their fishing-boat capsized in the Firth of Forth, about two miles south of Crail harbour. Robert Swankie was the son of Robert Swankie and Jean Cargill, and the husband of Elizabeth Spink. Although the family lived in Crail there was still one son, Joseph, living in Auchmithie, from where he was summoned to make his mark on the death certificates.

What of the present day ? One way of working out the current distribution of the name Swankie in Scotland is, of course, to study the telephone directories. Caution must be exercised, however, for a fair amount of duplication of entries exists between different directories. Three of the St. Andrews Swankies listed in the Fife and Kinross directory, for example, are also in the directory for Tayside and North Fife; and one enterprising individual crops up in the Central Scotland, Clyde Valley and Glasgow Area directories ! The corrected figures, listed by old county-name and town or village, are as follows (the Arbroath figure should probably be adjusted downwards to allow for duplication of home and business premises):—

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Aberdeen	1
Lonmay	1
Peterhead	2

## ANGUS

Arbroath	41
Auchmithie	2
Broughty	
Ferry	1
Forfar	1

## AYRSHIRE

Kilmarnock	1
Kilwinning	1
Troon	4

## DUMBARTONSHIRE

Clydebank	1
Cumbernauld	1
Helensburgh	3



## FIFE

Anstruther	2
Inverkeithing	1
Limekilns	1
St. Andrews	5

## LANARKSHIRE

Bellshill	1
Glasgow	2
Motherwell	4

## PERTHSHIRE

Almondbank	1
Glencarse	1
Perth	2

## RENFREWSHIRE

Gourock	1
Port Glasgow	3

## STIRLING

Polmont	1
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The incidence of Swankies in central and western parts of the country is, I think, attributable to emigration from the east coast during the present century. The remarkably high figure for Arbroath — and this of course represents only telephone subscribers, not individuals — reminds us of the rapid growth of that burgh's fishing industry in the 19th century, at the expense of its smaller neighbour. By mid-century, Arbroath could boast of 69 fishermen compared to Auchmithie's 60. By 1880, the figures were 150 in Arbroath and 70 in Auchmithie.(13) "By degrees", in the words of the Third Statistical Account, "Arbroath became the chief fishing port in Angus." As for the Swankies, so numerous were they in the fishing quarter of the town that one writer could refer to the typical Arbroath fisherman as a "Tam Swankie".(14) It is all the more interesting, therefore, in an age characterized by social mobility and the fading-out of traditional industries — to say nothing of the unprecedented threat to the livelihoods of Scottish fishermen — to find so many descendants of the old Auchmithie fisherfolk still living where their ancestors lived, and carrying on a name which is as distinctively Scottish in its way, as Campbell, MacDonald, or any of the other instantly recognizable Scottish family names.

## REFERENCES

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5. Bannatyne MS. Vol. 4 (Edinburgh, 1930), p. 290, l. 295.
6. James Kinsley (ed.) *The Poems of William Dunbar* (Oxford, 1979), p. 81, l. 130.
7. Id., *Commentary*, p. 325, note 66.
8. Id., p. 41, l. 26.
9. David Coldwell (ed.) *Virgil's Aeneid, translated into Scottish Verse by Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld* (Edinburgh, 1959), Vol. 4, p. 119, l. 68.
10. Priscilla Bawcutt (ed.) *The Shorter Poems of Gavin Douglas* (Edinburgh, 1967), p. 109, l. 1712.
11. John Stuart (ed.) *Memorialls of the Troubles in Scotland and England 1624—1645, by John Spalding* (Aberdeen, 1850), Vol. 1.
12. Id., *Appendix*, p. 431.
13. See 2.
14. J. M. McBain *Arbroath: Past & Present* (Arbroath, 1887), p. 72.

I am indebted to Mr. Lawrence R. Burness, FRCS, FSA Scot. of Arbroath for information on the Spinks and Swankies in the nineteenth century.

## NOTE

I am willing to help any member requiring research in Ireland in return for research in Edinburgh — William Law, 7 Cidercourt Drive, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.

## NOTICE

### NEW ZEALAND GENEALOGY CONGRESS 1983

A Congress will be held in the University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand between 13th and 16th May, 1983 on the theme "Under the Southern Cross". All members are invited to participate. For details contact Mrs. Judy Shanks, PO Box 169, Cambridge, New Zealand.

## OBITUARY

### MATTHEW STIRLING, M.A., C.A.

The Council learned with deep regret of the death on 7th November, 1981, of Mr. Matthew Stirling, of 20 Westbourne Terrace, London. He joined the Scottish Genealogy Society in the spring of 1954, within a year of the foundation. Born at Kingston-upon-Hull, on 5th November, 1909, he was the son of Matthew Stirling, senr., a native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, who was Locomotive Superintendent of the Hull & Barnsley Railway from 1885 to 1923, and the grandson of Patrick Stirling, Locomotive Superintendent of the Glasgow & South-Western Railway from 1853 to 1866. They descended from a long line of Stirlings who possessed creative minds, including Michael Stirling, 1709-96, inventor of the rotary thrashing machine, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Stirling, 1790-1878, who patented the Stirling Air Engine, and in experiments he made with iron-smelting, anticipated the Siemens process in the manufacture of steel.

Mr. Stirling was educated at Stowe School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1934, with honours in classics. He became an accountant, having in 1933, while still at college, passed the examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. During his life Mr. Stirling's hobby was the genealogical history of the Stirlings, and he corresponded with branches of the family throughout the world. In 1935 he joined the Society of Genealogists, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1960. He donated books to both of these organisations. Mr. Stirling was moreover, a member of the Scottish History Society, the Stair Society and the Scottish Record Society.

In the course of his investigations, Mr. Stirling built up a valuable collection of Scottish and genealogical books. He appears to have died intestate, but relatives called upon to wind up his affairs have given effect to his desire that his library of antiquarian books be donated to the Scottish Genealogy Society, together with his manuscript collections and card indices of Stirlings and related families. These have been transported to Edinburgh, and are now in the Society's library at 9 Union Street. After the collection has been shelved and catalogued, members will have access to them. Some years ago, Mr. Stirling donated a number of books to the Society, and this generous gift fills a number of what were undesirable gaps in our holdings.

## REVIEW

**CENSUS INDEXES AND INDEXING** Edited by Jeremy Gibson and Colin Chapman pp 36 £1.20 post free from J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB, or from Federation of Family History Societies.

This booklet sets out briefly the history of Censuses, of the opposition to them and of the first British Census in 1800. Unfortunately the original returns of the first 4 decennial censuses were destroyed, so that the first available is in 1841 and the first detailed census is in 1851. Microfilms of those census returns are held by various libraries and societies, and the federation of Family History Societies has already published a pamphlet with a directory of such locally-held microcopies. A plea is made for helping with indexing these voluminous records and subsequent chapters contain details of how this can best be done and the mechanics of transcription. The efforts and successes of various Family History Societies constitute further chapters — some being an index of surnames only — and the booklet ends with a list of existing census indexes.

## REVIEW

**"A Coulthard"** — One family's 700 years of Border History — Alfred J. Coulthard — 300 pp — £20.00

This chronicle contains pedigrees of 200 families and includes 100 genealogical tables, mostly of families in Great Britain. Much of the material is taken from sources which have since been destroyed. Copies can be obtained from the compiler at Colescote Piddletrenthide, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 7QP.

## REVIEW

**Record Offices:** How to find them by Jeremy Gibson and Pamela Peskett pp — 40 — £1.20 post free from J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB or from Federation of Family History Societies.

If you want to find the Record Office in English Cities, this booklet will have a small plan showing where it is. There is on the back page even a plan of the East End of Princes Street, Edinburgh, showing where New Register House is situated. As a preface to the booklet is a page of "Do's and Don'ts" in using Record Offices, giving simple practical advice on the attitude you should adopt and the equipment with which you should be armed.

It ends with the wise piece of advice "Remember that archivists are only human".

379. WILKIE — James; linen manufacturer of Newburgh, Fifeshire. His first wife was Isabel PIRIE (m. 5th Jan. 1791) who died c. 1802. (Children James, b. 1796, William, b. 1798, Isabel, b. 1800). Second wife was Jean HUTTON (m. 1803, daughter of James Hutton (d. 1801) the village schoolmaster of Kettins, (Angus) and Christian COWPER his wife. James WILKIE probably died c. 1840. He was the first Pastor of the Scotch Baptist Church of Newburgh. Information about the date and place of his birth and any information about his forbears is sought by his gt-gt-grandson James Wood THIRSK of The Kilns, Lewis Close, Headington, OXFORD, OX3 8JD. (Tel. Oxford 67689)
380. FARQUHARSON — AUDEN William Charles Stewart Farquharson was a cabinet-maker in Dublin who died in 1898, aged 79. He, or perhaps his parents, supposedly went there from Scotland. His first wife, who died before 1857, was Maria Louisa Auden, who came from the Huguenot community in Dublin. Information welcomed on parentage or origins of either person.
381. MILLER — MILLER According to the death certificate of William Miller (a woollen manufacturer of Torbrex, Stirling) who died in 1858 aged 70 his parents were Andrew Miller and Helen Miller (maiden surname Miller). There are several people in the area named Andrew or Helen Miller but evidence would be welcome of a couple with these names, particularly if they can be shown to be William's parents.
382. JOHNSTON — SMITH John Johnston, weaver in Glasgow, and Marion Smith were irregularly married in July 1828 (Glasgow (North) Session minutes). This followed on objections being stated to their being regularly married on 6th July 1828. It is thought that this couple came from Dumfriesshire and this may explain their naming a daughter Annan. Evidence welcome as to such a move or any other background on this family.  
Correspondence, please, about these three families to Alastair G. Beattie, 18 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh EH9 1JG.
383. THOMSON — Thomas, tenant of the farm of Hynds of Lochore, Parish of Ballingry, 1871. Formerly resident of the Parish of Stow. Married Sarah Jeffrey, re-married Jane Page 24th November, 1846. Eldest son John Thomson married Isabella Murdoch, daughter Isabella. Second wife Catherine Carr married Dunbar 23rd November, 1858. Children — Catherine, Sarah, Allison, Agnes, Thomas, James and Emma. Information requested by Miss H. Snedden, 9 Quarry Road, Speer's Point, N.S.W. Australia. 2284.
384. DAWSON — BANNERMAN John Dawson born Alva 1791 died at sea 1854. His son Charles Bowie Dawson b. 1823 at Alva arrived in Australia in 1849 on the "Lord George Bentinck" with his future wife: Ann(a) Bannerman b. 1830, Edinburgh. Information greatly appreciated by G. F. Dawson, 3 Adams Street, Georgetown, Tasmania, Australia, 7253.
385. BRAYALL — Mary Ann b. about 1813 (wife of Jacob Hanscom) emigrated to Canada in 1828 via the West Indies. Her father was a soldier in the Imperial Army. Any information welcome by Mrs. James Downs, 59 Lansdowne Street, Campbellton, N.B. Canada E3N 2L9.

386. DOWNS — Thomas (William) Downs b. Glasgow 1801—1803 emigrated to Canada c. 1825, married Mirion Thomson (probably born in Canada). Their fifth child James Souter Downs was born c. 1829. Was he named after the Rev. James Souter, Church of Scotland Minister, who came to Halifax, Canada, sailing on the Aberdeenshire on July 1st 1830. Any information welcome by Mrs. James Downs, 59 Lansdowne Street, Campbellton, N.B. Canada E3N 2L9.
387. IRVINE — CHEYNE Alexander Irvine and Jean (or Jane) Cheyne emigrated to Canada c. 1826-1828 possibly from Aberdeenshire. Her brother William Cheyne went too. The 1851 Canada Census gives "William Cheyne, Widower, 50 years of age. Date of entry 1822. Alexander Irvine born c. 1793 and Jane (Jean) Cheyne born c. 1801". Another Cheyne brother is said to have been a Standard Bearer at Waterloo, and a sister married a John Mowat who came to Canada after his wife's death with his son John. Information about the family desired by Mrs. James Downs, 59 Lansdowne Street, Campbellton, N.B. Canada E3N 2L9.
388. MITCHELL — Seek parents and descendants of Robert Mitchell, probably born in 1790's in Dundee or Alyth, Scotland. He married Charlotte Ogilvie and had son, John, 1815 in Dundee. Family tradition says Robert's mother was a McKenzie. He had a sister Margaret who stayed in Scotland, and a sister Isabell who went to the South Pacific. Shelley Kuther, Box 96, Craigmont, Idaho 83523.
389. OGILVIE — Charlotte Ogilvie married Robert Mitchell and had son John born 1815 in Dundee Scotland. Have found two Charlottes, both born 1790 in Dundee. One to Alexander Ogilvie and Elspet Fenton, other to Thomas Ogilvie and Janet Whitecross, which is Robert's wife? Shelley Kuther, Box 96, Craigmont, Idaho 83523.
390. PAYNE — My great-grandmother Camella McNee Payne, daughter of Leicester Payne and Elizabeth Maxwell Fruen Payne (m. 23/12/1869), was born on 13/9/1871. I wish to buy any records or photographs of them and their descendants Mark Barker, PO Box 366, Graaff Reinet 6280, South Africa.
391. The Scots Brigade in Holland — Being a descendant of John Robertson, born in Scotland in 1732, who served as a sergeant in the 2nd battalion of Major-General Gordon's Regiment, I would very much appreciate to learn:
- (a) What was the exact date and place of birth of John Robertson, who died in Rotterdam on January 22nd, 1805.
  - (b) Where and when did he marry Ann Dean.
  - (c) Where and when was Ann Dean born.
  - (d) Who were the parents of John Robertson and Ann Dean, and where and when did they live.
- Any help or suggestions will be highly appreciated. A. J. van Deijk, de Poortersstraat 21, 2597 CR THE HAGUE, the Netherlands.
392. ROSS — Whill (William?) Nicholas. Information sought regarding birthplace and antecedents of Whill Nicholas Ross of Portmahomach, Scotland (Joiner) b. lat 1700; m. c. 1814 Ann Stronach (b. ca. November 17th, 1790 — d. February 17th 1868 at Portmahomach). Had family of 10:— Alexander Ross d. at 18 mos; Margaret Ross was living in Portmahomach in 1868; Bell Ross d. at a few months; Bell Ross; Alexander Nicholas Ross/or Nicholas Alexander Ross, b. 1825 emigrated in

1851 to Canada (Cannington, Ontario): Jane Ross m. John Smillie, a tailor in Glasgow and emigrated to Toronto, Ontario in 1856; Williamina (called Willina) emigrated to Ontario with her brother in 1851 and m. William Ewart; Daniel Ross b. 1833 a joiner, emigrated to Canada (Cannington, Ontario) in 1858, m. Mary Bagshaw (my maternal grandparents); Ann Ross living in Portmahomach in 1868; Helen Ross, b. 1835 — d. 1848. William Ewart was first in the family to emigrate to Canada leaving a sister Mrs. Angus Urquhart. Lettters of 1849 through 1868 suggest Stronachs living at Bridge of Aldy. Mrs. Mary Anderson Finley, 263 Woodlea Cr., Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

393. BARTON — Charles Barton was born at Carfin, Scotland, and Esther Watson Barnett at Dundee, both between 1880 and 1895. They emigrated to the USA prior to 1914. Any information about their parentage would be welcome by LaDona Barton Copeland, 8240 Hanna Road, Dexter, Oregon, 97431 U.S.A.
394. WILKIE — FERNIE David Wilkie, farmer, married Mary Fernie. Lived Kinglassie Fife. Two sons, Andrew, born about 1817, and James, born 1834, migrated to Australia 1852 and 1853.
395. GILLIES — CAMERON John Gillies, born about 1796, farmer, married 1830 to Elizabeth Cameron, born 1803, daughter of Alexander Cameron and Ann McKenzie. Lived Lochcarron, Ross. Children: Alexander, Christine, Elizabeth, Flora, John and Ann. Family migrated to Australia in 1853. Any information regarding these families would be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Betty Jamieson, 24 Ross shire Road, West Newport, Victoria — 3015, Australia.
396. DAVID MARTIN antimony miner, died early 1800's Westerkirk; his brother William Martin, shepherd, 1771-1858 buried Eskdale; and sister c 1778-1860 who married Mr. Riddell, probably of Eskdale — are they children of William Martin 1725-1807 and Charlotte Grieve 1742-1811, both buried Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire? Where did the senior Martins come from?
397. WILLIAM WATT C 1817-1885, of Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire 1841 census, married within 2 years Jane daughter of Simon Anderson, Eskdale. Where and when were they married? William Watt born Dumfriesshire. Where? Who are parents?
398. WILLIAM McMILLAN Stranraer, Wigtownshire died prior to 1851 census, grandfather of U.S. Senator, James McMillan 1838-1902. Said to have been sea-captain living for a time in Russia. His widow, Elizabeth McMurray with son-in-law John Martin, Inch parish 1851. Where are William and Elizabeth buried? When did they die? Was he in fact a sea-captain in Russia.
399. PETER GRANT 1719-1776, buried Glenbuchat, Aberdeenshire, said by Henderson to be of five sons of the Laird of Tullochgorum, Cromdale. Who is the Laird? His son James probably died Coull parish c 1834. Where is he buried?  
John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, Ontario, Canada — M1W 2W7
400. ARNOT — CAMPBELL John Arnot (b. 1808-1809) and Janet Campbell (b. 1816-1818) were married 13th January, 1838, possibly at Dunfermline or Crossford in Fifeshire, Scotland. Their children were: Adam, Margaret married Archibald Morrice, John married Mary Nicol, Robert, Janet, William married Janet Moulds.

The names and any relevant information about the parents of John Arnot, and of Janet Campbell would be appreciated. Mrs. E. C. Arnot, 25 Montgomery Road, Regina, Sask, Canada S4S 5C5.

401. LOGAN Hugh Logan (b. c. 1874 in Scotland) living with Jeanie Walker (b. c. 1819 in Scotland) in Islington in 1851 with children Jeanie (b. Cripplegate 1848, d. 1858), Margaret (b. 1850 Islington and still alive 1878), Hugh (b. 1852 Islington married Elizabeth Rees 1874), Thomas (b. Islington 1854, d. 1884) and William (b. Islington 1856, m. Caroline Amelia Zettel, d. 1860). Where were Hugh and Jeanie born and who were their parents? Peter Logan, 1 Cheyham Gardens, Cheam, Surrey, SM2 7NH.
402. TRAILL John Traill and Helen Buchanan m. at Edinburgh 8th April 1724 and had seven children:— Jean (b. 1725); Janet (b. 1727); James (b. 1728); George (b. 1730); Margaret (b. 1732); James (b. 1734); Helen (b. 1735). John Traill was possibly related to the Rev. Robert Traill, minister at Elie and Greyfriars Churches between 1649 and 1662. Any information about John Traill welcomed by R. Drummond, 41 Miller Street, Boulder 6432, West Australia.
403. FORTUNE — George b. 1744, farmer, of Redpath, Longformacus; Alexander b. 1746, farmer of Godscroft, Abbey St. Bathans; and James b. 1747 feuar, Longformacus, believed to be brothers. Were they descended from Patrick Fortune c. 1590 of Dyshaugh. Any information welcome by Elizabeth A. Ford, Old Kennels Farm, Hensting Lane, Fisher's Pond, Nr. Eastleigh, Hants.
404. LITTLEJOHN — William b. Scotland, possibly Edinburgh area, approximately 1842-1843. Moved to Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire. Was Foundry foreman and m. Alice Brooks of Stockport, Cheshire. Any information about him or descendants of his brother and sister greatly appreciated by Jean M. Schonnberg, 7 Rothbury, North Avenue, 8th Street, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.
405. PATERSON — GILCHRIST — TURNER — Would like to correspond with Charles and Mary Paterson (living in Glasgow 1894). Children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paterson. They had the family bible of William Gilchrist and Margaret Hunter m. 2nd July, 1760. Rosetta S. McCormick, 1726 Arlin Pl., Apt. E, Fairborn, OHIO, 45324 USA.
406. KAY — Robert Kay, b. 1880-1887? in Glasgow, son of James Kay, Collier, and Elizabeth Notman, emigrated from Quarrier's Home to Canada, March 29th 1894. Did he have brother and a half-sister, Jeanne Watson? Did James Kay have any other descendants? Information appreciated by Mrs. Helen Bulch, Stella, Ontario, K0H 2S0
407. McQUEEN — Peter McQueen born c. 1848 and Alice Strathearn, b. c. 1853, were parents of Alice McQueen (b. 16th June 1888 and emigrated to Canada where she married Joseph Bulch). Peter's parents were Peter McQueen and Elizabeth Hamilton, and Alice's parents were John Strathearn and Jane Murdoch. Did Alice have any brothers or sisters? Information about the family welcomed by Mrs. Helen Bulch, Stella, Ontario, K0H 2S0, Canada.
408. FORRESTER — PURVES — Information sought about the families of Henry Forrester and Jane (Jeanie) Purves, possibly from Chirnside area Duns. Only



child known is Janet b. c. 1866, married 26th October, 1883 in Partick, Glasgow, James Hennan Renfrew and d. 10th December, 1927 at Port Glasgow. Witnesses to wedding were John Forrester (brother ?) and Agnes Munro. Any information appreciated by Mrs. Evelyn Carlson, 251 Sims Avenue, Victoria, BC, Canada V8Z 1K4.

409. RENFREW — HENNAN (HEENAN) — John b. c. 1839, married in 1859 Margaret Heenan of Ireland (b. c. 1839 and d. c. 1912 in Port Glasgow). He died in 1909 in Port Glasgow. Their only child was James Heenan b. c. 1862, married Janet Forrester in 1883 in Partick and had sixteen children. Any information welcome by Mrs. Evelyn Carlson, 251 Sims Avenue, Victoria, BC., Canada, V8Z 1K4.
410. LILLY — Charles James Lilly (b. Somerset 1845) married about 1869 Isabella Monaghan (b. in Scotland 1853). They had two daughters Charlotte Anne (b. St. Helens, Merseyside 1870) and Elizabeth (baptised at Sacred Heart Church St. Helens 1888). Any information welcome by C. Lee, 7 Waterdale Place, Sutton St. Helens, Merseyside WA9 3XN.
411. MARTIN — A Martin had a farm on the Moss Side below Dumfries from the late 1700's to his death in 1822. He had 2 sons, Thomas (who owned a quarry near Glasgow, and had one son) and John born 16th October, 1781. What were the names of the Farmer and his ancestors, Alex Martin, 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, R3T 2M4.
412. MASON — William Mason of Dumfries had 3 children, Jane (b. 1824) Esther and a son who emigrated to Canada in 1832 from Lochmaben. Any information appreciated by Alex Martin, 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man., R3T, 2M4, Canada.
413. RODDICK — Janet Roddick (1816-1879) of Annan Parish married James Martin at Cummertrees on 27th December, 1839. They came to Canada in August 1840. Who were Janet's parents and grandparents ? Alex Martin, 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man, Canada R3T 2M4.
414. JACKSON — THORBURN — John Jackson was a shepherd to Hope Johnstone of Raehills in the parish of Johnstone. His wife was a Thorburn related to Rev. Irving, a well-known preacher. They had a daughter Janet b. 1778. Any information appreciated by Alex Martin 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man, Canada, R3T 2M4.
415. SAUNDERS — John Saunders b. 1793, married Margaret Seaton 20th June, 1819 in parish of Blair Atholl. They lived at Blairgowrie till 1852, when they went to Canada. Who were their parents ? Alex Martin, 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man, R3T 2M4, Canada.
416. JEFFERY — JAFFREY or JAFFEREY — William Jaffrey and Isabella of Roxburghshire had three sons, James (b. 1813), Robert (b. 1817) and William (b. 1824). All the sons came to Canada in 1854, where Robert married Mary Cruthers, daughter of Peter Cruthers, about 1843 and had children, Isabella (b. 1844), Jessie (b. 1846), William (b. 1849) and Peter (b. 1853). Any information welcomed Alex Martin, 211-1 Snow Street, Winnipeg, Man, R3T 2M4, Canada.

417. GAIN – MacGAIN – Seek information about the surname or family in Scotland and/or Ireland. Howard Gaines Jr., 1497 John Clark Road, Dover, Delaware, 19901, USA.
418. MacQUEEN – Information needed about the family of Dugal MacQueen (believed from Moy) captured at Preston, England and transported in 1716. Howard Gaines Jr., 1497 John Clark Road, Dover, Delaware, 19901, USA.
419. GRAHAM – William Graham b. c. 1760 married Elizabeth Clark in 1788 in Maryland. William was the son of Mark Graham and Isabella Hamilton (daughter of Archibald Hamilton and grand-daughter of James Hamilton) and grandson of Archibald Graham. Archibald was the son of Arthur Graham who married Miss King, the sister of the Bishop of Dublin, and was himself the son of Arthur Graham (brother of James, Earl of Montrose) who married Miss Lennox. Confirmation of this information is wished by Gayle Graham Crawford, 445 Twenty Seventh Street, Manhattan Beach, California 90266, USA.
420. MacPHERSON – Alexander MacPherson, born 1816 in Skye, married Flora Ross, also born in Skye, and came to Prince Edward Island, Canada, probably about 1835-1840. May have had a brother named Lauchlin. Lauchlin or Laughlan seems to have been a family name, possibly Alexander's father's name. Any information on the family in Skye appreciated.
421. BORLAND – Andrew Borland married Christine Fulton c. 1880; daughter Mary born 3rd July 1883, possibly 3 other children. Mary born in Glasgow, but Andrew and Christine died c. 1890 and are buried in Dunoon. Any information on the Borland family of this area would be most appreciated. If there is a member living in Dunoon, if they are visiting the cemetery, possibly could they record the gravestones and send it to me, as the graves are still there? Mrs. Barbara MacPherson, Box 687, Nakusp, B.C., Canada, V0G 1R0.
422. ROB ROY MCGREGOR – Willing to exchange information on this subject, Mrs. Elaine Pera, 9219-208th Street RR5, Nangley British Columbia U3A 4P8, Canada.
423. BARR – John William married Mary Brown (b. c. 1838). Both born in Scotland. They had the following children – Thomas, James, Jeannie, George, Susan, Mary, John, Andrew, Minnie and Agnes. Thomas was born November 24th, 1872 at Hanniswood, West Calder, Scotland. He married Jane or Jeannie Graham Dec. 10th, 1897 at Hanniswood. She was born December, 25th 1871 in Hanniswood? They sailed from Glasgow for Canada in March 1907. Thomas Barr had about 7 years in medical school before deciding to come to Canada. They had children (some born in Scotland) – Allison Scott Barr (b. 1898), Mary Brown Barr (b. 1899), Jeannie Graham Barr (b. 1903), William Graham Barr (b. 1906), David Graham Barr (b. 1908), Christina Livingston Barr (b. 1910) and Thomas ..... Barr (b. 1912).
424. CUNNINGHAM – James married Margaret Ward; both were orphans with the same guardian. Perhaps her mother's maiden name was Mortimer. Argyle Campbell's on the maternal side of James family. James had no brothers or sisters. James and Margaret had the following children – Mary, Henry, William, David, John, James, Thomas and George. Thomas was born about 1830-40 and married Emily Ann Woodman (b. 19th July, 1841 at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada) December 29th, 1864 at Nanaimo B.C., Canada. Any information would be greatly appreciated by Mrs. Marilyn Cunningham, 11685 Morris Street, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 5C5, Canada.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.

2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the Members. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to those whose subscriptions are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the *Scottish Genealogist*, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

## SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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