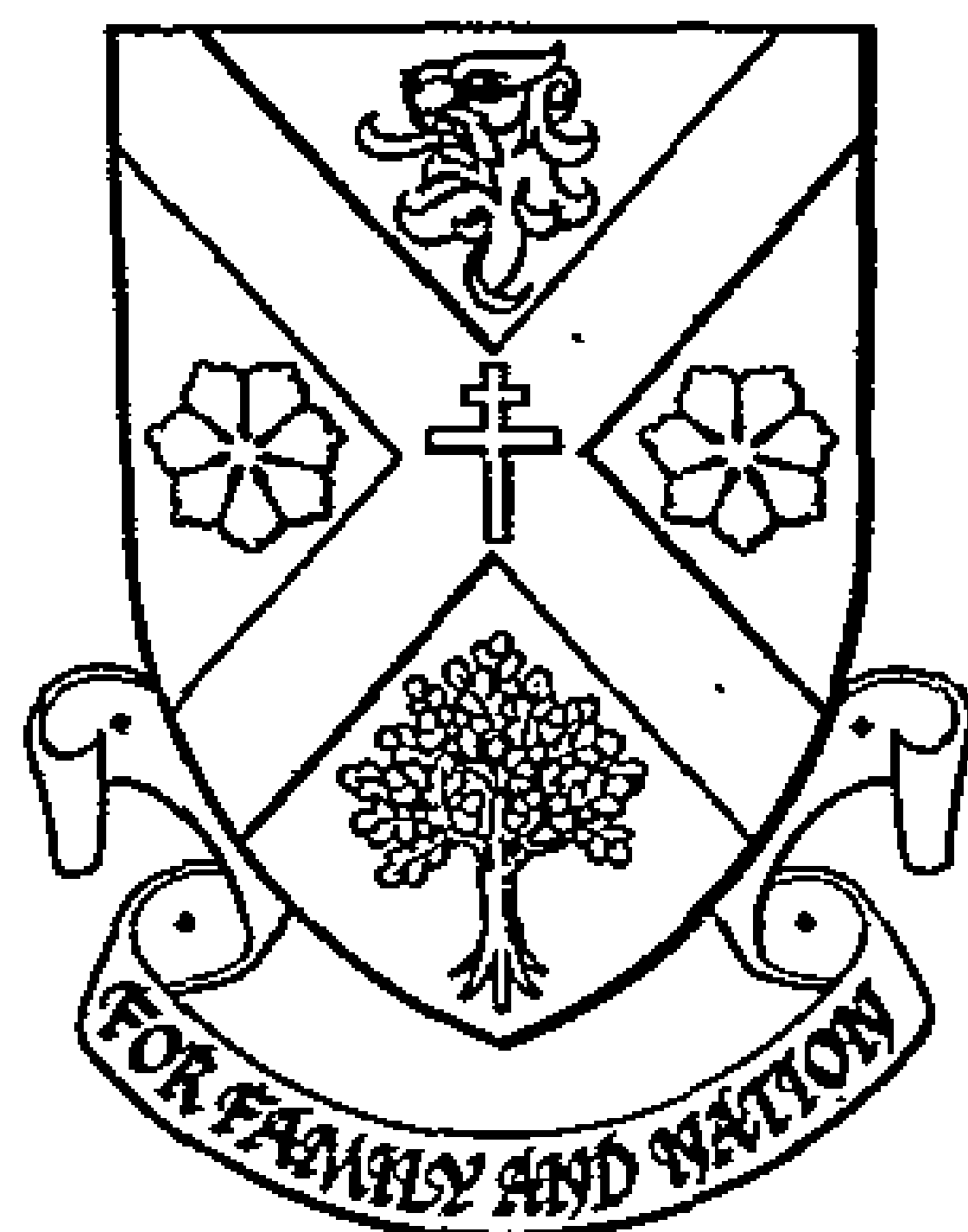


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
THE EARLY SCOTS AT MONTREAL By Col. Paul Phelps Hutchison	33
OBITUARY	41
REVIEWS, NOTES & NOTICES and REPLY TO QUERY	42
REPORT OF COUNCIL 1980-1981	49
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	52
Mr. Harry D. Watson's article on SIR JAMES SPENS OF WORMISTON as published in the Scottish Genealogist, Dec. 81, By Rear Admiral Vernon Donaldson	56
JOHN ANDERSONS WILL By J. M. Hall	59
MEGGETLAND AND THE SIVRIGHTS By A.S. Cowper	61
INDICES — PREROGATIVE COURT OF YORK, WILLS, ADMONS, etc. By Donald Whyte	62
QUERIES	64

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.

THE EARLY SCOTS AT MONTREAL

By Col. Paul Phelps Hutchison

During the French regime there were a few of Scottish descent here but they were exiled Scots who had become soldiers of the French monarchy. One recalls a French soldier like the Comte de Fraser or the eleventh governor of Montreal, Claude de Ramezay, whose Chateau still stands opposite Montreal's City Hall, perhaps partly because it was kept in such good condition by another Scot, William Grant, who purchased it in 1763. When, however, the Scots really descended upon Montreal was soon after the Conquest. Montreal capitulated on September 8th, 1760. Some of you may remember the story: how the plan was for three British armies to march against the city for a simultaneous attack, even if in those days there was no telegraph or wireless to co-ordinate the troop movements. One force under Sir Jeffery Amherst came in from the west; another under a Lowland Scot, General James Murray, came from Quebec City; and the third moved north from Lake Champlain. Amherst arrived first and settled his troops for the night in a field which is now the Cote des Neiges Reservoir. He planned to move the next morning down the gully between the two hills to attack the little city on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. But that night the French plenipotentiaries came out to negotiate for the surrender at the farmhouse, which later became known as "Capitulation Cottage". It was in the reservoir field and not, as many have thought, the bigger greystone house known as "Amherst House" further along Cote des Neiges. The latter at the end of the Victorian Era was owned by Lieut. —Colonel J.A.L. Strathy, who commanded our local regiment of Highlanders from 1893 to 1897; he knew the history of the district and gave his home the Amherst name.

When the capitulation was signed Amherst led his troops down the present Cote des Neiges into the city. With them were two battalions of The Royal Highland Regiment. This was the first occasion when the streets of Montreal reverberated to the Pipes and Drums of The Black Watch. Amherst became "Lord Amherst of Montreal" for his bloodless victory. Actually, the other two armies arrived almost immediately. With Murray were the Frasers and the Montgomerie Highlanders who, the previous year, had led the scaling of the Cliff at Wolfe's Cove and had performed so gallantly at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. On September 11th, 1760, three small armies paraded on the Place d'Armes at Montreal, among them four battalions of kilted Highlanders. Murray, the Elibank Scot, became the first military governor of Canada and was later often in trouble with his Scottish compatriots who flocked to Montreal as merchant adventurers and led a local agitation for representative government.

The Highland soldiers soon left Montreal but one wonders if their stories of the little French city on the St. Lawrence may not have influenced some of them and their relatives in Scotland to come to Canada. We know for example that one of Montreal's earliest doctors was a Daniel Robertson, a retired Lieutenant of the 42nd Black Watch. A Scottish merchant who came with the troops and stayed was Alexander Henry, who became a great explorer in the Indian trade. (Note how these Scottish names linger on in Montreal: in today's telephone book there are still columns and columns of Robertsons and Henrys). But immediately after the Conquest the earliest influx of traders to Montreal was from the American Colonies; only a few of them were Scots.

The real influx from Scotland came a very few years later. So many of those who then arrived in Montreal were inter-related and came from Highland clans long established

within a few miles of Lord President Duncan Forbes' estate at Culloden, that one wonders why they came. They were not poor emigrants from abroad. Many were well educated; some were not without independent means. But their families and clans had been out in the '45 fighting for Bonnie Prince Charlie and his defeat at the Battle of Culloden must have been a sore blow. These Scots had no love for the Sassénach, recalled the Ancient Alliance of Scotland and France, learned of a friendly French population in Canada from their kin who had been there with Amherst's and Murray's Highlanders and so they set off to renew their fortunes at Montreal. At least that is my personal theory. More came later in a further influx at the turn of the century, with stalwart sons whom they did not wish to have fighting for England during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. At Montreal they became merchants, fur traders, millers, shipowners, bankers and, in due course, builders of great railways.

At the time of the British Conquest, Montreal was a tiny city. Even forty years later, by 1800, its population was only some 8,000. Yet through the industry and vision of these first Scots the city soon became a business centre out of all proportion to its population and the most important fur trading spot in the world. The story of these Scottish fur traders is most romantic; one could wish that even today more emphasis might be given in our schools to its part in Canadian history. During the French regime there had been some trade from Canada with the Indians in the North West, while the Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay had also sought its furs in the north country. It was the early Scots at Montreal who in 1766 reopened the trade with the North West. The first who decided to penetrate west from Montreal, to the furthest limits of the French discoveries, was Thomas Curry, a Scot who set off with guides in four canoes as far as the Saskatchewan River, returning the next spring with his canoes filled with fine furs. James Finlay, another Scot, followed Curry as far as the last French settlement on the Saskatchewan. From there the Scottish fur traders of Montreal spread out over a vast and unknown territory in the North West. Their success led the Hudson's Bay Company (incidentally, most of its servants in the territory to the north were also Scots) to push down and west from the Bay.

Soon at Montreal there were several vigorous firms of these Scottish traders — Gregory & Co.; Todd & McGill; McTavish & Co.; and others. By 1780 ninety to a hundred of their canoes annually left Montreal, laden with goods to trade for furs with the Indians and the white trappers of the North West, each canoe-load worth £660 at Michillimackinac at the head of the Great Lakes. Quite outstanding men from Scotland led these firms. For example, Simon McTavish, son of a Fraser Highlander. He came to Montreal in 1774, was known as "The Marquis", married a French-Canadian, Marguerite Chaboillez, in 1793 and died in 1804 leaving a fortune of \$600,000. He had a substantial winter house near the waterfront on Jean Baptiste Street but, in summer, lived on his country estate, which stretched from the slopes of Mount Royal to the present Dorchester Boulevard. His nearest neighbour to the east was James McGill on his "Burnside" estate, which also stretched from the Mountain down to Dorchester Boulevard and which he left to found the college which bears his name. James McGill came to Montreal from Glasgow, one of three brothers (John and Andrew McGill were the others) and all of them were at Montreal by 1774. Their firm was Todd & McGill which, in 1769, formed a connection with another trio of brothers, Benjamin, Joseph and Thomas Frobisher. Benjamin Frobisher came to Montreal before 1765. "Beaver Hall" outside the city was

his home, halfway up the slope which is now Beaver Hall Hill. The Frobishers linked up later with McTavish and the firm became McTavish, Frobisher & Co. McTavish brought out his nephews from Scotland to assist him, William and Duncan McGillivray, who later succeeded him in charge of the firm. It was these nephews who erected the McTavish Monument at the head of the uncle's estate — on Pine Avenue just above McTavish Street named for Simon McTavish — near the castle on Mount Royal which McTavish was building when he died.

To avoid excessive competition in the fur trade of the North West these Montreal trading firms pooled their interests in 1782 to form the North West Company, among the partners being Todd, McGill, the Frobishers, Alexander Henry and, at their head, "The Old Lion of Montreal", Simon McTavish. When McTavish died his nephew, William McGillivray, succeeded to the leadership of the North West Co. Fort William on Lake Superior was named for him. His home was at the corner of the present Guy and Dorchester Streets and was called "St. Antoine House" or "Chateau St. Antoine". From this probably the suburb further west took its name, Cote St. Antoine, which today is the City of Westmount. Among the earliest residents of Cote St. Antoine were my curling cousins. In the days of the horse-cars they journeyed to the end of the line, at that same Guy and Dorchester corner, where their horse and buggy met them to drive on to their homes in the country, which were on what are now Kensington Avenue and nearby St. Catherine Street West.

The American Revolution seriously interfered with the western fur trade and, indeed, for nearly a year, Montreal was occupied by the American rebels. It was governed then from the Chateau de Ramezay by an American Commission consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. When the Americans withdrew, the fur trade from Montreal sprang to life again and soon reached an annual value of one million dollars. The furs were brought in to Montreal and Quebec, and over to England. Some, however, were bought here by an American competitor of the Montreal Scots, the German merchant John Jacob Astor of New York, who came frequently to Montreal, usually staying with Alexander Henry at his home on lower St. Urbain Street. Indeed, Astor had a Montreal warehouse of his own at Vaudreuil and St. Therese Streets. The partners of the North West Co. formed the famous Beaver Club in 1785 which met at Dillon's Inn on the Place d'Armes.

Fur traders of the North West Co., on their trading journeys, kept pushing further and further west into unknown country. Two of the outstanding explorers for the Company were Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser, two more Highlanders from near Culloden. Mackenzie came from Inverness in 1779 to join John Gregory's firm, which was then in competition with McTavish and the Frobishers. He was a clerk with the firm at Montreal for five years, then he went west as a servant of the North West Co. In 1789 he explored down the great river named for him, the longest river in North America; four years later he was the first man to reach the Pacific Ocean overland. In 1808 Simon Fraser extended the activities of the North West Co. west of the Rockies and explored in a bark canoe down another great river, named for him the Fraser. With Fraser was another Scot, John Stuart, who influenced his nephew, Donald Smith, to come to Canada, as a result of which young Smith later became Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

McTavish "the Marquis" and William McGillivray — he, too, had his nickname "the Lord of the North West" — ruled with a strong hand from Montreal and at the annual gatherings of the wintering partners of the North West Co. at Fort William. Some of the partners resented this and seceded in 1799 to form the XY Company. Competition between themselves cut into profits and, in 1804, Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his cousin, Roderick Mackenzie, were the leading spirits which led to the amalgamation of the two companies. An even greater threat to the fur trade in the North West soon came during the second decade of the 19th century. This resulted from the settlement grant bestowed in England upon the Earl of Selkirk. He was given a crown grant of land by the Red River in the present Manitoba, land which had been the domain of the Montreal merchants for a quarter of a century. Much rivalry ensued; fights and even bloodshed resulted between the two factions in the west; and the old Hudson's Bay Co., in which the noble Earl from Scotland was a large shareholder, began to compete strongly for the furs of the Indians. Profits dwindled to such an extent that the obvious answer was for the two great companies to join together. The union of the North West Co. with the Hudson's Bay Co. took place in 1821, with George Simpson as the first resident Governor in Canada of the united companies.

Simpson was another fascinating Scot of strong character who settled at Montreal and left his imprint on the city and, indeed, Canada as a whole. He, too, came from the Highlands near Culloden; in fact, he was a descendant in the fifth generation from Duncan Forbes of Culloden. Born in 1789, the son of George Simpson and an unknown mother, he was brought up by his clergyman grandfather, the Reverend Thomas Simpson, whose second wife was Isobel Mackenzie, a granddaughter of Lord President Forbes. Incidentally, this Scottish padre must have been quite a man — he had twenty children by his first wife and twelve by the Mackenzie!

After some business experience in London, young George Simpson came to Canada in 1820 as a local governor for the Hudson's Bay Company. For forty years as the Company's head in North America he ruled a vast domain which comprised fourteen of the present states of the American Union and all of the present Canada except for the Maritimes and a narrow strip along the St. Lawrence River. In his day, under his jurisdiction, there were one hundred and ten of the Company's forts, stretching across the Continent, down to Southern California and across the Pacific to the Philippine Islands and Siberia. During his governorship Simpson travelled 100,000 miles by canoe, sitting in state wearing his beaver top hat, with his personal piper, Colin Fraser, in Highland costume beside him, ready to pipe the Governor ashore and to his inspection of a fort. In alternate years Simpson travelled from Montreal his inner and his outer circle, the former north to Hudson's Bay and west to Fort Garry, the present-day Winnipeg; the latter even across the Pacific Ocean. He was the first man to journey overland right around the world. Sir George Simpson, as he became, was known as "The Little Emperor of the North", a fiery, short, imperious, red-haired Scot. At Montreal his home was at Lachine where there is now a convent and opposite the little fur post which still stands and from which the cavalcade of canoes annually left for the west via the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, French River to Sault Ste. Marie and the head of Lake Superior. Simpson's country home was the whole of Dorval Island but he also owned property on the side of Mount Royal, as a result of which we now have Simpson Street. He also built the terrace of greystone residences on the north side of Sherbrooke Street between McTavish and Peel

Streets, which he named "the Prince of Wales Terrace", in honour of the visit of that Heir to the Throne who became King Edward VII' (Other Scots who lived there for many years were Principal Sir William Peterson of McGill, Sir William Macdonald the tobacco millionaire and Robert Lindsay).

Sir George Simpson's closest friend was a son of the Chief of Clan McTavish, John George McTavish, one of the wintering partners of the North West Company who later became Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Lake of the Two Mountains. They met on the ship when Simpson came out in 1820. This McTavish was a doughty Scottish warrior. During the War of 1812 he crossed the continent by canoe flying the British Flag and captured John Jacob Astor's fur post, Astoria, on the Pacific Coast. It is intriguing to note how patriotic these Highland Jacobites became during that war, even if they and their families had come to Canada to avoid service in the English Army during the Napoleonic Period. Take, for example, the case of John Ogilvie who had a country estate near Capitulation Cottage. When the news of Nelson's death reached Montreal he and other local Scots were prominent on the committee which commissioned the Nelson Monument to be made in England and had it erected on Notre Dame Street close by the Chateau de Ramezay, the first public monument in the British Empire to the great fighting admiral. At the same time Ogilvie named his estate "Trafalgar" and erected a tower on it just west of the present Cote des Neiges. Each year he fired a cannon salute from the top of the tower on the anniversary of the sea battle. Because of this early Ogilvie estate we now have "Trafalgar Avenue". Today we refer to the hill and district west of Mount Royal as "Westmount" but on old plans and maps that hill is shown as "Mount Trafalgar".

Another Highland Scot who was a contemporary of Simpson's in the Hudson's Bay Company, but in a much more junior capacity, was the Donald Smith I have already mentioned. Smith came to Canada in 1837, serving for many years at various of the Company's posts in the north and west before he, too became Governor. His home in Montreal was on Dorchester Street West, near Atwater Avenue. For a lengthy period Donald Smith represented Montreal in Parliament; before he died he was a Peer of the Realm and Canada's High Commissioner in London.

It was undoubtedly these early Scots in the fur trade who put Montreal on the business map of the world. But as they prospered here others from Scotland joined them and also prospered in other branches of business which they started. One Montreal industry which has always fascinated me was that of flour milling. It, too, goes back to the earliest days of Montreal under the British flag. For nearly two centuries it has been closely identified with the name of Ogilvie. In 1800 Archibald Ogilvie, with his wife, Agnes Watson, and their three sons, came to Canada. The Watsons came to Montreal even earlier, in fact, during 1779, and I suspect must have had something to do with the milling of flour in the Old Country. In any event, in the early part of the 19th century Agnes Ogilvie's nephews, Robert and William Watson, were in turn Chief Flour Inspectors of the Port of Montreal. Robert Watson was assassinated by a wild Irishman in 1827; but his brother became one of the leading personalities of his time in Montreal. Archibald Ogilvie, after farming for a while, built a flour mill near Quebec in 1801, but it was his grandson, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, who was a real founder of the big milling industry of Canada. He, at 22 years of age, became the partner of his uncle, James Goudie (whose wife was an Ogilvie), in a flour mill at Montreal in the earlier years of the 19th century. I have been told this mill was the stone windmill at the Lachine end of the Lower Lach-

ine Road, remnants of which still stand near the old Lasalle House. In 1855 A. W. Ogilvie and his brother, John, formed A.W. Ogilvie & Co., a flour-milling partnership, adding another brother, the first William Watson Ogilvie, five years later. These firms built mills at Montreal and at Winnipeg, and garnered their wheat from the fast-growing prairies. When W. W. Ogilvie became the head of these flour-milling interests they were the greatest in the world under one man's control. His home "Rosemount" at the head of Simpson Street (it is now the Percy Walters Park) he bought from another outstanding Scot, Sir John Rose, Bart., the first second-in-command of our local Black Watch Regiment and Minister of Finance in the first Dominion government. After thirty years in Canada Rose returned to Britain and became an outstanding banker in the Anglo-American firm of Morton, Rose & Co.

My grandfather, Matthew Hutchison, succeeded the Watsons as Chief Flour Inspector of the Port of Montreal. The flour inspectorship was one of the top jobs at Montreal in those days, bringing to the inspector \$15,000 a year in fees, a no mean salary 100 years ago in the days of no income taxes. As a result, it became a government patronage appointment. When Sir John A. Macdonald's government fell as a result of the C.P.R. Scandal, Matthew Hutchison lost his lucrative appointment and he then joined his Ogilvie brothers-in-law in the new flour-milling partnership of Ogilvie & Hutchison, which built a mill at Goderich, Ontario, Matthew Hutchison moving there to run it. His home in Montreal had been at the top of Beaver Hall Hill (where the Dupont Building now stands), which was then in the country. It was there my father was born. The district attracted Matthew Hutchison, as it had his father, James Hutchison, before him. Matthew Hutchison was offered half of the present Dominion Square and the whole of the Windsor Hotel/Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Laurentian Hotel properties for \$500; he was inclined to buy. But he consulted A. W. Ogilvie who said to him: "Don't be a damn fool — the city will never grow out that far!" James Hutchison had come out to Montreal from Scotland in 1833 to farm near St. Laurent — that farm was sold for \$3,000; it was eventually bought by the C.N.R. for a million dollars. James Hutchison later had a farm which ran over Mount Royal to the east of the McTavish/McGill properties which accounts for the name of Hutchison Street.

As the furs from the North West accumulated in the warehouses at Montreal and Quebec; as the wheat from the Prairies and Upper Canada came to the mills of the Ogilvies at Winnipeg, Goderich and Montreal to be turned into flour; as other products were grown or manufactured in the Canadas, ships were needed to carry them overseas and to bring back needed goods manufactured abroad. One of the earliest Scots at Montreal to meet this need was James Miller — his sister was the wife of the previously mentioned James Hutchison. Immediately after the Napoleonic Period the sailing ships of James Miller & Co. were plying regularly between Montreal and Glasgow, and more vessels were being built in Canada by the firm. Miller was an important figure of the business world at Montreal, Chairman of the Committee of Trade which later became the Board of Trade, and holding other public offices. His home was just outside the City's walls, facing the Haymarket at the foot of Beaver Hall Hill; today his property is appropriately the headquarters of Canada Steamships on Victoria Square. There through the week Matthew Hutchison, as a boy, lived with his uncle Miller while attending Dr. Black's School. The Scottish laddies were not pampered in those days — at weekends young Matthew walked in and out to the family farm at St. Laurent.

One of Miller's sea captains was Alexander Allan. On one of his trips to Montreal he spoke to Mr. Miller about his son, Hugh, just finishing school in Scotland, and the skipper was advised to bring the lad out on his next voyage. Hugh Allan came in 1826 and soon settled down as a clerk in the shipping firm which had become Miller, Edmonstone & Co. Allan, before long, became its chief clerk. When Miller died in 1833 his estate was bought out by Edmonstone and young Allan. In due course Edmonstone, Allan & Co. became a partnership of Hugh Allan and his brother, Andrew; still later it was the Allan Steamships which eventually was such a substantial part of Canadian Pacific Steamships.

Hugh Allan prospered mightily, became Sir Hugh and built himself a baronial castle "Ravenscrag" on his property on the slopes of Mount Royal — that property had been part of the earlier Simon McTavish and James Hutchison lands. Sir Hugh, no doubt, was a ruthless old tycoon. He built a straight stonewall along the west side of his property, ignoring the fact that at the back was a semi-circular bit, part of a reserved section around the Simon McTavish Monument. The McTavish heirs, then living in the United States, learned of this encroachment, sued Sir Hugh and the latter was obliged to tear down part of his expensive wall which was replaced by a semi-circular wooden fence. It is curious what happens as the years go by. When Sir Hugh's son, Sir Montagu, gave "Ravenscrag" to The Royal Victoria Hospital as a memorial to his father, I was the lawyer who prepared the deed of donation. As it was about to be signed, I accompanied Sir Montagu Allan one Sunday Morning on his last tour of his family property. In one of the rooms was an oil painting of the sea captain grandfather, beside it another of their senior "partner", James Miller. In the grounds I pointed out the circular fence and told Sir Montagu its story which he had never known. Today "Ravenscrag" has forgotten its past glories of luxurious social gatherings and is the very modern Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry.

Another early need in the prosperous growing business world of the early Scots at Montreal was a banking facility. Here again the Scots led the way. In 1817 the Bank of Montreal was established, with many Scottish names amongst the incorporators: McTavish, McGillivray, Stewart, Leslie, MacKenzie, Macdougall, Paterson, James Miller and others. One of its outstanding early presidents was Peter McGill who became Mayor of Montreal, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Chairman of the first railway in Canada and goodness knows what else. McGill Street downtown is named for him, in spite of the fact that "McGill" was not his real name. He was actually Peter McCutcheon but changed his name when he became the heir of the Honourable John McGill of Toronto. One recalls so many of Scottish birth or descent who have directed Canada's oldest bank: Lord Mount Stephen; his cousin, Lord Strathcona; R.B. Angus; Sir George A. Drummond; Sir Edward Clouston; Sir Charles Gordon; and many others.

Still later, but much nearer our own time, came the two great railways, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. Again one sees many of these same Scots largely responsible for building these networks of rail lines across the Continent: George Simpson, J.G. McTavish and William Watson among the original incorporators of the G.T.R.; in the C.P.R. Donald Smith George Stephen, R.B. Angus, Duncan McIntyre and other local Scots.

When the Scots prospered in business it was natural that they should also be primarily responsible for setting up other local amenities of a social, religious, educational and public health character. It is not surprising, therefore, that their Royal Montreal Curling Club is the oldest on the Continent; that the Royal Montreal Golf Club also claims to be the oldest in North America; that the first Protestant Church in Montreal was the St. Gabriel's Church of these early Scots; that the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal goes back to 1834; that our great local university bears the name of its original benefactor, James McGill the fur trader; that the oldest Protestant English-speaking school for girls was founded as the Trafalgar Institute by a Donald Ross who had acquired part of the former Trafalgar-Ogilvie property and left it to start the school; that the oldest Highland Regiment of the British Commonwealth outside Scotland is our local Black Watch; and that so many Scottish names appear among the incorporators and down the years as benefactors, directors and officers of our two great local public hospitals, the Montreal General and The Royal Victoria. Truly we can agree with His Excellency the Governor-General in rendering tribute to the Scots of Montreal for what they have contributed in the development of this City and of Canada.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

General Services Administration

National Archives and Records Service Washington, DC 20408

As custodian of the records of the federal government deemed of permanent historical value, the National Archives generally does not provide research services, but makes records available to researchers and, when sufficient identifying information is given, provides photocopies of records for a fee. However, in the case of unindexed federal census records, when an individual is unable to provide the exact page upon which a family is enumerated, the National Archives will make a minimal search of up to seventy five pages for the 1790-1840 censuses and up to 150 pages for the 1850-1880 censuses. When the National Archives is unable to search for a family because the census returns are too numerous, the price is quoted for the microfilm roll(s) for the county in which the individual is interested so he can make the search himself. Most public or university libraries have microfilm-reading machines available for public use.

The National Archives has census records for 1790-1880 and a portion of the 1890 census records. GSA Form 7029 Order for Copies -- Census Records is available of census entries. The service is limited to processing only those requests made on forms.

Some federal population census schedules are also available for examination in the research rooms of the archives branches at federal records centres throughout the United States. Their holdings consist of microfilm copies of the censuses of 1850, 1880 and 1885, and federal population census schedules.

OBITUARY
DAVID CLEMENT CARGILL, F.S.G., F.S.A. Scot.

Members learned with regret of the death, which occurred suddenly at Edinburgh, on 30th March, of Mr. David C. Cargill, Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish Genealogy Society from 1962 to 1980. He was in his 82nd year.

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

After his retirement from the Royal Bank Mr. Cargill devoted time to genealogical studies, and became Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish Genealogy Society. He was admirably suited for the post, and during his seventeen years in office the Society increased its membership three-fold. When he retired on medical advice, he was elected an Honorary Vice-President of the Society, and at a subsequent function in the New Library of the Royal College of Physicians, was presented with a silver salver, suitably inscribed. On that occasion it was truly said of him that "no organisation could have wished for a more capable custodian of their funds."

Mr. Cargill contributed several articles to *The Scottish Genealogist* and involved himself in indexing the *Old Parochial Registers of Selkirkshire*, at New Register House, Edinburgh. He also compiled and edited two volumes of *Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions*, which were published by the Society. The London based Society of Genealogists, of which he was a member, honoured him by electing him a Fellow.

Ordained to the eldership of the Church of Scotland in the Robertson Memorial, Grange Parish Church, Edinburgh in 1932, Mr. Cargill continued in that office at Arbroath and subsequently in South Morningside Church, Edinburgh, where he was Church Treasurer for many years. Latterly he was a member of Dean Parish Church, Edinburgh. Twice married, first to Janet Ann Duff Gourlay (the mother of his children), and secondly, in 1975 to Helen Goodfellow or Fairgrieve, he is survived by his widow and by one daughter, two sons and four grandchildren, to all of whom much sympathy has been extended.

R E V I E W

The Making of Scottish Whisky — Michael Moss & John Hume
James and James — £18

This history of the Scotch Whisky Industry cannot be recommended too highly. Beautifully produced and well illustrated, it first describes in detail how whisky was and is made and then records the ups and downs of the industry. It ends with a list of distilleries, which will be of great assistance to those trying to trace the fate of a distillery once famous and now closed or to establish the source of their favourite tipple.

The Authors have assembled a most delightful set of photographs, reproduced earlier drawings and posters, and commissioned attractive line drawings. These are scattered through the text and make the reading easier going during the less absorbing story of changes in taxation, alterations in Export Laws and the competition between pot and patent stills.

All the statistics are here, but also the romance of the mash tun, filter and cask concealed in a turf covered hut in a remote part of the highlands. The amount of import duty on French wines even in the 18th century was relevant to the prosperity of the distillers, and the use of barley for the production of whisky at a time when thousands were dying of starvation would nowadays rouse the Temperance Movement to a white-heat of indignation. The argument used at that time for the reduction of the tax on spirits that "distillers at home save the expense of foreign spirits, raise a great revenue for the state and enable tenants to pay their rent", has a very modern ring to it.

The final chapter is headed with a rousing declaration of faith, "Even in its greatest markets whisky is still in its youth, while in certain still scarcely penetrated regions it is yet in its infancy". While the confident distillers lay down stock for projected sales 15 years hence, you will be buying a book which you will not readily lay down until you have finished reading it.

R E V I E W

Tracing Your Ancestors in the Record Office
By Jane Cox and Timothy Padfield.— 92pp H. M. S. O. £3.95

Major English public records are listed in this book, and the attention of searcher's is drawn to such unusual sources as the British Lying-in Hospital at Holborn, the "marriage shops" and the Fleet Registers.

Clearly printed and set out the book is most helpful to those looking for information in England. One is reminded of Apprenticeship Records, of Hearth Tax Returns and Land Tax Assessments, and other areas of search which do not spring readily to mind.

The last chapter on "Special Groups of People" tells the reader where the special information can be sought, whether it be from Regimental Records or Soldiers' Wills or about the Royal Irish Constabulary, or Deserters, emigrants or immigrants, Protestant non-conformists or bankrupts.

Altogether a useful reference book and an aide-memoire to where search can be directed when normal channels have led to nothing.

REVIEW

Hebridean Decade: Mull, Coll & Tiree, 1761–1771

By Nicholas Maclean Bristol. (Society for West Highland & Island Historical Research, £1.00) 36pp + genealogical tree.

The theme of this local history Society's fourth publication is the influences exerted by and on the network of interrelated lairds during a decade of vital importance for the future of the Hebrides. The record of these men, who have been criticised for deserting their people and their culture and becoming mere landlords in the southern mould, is considered in relation to their administrative, landowning, military, social and commercial activities. The author concludes that the tragedy of this island trio at least was not their natural leaders' desertion, but that so many were lost by bankruptcy or death 'when they were needed most to help temper the changes which were inevitable as the Hebrides moved into modern times'. For those concerned with family history the annotated list of local lairds, the tree illustrating their relationships, and extracts from unpublished letters, together with the interplay of traditional values in a bilingual society and the introduction of business methods of estate management, provide a lively background to a serious social and economic problem.

Copies of this booklet and any of its three predecessors — *The Founding of Tobermory* by Dr. Jean Munro, *Tiree Bards and their Bardachd* by Eric Cregeen and Donald W. Mackenzie, and *The Raising of the 79th Highlanders* by Loraine Maclean of Dochgarroch — can be obtained from the Society's Hon. Secretary c/o Breacachadh Castle, Isle of Coll, Argyll, PA78 6TB, price £1 each plus postage (30p).

REVIEW

A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions: Where to look for Wills. (Second Edition)
62pp £2.25 post free

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

This completely revised edition of a book first published in 1980 is a simplified guide to Probate Jurisdictions and their records, indicating where the Searcher should look for Wills and their associated records dated after the mid 16th Century. It is arranged according to counties as they existed before the Local Government reorganisation of 1974.

From 1858 copies of all English Wills and Letters of Administration can be found at Somerset House, but printed indices, and in some cases original Wills, are held locally in the District Registries. Before that date Probate was handled by Ecclesiastical Courts and the records are at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. County Record Offices also contain Probate Records and it is therefore very useful to have this Guide to direct one's steps to the appropriate office or archive.

While this booklet deals mainly with England and Wales there are brief notes on the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Scotland and Ireland.

R E V I E W

Murder Under Trust: The Topical MacBeth and Other Jacobean Matters
Dr. Arthur Melville Clark — Scottish Academic Press — £8.50

"Shakespeare treated the Scottish story in a Scottish setting as something of a special case requiring special treatment". From this realisation Dr. Melville Clark examined Shakespeare's play with particular care and deduced from it that Shakespeare had visited Scotland at a time when he was out of favour at Court, having offended the King.

He found considerable similarities between the story of MacBeth and the Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600 and believes that the play was specially written to appeal to James VI. He draws attention to the repeated allusions to the descent of the House of Stewart from Banquo, to the emphasis on legitimacy, and to the ideas of monarchy of which James would have approved. Reference to witchcraft and demonology, he thinks, were also introduced because of the known interest of James in these subjects — indeed he regarded himself as a witch doctor of no common order.

Echoes, too, he finds of clan feuds, and he points out the remarkable knowledge Shakespeare exhibits of Highland dress, Scottish legal phraseology and Scottish scenery. All this leads him to believe that the theme of the play was taken to portray the Scottish legal concept of "murder under trust", and to draw a parallel to the attempted murder under trust of King James — a parallel between an accomplished and a frustrated crime.

As when putting forward any conclusion Dr. Melville Clark has gone fully into every point, justified every argument with full references and is meticulous in adducing all evidence there is both for and against his contentions. He displays a wealth of learning and it is clear that a tremendous amount of research has gone into the work. The book is not only about Shakespeare's play, but about the social life of Scotland at the time. The chapter on "King James, the Players and the Clergy" is in itself of absorbing interest.

Sir,

May I comment on Mr. Kirkpatrick's remarks regarding the Queen's style "Elizabeth II"? He refers to her Majesty as "Queen of Scots", which is one of those historical inaccuracies about which he complains. She is neither Queen of Scots, nor Queen of England, but Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, etc. As such she is the first of the name. To have two Elizabeths in the U.K. would confuse historians and others, so it seems logical to call her the second; that is the second Elizabeth to rule any part of the United Kingdom. I submit that it would be equally logical if we ever had a King David, to call him David III; as an Englishman I would certainly not resent this, nor think it an insult to the honour of England. I have never believed that the numbering of sovereigns is for any other purpose than convenience, but if I am wrong perhaps we should revert to the nickname method of identification and call Her Majesty "Elizabeth of Windsor" and her predecessor "Elizabeth Gloriana"; it matters little.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant, J. P. B. Brooke-Little, Norroy and Ulster.

NOTES

Enquiries are sometimes made by members because they have not received their issue of the magazine on the due date. Because of circumstances and printing difficulties the magazine may not be sent until nearer the end of a month and members are asked to be patient.

SCOTTISH LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

Following the successful conference held at Newbattle Abbey in September, 1981, it is intended to organise two conferences each year at which speakers will talk on different aspects of Local History. There will also be films and entertainments, with an opportunity for general discussion.

The Spring conference will be held in different regions each year, while the two-day Autumn Conference will take place at Newbattle.

Fuller details of arrangements will be available later, but if anyone is interested in joining the conference, he or she should send the annual subscription of £2 (payable to Scottish Local History Conference) to Mrs. Hilary Kirkland, 16 Tantallon Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1NZ.

On page 10 of the March 1982 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* the plea re Census Indexes is from the Public Record Office in London and concerns England and Wales only. It has nothing to do with the Scottish scene.

HELP NEEDED FROM MEMBERS IN EDINBURGH AREA

The Society relies entirely on voluntary effort and the Council would like to hear from any member in the Edinburgh area prepared to offer assistance in running any of our services to members. Assistance is particularly sought for the Membership Secretary, in the Library and in the compilation of the Register of Members Interests. Anyone willing to help should contact the Secretary (or the Treasurer) please, indicating if they are available at any time (e.g. to help in the Library) or only at variable hours (e.g. for mainly postal work). Also please indicate if you are willing to help in any capacity or only with certain tasks.

A quarterly magazine on Irish, Scotch/Irish and Scottish Genealogy called "Gaelic Gleanings" has been started in Santa Ana, California. It would welcome articles or book reviews, and a contributor would receive in exchange a year's subscription to the magazine. Anyone interested should contact the publisher, Peggy Magee, 3721 S. Timber Street, Santa Ana, California 92707, U.S.A.

HAMERSKY AND ALLIED FAMILIES GAZETTE

One of the allied families is McIntosh, and the Gazette published in January is devoted to the names McIntosh, Smith and Glen(n). Interest derives from Daniel McIntosh, Snr., who emigrated to America in 1801, married Jane McCallie and had a son, Daniel Jr., who married Amelia Emily Land.

Anyone interested in researching the name McIntosh might contact the editor, Michael D. Hamersky, PO Box 5925, Buena Park, California 90622, U.S.A.

NOTICE

The Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents was formed in 1981 by a group of professional genealogists and record agents working personally in Scotland.

The principal aims of ASGRA are as follows:—

1. To inform the general public at home and abroad of the availability of experienced and qualified professional help in Scotland.
2. To make contact and maintain links with Libraries and Archives, and also with Associations and Societies concerned with local family history.
3. To promote and maintain a high standard of research among its members through business meetings, in-service lectures and newsletters.
4. To offer to prospective clients protection of their interests through the Association's strict Code of Practice.

At present there are 18 members with seven of that number not available for private commissions. A list can be obtained from the Society's Secretary.

SCOTTISH STRAYS

A Coastguard Index is being compiled by Eileen R. Stage of 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 5HB. She would welcome any coastguards found in census returns, births, deaths, marriages or directories. Her index already exceeds 4,000 entries.

Most census returns in England do not give the name of the actual town in Scotland as this was not compulsory. The coastguard records at the PRO Kew, however, usually list the birthplace, and contain quite a number of people born in Scotland.

MORMON TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY

A correspondent writes of the difficulty of consulting material in the Mormon Temple if one does not live in Utah and go personally to the Temple.

She knew what material she wanted to consult, but could only get a copy of it if it were not under copyright and she provided the title, author, page number or location on a microfilm or microfiche along with a cheque of 15c per page required.

NOTE

The Rix Family Alliance has been formed recently to promote research into the Rix surname. The President of the Alliance is Mr. Reg. Rix of 7 Mead Court, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham, Dorset, who will be only too pleased to hear from anyone researching Rix genealogy or who is interested in joining the Alliance.

PUBLICATION

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies publishes books, maps, and a family history book and also runs full time residential and correspondence courses leading to a diploma in genealogy. Anyone interested should contact the Registrar of the Institute at Northgate, Canterbury, Kent.

NOTE

BRANT COUNTY GENEALOGY GROUP

A genealogical group has been formed in Brant County, Ontario, which is affiliated with Ontario Genealogical Society. Membership fees are \$10 Canadian, for overseas members, and information can be obtained from Brant County Branch O.G.S. P. O. Box 2181, Brantford, Ontario, N3T 5Y6.

I would like to propose an exchange with any of your members searching for ancestors in Canada and being hampered by the high cost of professional researchers.

I would be willing to search Canadian records in particular those of the Province of Ontario and Glengarry County in exchange for someone searching Scottish records for me.

Glen W. McKenzie, Box 1767 Swan River, Manitoba, Canada R0L 1Z0

From (unpublished) notes compiled by M. Campbell from Knockbuy Estate Rent-books 1728—88. Knockbuy, now Minard, is on Loch Fyne near Inveraray; in the period covered, Upper Carran (also spelt Carron) formed part of the holding.

McKillip, McKilp; rarely McGilp

688 Duncan (McGilp)	1787—88; 22.12.87;	tenant, $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ of Achaghoyle; witness to note of a debt. ? see next.
689 John	1760—84 1762 1763 1764—66 1767 1768 12.3.85 1785—88	tenant of Corrachangrein, Shirdruim; credited with value of his work on building a march-dyke (boundary wall) along SW edge of estate; his father-in-law (not identified) brings cash for his rent; credited for dyking and "other work"; credited for work on road; takes an additional $\frac{1}{5}$ th of Brainport, and cr. for work by self and wife; new rental, Achanain enclosures; to build dykes, own house, barn and to blast rocks in arable ground — all for rent reductions; has two elder sons as co-tenants — ? one = 688, the other not identified.
690 John	1779	sub-tenant to John McFarlan (479a) in South Moninernich. Might just = the son unident. under 689 above; if so, presumably the eldest as he branches out on his own first ?

NOTE:

MacGilp does not appear in these Rolls except as a synonym for MacKillop.

"Finlay" does not appear either as a first or second name, apart from a note in 1728—9 when one Gilbert McCallum is given credit for "cloaths made to Finlay", i.e. for making clothes for — perhaps — a household manservant; who cannot be traced in any other entry.

As to Upper Carran, this was one of the moorland grazings used for summering beef-cattle — a major part of the estate business. The occupiers of these hill farms were often Bowmen (joint employees/partners in the enterprise) and were always selected for their reliability, as they were very much on their own and remote from any supervision.

Marion Campbell of Kilberry.

REPORT OF COUNCIL

1980–1981

OBITUARIES

We have to record with regret the deaths of several longstanding Members of the Society. Mrs. Rita E. Shiels died on 22nd April 1981. She had just retired as a member of Council after serving for 20 years. A full obituary was published in the September issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

The death occurred on 7th November, 1981, of Mr. Matthew Stirling, an original Member of the Society, who was aged 72, and had been severely crippled for some years. A graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an accountant by profession, Mr. Stirling had a lifelong interest in genealogical studies and had expressed the wish that his antiquarian books, genealogical manuscripts and card indices, be donated to the Scottish Genealogy Society. The Council gratefully acknowledge the generosity of his sister, Mrs. Jean Sanderson, and his cousin, Lt. Col. L. Stirling, in giving effect to this desire. Thanks are also due to our Chairman, Mr. Donald Whyte, who transported the books — some 500 volumes — from London to Edinburgh in a hired vehicle. When the books have been shelved and an index prepared, the collection will be available for study by Members. Mr. Stirling's relatives have expressed the hope that work on the surname be continued, and with this in view, Members who come across notices of births, deaths and marriages of Stirlings in newspapers and periodicals, are requested to forward copies to our Honorary Librarian.

On 11th December last, the Society lost another loyal Member, Mr. William Latto, FSA Scot., of 14 Nile Grove, Edinburgh. He had been our Honorary Auditor since 1977. Mr. Latto was interred at Mortonhall Crematorium, Edinburgh, and at the funeral the Council was represented by Mr. David C. Cargill, Hon. Vice-President, and by Mr. Robert M. Strathdee, Honorary Librarian.

MEETINGS

The ordinary Meetings of the Society were supplemented this year by the One-Day Conference held in May during the International Gathering, and by a meeting that same month to entertain a party of visitors on a genealogical tour of Britain from the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. At the latter Meeting, Mr. Whyte lectured on Scottish genealogy to help the visitors in their researches at New Register House.

Lectures given during the year comprised 'Military Historical Records and the Genealogist' by Mr. W. A. Thorburn; 'The Preservation of Photographs' by Mr. G. B. Quick; 'The Court of the Lord Lyon' by Mr. C. J. Burnett; 'Episcopalian Records' by the Rev. Bill Mounsey; and 'Papa Stour, Shetland: its Landowners — Norwegian and Scottish, 1299–1980' by Dr. Barbara Crawford. One Meeting was devoted to an 'Any Questions' session and at the Annual General Meeting, Mr. J.A. Watson spoke on 'Samplers' and Mr. D. C. Cargill related the history of his great-grandfather's snuff-box. All these Meetings were held at the Royal College of Physicians by courtesy of the President and Council; the December Meeting was held at the Scottish Record Office when Dr. J. Imrie gave an illustrated lecture on 'Scottish vernacular handwriting'.

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING 1981

1981 was the 'Year of the Scot' and a full programme of events was organised through the year and throughout Scotland. The last week in May was 'Capital Week' and the events were concentrated in Edinburgh. The Society, as it had done in 1977 at the previous Gathering, manned an information booth daily during the Week. The Heraldry Society was also represented at it. This time the booths were located in the Freemasons' Hall with other events in the Assembly Rooms, a block away, and many clan societies felt the organisers had made a mistake with this arrangement as attendances were poor. This was rarely a complaint at the Society's booth and the Council are grateful to those Members who helped to answer visitors' enquiries.

There was no doubt about the success of the Society's One-Day Conference held on Thursday, 28th May. Those participating included visitors from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand and the U.S.A. The theme was 'Family History in the Year of the Scot' and four lectures were given: 'Manuscript and Printed Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History' by Mr. D. Whyte; 'Clans of Scotland' by Mr. R. W. Munro; 'Scottish Titles' by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw and 'The Outer Hebrides: Emigration in the 19th Century' by Mr. W. M. Lawson. In the evening a 'Questions & Answers' session on genealogy was held with a panel of experts drawn from our Members. The Conference ended with a Cheese and Wine party.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INSTITUTE

Members of the International Genealogical Institute, Berkeley, California, under their Director, Mr. Philip S. Breck, Jr., came to Scotland at the end of April 1981, and visited various places in Edinburgh, including the National Library of Scotland, the Scottish Record Office, and the Lyon Office. Mr. Donald Whyte, our Chairman, who is a member of their faculty, delivered a course of lectures to the group on *Scottish Genealogical Studies*, at the Albany Hotel, Edinburgh, and accompanied the party to Culross, Stirling Castle, Bannockburn and Glasgow. At a farewell banquet held in the St. James Hotel, Edinburgh, the Society was represented by Mr. Whyte and Mrs. Kathleen Cory.

THE LIBRARY

In the year under review the Library at 9 Union Street has made steady progress and there has been a marked increase in the number of visitors coming to the premises. During the Summer many from Overseas found their way to Union Street, seeking assistance in their researches. It is gratifying to learn that the resources of the Library were able to provide information and value to these visitors.

There is no doubt that the Computer File Index has contributed materially to the increase in visitors and it has been consulted, more and more, as its presence in the Library has become known.

As in previous years, the number of books sent on loan to Members by post, continues to decrease, mainly because of the heavy postal charges.

The amount of correspondence received has increased and many queries are answered from sources which at one time would have been requested on loan.

New books and other material continue to be added to the stock of the Library. An outstanding feature has been the large number of lists of Monumental Inscriptions which have been presented during the year. Other donations were received and the Librarian

would express his grateful thanks for these gifts. He is always willing to receive family trees, books and any other material of a genealogical nature.

The Librarian is much indebted to those members of the Society who have provided a service during holidays and for their generous assistance within the Library itself.

FINANCE

The accounts this year have been divided (as they will continue to be in future) to show a general fund and a publishing fund. We hope this will help clarify the state of the Society's finances. Recurrent expenses such as library overheads, magazine printing, and administration are charged to the general fund which is financed from regular sources of income (mainly subscriptions and investment interest). The publishing fund, which is intended to be self-financing, will tend to fluctuate more: there will be significant expenditure when major publications are printed, funded by sales income over a period of years.

The general fund shows a small deficit for 1980-81 mainly as a result of generally rising costs though also, in part, because we rented extra library accommodation, towards the end of the year, and computerised our mailing list. With these additional costs, which will apply for a full year in 1981-82, and with costs continuing to rise it was necessary to raise the ordinary annual subscription to £6.50 for 1981-82. It is hoped that it will be possible to maintain this subscription for a further year. The apparently healthy balance in the publishing fund (despite a deficit in 1980-81) will be required in 1981-82 to enable the publication of a second volume of *Angus Monumental Inscriptions* which Miss Mitchell has near to completion. The main expenditure in 1980-81 was on diversification of the items available for sale — ties, badges, printed stationery — and these remain available.

DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

The *Dictionary* project was initiated at the beginning of the Society's history, and in 1972, a volume entitled *Dictionary of Emigrants to the USA*, compiled and edited by Mr. Donald Whyte, was published at Baltimore, Maryland. It has been long unobtainable, and a reprint was issued in 1981 by the Magna Carta Book Company, of 5502 Magnolia Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, 21215. The book is priced at \$22.50, and can be obtained from the publishers (postage extra) or from the Genealogical Publishing Company, 111 Water Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202.

At the time of our last AGM, Mr. Whyte had material ready for one volume of pre-1855 emigrants to Canada, but ran over the data required for a single volume. He has now completed 12,000 entries on cards, which with dependents not separately noticed, will embrace over 50,000 emigrants. This would be sufficient for two volumes, but he estimates it will take another year for revision. Mr. Whyte — who has carried on this section on his own account — will seek a publisher in Canada, and hopes to discuss the matter with several firms when he visits Guelph, Ontario, in May, to lecture at a seminar sponsored by the Ontario Genealogical Society.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

A further supplement to the *Register* appeared in the September 1981 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*. The compiler, Miss A. S. Cowper, reports an ever increasing volume

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1981

GENERAL FUND

Income	£	£
Subscriptions for 1980-81:		
Paid in Advance during 1979-80	733.88	
Paid during 1980-81	<u>5,733.66</u>	6,467.54
Arrears of Subscriptions		311.65
Bank Interest and Investment Income		472.18
Donations		39.65
Sundries		<u>19.95</u>
Total Income for year		<u>7,310.97</u>
Balance brought forward from 1979-80	3,367.70	
Less 1980-81 subs paid in advance	<u>733.88</u>	<u>2,633.82</u>
		<u><u>9,944.79</u></u>

Notes:

1. No entry is shown for tax recovered on covenants since the amount received was provided for in the 1979-80 accounts. In future such sums will be shown in the year of receipt.
2. The balance brought forward has been divided between the two funds as follows:
Publishing Fund — sufficient to meet expenses in first half of 1980-81 plus 20% of original estimate of cost of Angus MI's Vol. 2; General Fund — remainder.

PUBLISHING FUND

Income	£
Sales of Back Numbers of Scot. Genealogist	137.31
Sales of Register of Members' Interests	187.26
Sales of M.I. Lists	405.38
Sales of other publications	338.90
Sales of printed stationery, etc.	69.49
Sales of ties and badges	148.75
Payments towards postage and packing	<u>64.12</u>
Total Sales Income for year	1,351.21
Balance brought forward from 1979-80	<u>1,376.00</u>
	<u><u>2,727.21</u></u>

These accounts were partly audited by the late Mr. W. Latto. The audit has still to be completed.

Alastair G. Beattie, M.Sc.,
Hon Treasurer.
2 January 1982.

Expenditure	£	£
Printing of Scottish Genealogist	3,330.80	
Less 5% charged to Publishing Fund	<u>166.54</u>	3,164.26
Postages		1,540.55
Stationery		569.62
Typing, Duplicating and Mailing List		500.25
Lecture Expenses		90.00
Deficit on Conference		119.66
Subscriptions to other Societies		35.85
Library Premises: Rent & Rates	701.28	
Running Costs and Equipment	<u>490.60</u>	1,191.88
Books for Library		111.87
Insurance and Bank Charges		29.11
Total Expenditure for year		<u>7,353.05</u>
Balance at 30 September 1981		<u>2,591.74</u>
		<u><u>9,944.79</u></u>

Expenditure	£
Proportion of Scot. Genealogist printing relating to copies for sales as back numbers	166.54
Reproduction of back numbers of Scot. Genealogist	115.70
Preparation of M.I. Lists for sale	47.22
Cost of other publications for sale	211.62
Printed Stationery etc.	83.37
Ties and badges	737.60
Postage, packing and advertising relating to sales	<u>253.89</u>
Total Expenditure for year	1,615.94
Balance at 30 September 1981	<u>1,111.27</u>
	<u><u>2,727.21</u></u>

The balances at 30 September 1981 of the two funds together were made up as follows:

	£
Cash in hand and at bank	1,612.35
£1,000 Treasury loan 15½% 1998 at cost	1,017.56
£1,000 Treasury stock 10% 1992 at cost	955.00
£800 Exchequer stock 12¼% 1992 at cost	<u>813.10</u>
	4,398.01
Less subscriptions for 1981—82 paid in advance	<u>695.00</u>
	<u><u>3,703.01</u></u>

On the account of the death of the Society's auditor this year the audit of these accounts has been delayed, but is now in progress under a new auditor. Any change in the above account required by the auditor will be notified in The Scottish Genealogist.

of correspondence from Members who wish their research interests added to the *Register*. It has been decided to publish an annual supplement in future, which will be issued separately, and will contain a list of updated addresses of Members who are represented in the Register. We are very much indebted to Miss Cowper for her labours.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

During the year, Mr. D. R. Torrance completed his alphabetical list of Scottish graveyards for which transcriptions exist and this was published in the March 1981 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*. In the same issue, he included a list of libraries; societies and universities who hold one or more of the Society's published lists of pre-1855 inscriptions. These, apart from *Speyside*; volume I of *Angus* and *Isla Munda* are all out of print. Accordingly, a questionnaire was circulated to assess for which reprints there might be a demand and this is under review. Meanwhile, Miss Alison Mitchell, to whom the Society is greatly indebted, has completed the preparation of volume II of *Angus*. This is now ready for the printer and should be published later in 1982.

Assistance with the recording of inscriptions in graveyards not yet surveyed has been promised by members of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes. Copies of inscriptions of graveyards at St. John's, Ballachulish, Keil Chapel in Appin and Kinlochlaich, Appin, will shortly become available for purchase. Work is proceeding in various areas and anyone who wishes to do some recording is advised to write to Mr. Torrance first to avoid duplication.

The attention of Council was drawn during the year to the destruction or threatened destruction of tombstones in Morningside and Dalry Cemeteries in Edinburgh and at St. Andrew's Churchyard in North Berwick. Representations were made and, as a result, the Council were assured that no more stones would be moved at Morningside, that the inscriptions would be recorded if any had to be moved at Dalry and that the stones at North Berwick were to be re-sited.

ADULT EVENING CLASSES

Evening classes covering genealogy and family history have again been held during the winter months at Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy and Linlithgow, the instructors being respectively Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood, Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn and Mr. Donald Whyte. Mrs. Bigwood's classes, held under the auspices of the University of Edinburgh Extra-Mural Department, were conducted in the David Hume Tower. The classes taught by Mrs. Pitcairn were organised by Fife Regional Council. Those taken at Linlithgow Academy by Mr. Whyte (two sessions) were sponsored by the Lothian Regional Council. Some of the students at the classes mentioned have joined the Scottish Genealogy Society in order to pursue the subjects further.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society have increased their membership, and the 1981/82 syllabus included coverage of aspects of genealogical research, material in the Scottish Record Office, Scottish tartans, and Scottish regiments. Their *Newsletter*, No. 8, contains a useful parish map of South Argyll and Bute.

Aberdeen and North-East Scotland F.H.S. have had a successful year, with an interesting programme of lectures relating to material in the local library, in the town

house, and a talk on old handwriting. During the year the Society issued a *Directory of Members' Interests*, which is obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Miss B. J. Cowper, 31 Bloomfield Place, Aberdeen, at £1.25p, which includes postage within the UK. Their *Newsletter* No. 6, contains valuable information about old Aberdeen newspaper files, and supplements provide maps of the old Diocese of Aberdeen (1514), and of the parishes of Aberdeenshire.

The Tay Valley F.H.S. has had an interesting 1981/82 session, with lectures about material in local libraries and archives. They have now produced three *Newsletters*, and find their membership steadily increasing.

Scotland's fourth local F.H.S. was launched at Inverness on 21st September last, when our Chairman, Mr. Donald Whyte lectured on *Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History* at Inverness Museum and Art Gallery. Over 120 people attended, and this splendid turn-out owed much to the preparatory work done by the working party led by Mr. Duncan Ross and Mr. David Evans, interim chairman and secretary respectively. It was decided unanimously that the group should continue to conduct the affairs of the organisation — to be known as the Highland F.H.S., or *Comunn Sloinntearachd na Gàidhealtachd*, until the first Annual General Meeting. Anybody desiring further information about the new group may write to Mr. David Evans, 53 Ballifeary Road, Inverness.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Society continue to grow and the volume of correspondence dealt with by the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Editor, the Membership Secretary, the Hon. Librarian and the other Office-Bearers keeps pace accordingly. We are all coping with this as a voluntary effort and we hope that correspondents will bear this in mind when replies to enquiries are sometimes tardy. The Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Office-Bearers, the Lecturers and all the other Members who have worked for the Society during the past year.

**Mr. Harry D. Watson's article on Sir James Spens of Wormiston
as published in the Scottish Genealogist for December 1981**

by Rear Admiral Vernon Donaldson

(A) Comments on matters of fact

(i) The Date of Sir James Spens' birth

I am aware that many authorities, both Scottish and Swedish, give the date of Sir James' birth as 1571. I am convinced that this date is grossly in error, as the following indicate:—

- (a) Wood records [East Neuk of Fife p.453] that James Spens "has from his father, in 1569, a charter of Wormiston".
- (b) Examination of the known dated information concerning his children of his marriage with Agnes Durie (see annex to this note) shows that it is impossible for him to have been born in 1571: while it may not be possible to be certain of the exact date of his birth, it was almost certainly in the 1550's, and could well have been as early as 1551.

(ii) Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell

He was NOT "Spens' step-father's son-in-law" but the only son of Alexander Monypenny of Kinkell and his wife (whom he married in 1570), Margaret Anstruther, daughter of John Anstruther of that ilk. Thomas Monypenny himself married (certainly before 1602, and most probably before 1597) Euphane Spens, one of the elder daughters of James Spens of Wormiston and Agnes Durie.

Throughout his life, from 1597 onwards until his death in 1628, he is to be found in close association with his father-in-law, principally in raising funds to support his father-in-laws' activities, firstly in the Lewis and later in Sweden. This resulted in his ruination, and the loss of all his lands in Scotland.

ANNEX

The law of Scotland closely linked tenure of land and marriage. Feudal law favoured early marriage and, in the case of male heirs held that they should marry as soon as they completed their fourteenth year. However, it is evident that custom and practice in Scotland had modified this requirement to the extent that Stair was able to say, in his *Institutions of the Laws of Scotland*, he had never known this requirement to be insisted on and that he considered that a reasonable age for an heir to marry was when he reached his 20th year.¹

For females, however, the marriageable age still remained the completion of their fourteenth year.

Heirs who succeeded while still minors, but who were of marriageable age, (i.e. aged between 15 and 21) were expected to marry within the year: unmarried heirs of full legal age were also expected to marry within the year. Failure to marry within the specified time was regarded as deliberately defrauding the vassal's superior of his just dues and resulted in the estate being charged (according to the actual circumstances) with either a single or a double avail of marriage.

Using the figures quoted above, it appears that the shortest possible interval between an heir's birth and the marriage of his eldest child if a girl would be:—

20 years to his own marriage,)	
plus 1 further year to his daughter's birth,)	making
plus 14 years to his daughter's own marriage,)	35 years
plus 1 further year to the birth of his daughter's first child.)	

(i) Examination of the records of the family of Monypenny of Pitmilly shows that most heirs did not marry before reaching their mid-twenties. Younger sons tended to marry much later in life, though the case of Sir William Monypenny (father of Sir William Monypenny of Ardweny, le Sieur de Concessault and first Lord Monypenny) who did not marry until he was 47, is perhaps an extreme example.

Now, if we apply the above to the particular case of James Spens we know:—

- (i) that he was still a minor when his father was killed in 1571;
- (ii) by his marriage to Agnes Durie he had 2 sons and seven daughters about whom information is recorded on either the Scottish or the Swedish public records;
- (iii) of his daughters, in only two cases is their year of birth recorded, and these two daughters are amongst his younger children. They are:

Isobel born 1589
Cecilia born 1593.

- (iv) In one other case, that of Grizel (evidently the eldest child), Wood records the year of her husband's death (1589), that she was the mother of a son, and he also refers to an unnamed daughter being married in 1585: in all probability this also refers to Grizel.

So, if we take the case of Grizel:—

- (a) married in 1585
Deduct 35 years

Therefore her father was probably born in 1550.

Alternatively, if the marriage date is considered suspect, then

- (b) date of her husband's death 1589
possible date of marriage 1587
Deduct 35 years

giving the father's probably date of birth as 1552.

If similar calculations are made for Isobel and Cecilia, with due allowance for the intervals to the births of his older children, a very similar result is obtained.

Conclusion

James Spens of Wormiston was born about 1551. If so, the charter granted by his father in 1569 may well have been associated with his reaching his 18th birthday and/or his marriage to Agnes Durie.

(B) General Comments

- (i) **Note 20 — Mr. Watson's comments**
re James Anstruther being described as "fear of that ilk".

It was the normal practice for the holders of lands to make over part, or even all, the lands they held during their life-time to their heir, reserving to themselves a life-rent to be uplifted from the lands in question. The son, being now the legal holder of the fee, was therefore known, during his father's life-time, as the "fiar" or "fear".

A good example of a charter of infeftment of a son and heir in his father's principal fee is to be found in the "Registrum Honoris de Morton" No. 199 when, on 10 November 1387, Sir James de Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, grants the fee of Dalkeith (with certain reservations) to his son and heir Sir James de Douglas. The elder Sir James did not die until 1420.

I can, from the records of the Monypennys of Pitmilly and of Kinkell, instance similar cases where the father, which still in active middle age, has resigned his lands into the hands of his feudal superior who has then granted a new charter to the son and heir: the father then has continued as a life-renter for 20 years or more, while the son is described as "the fiar" since he was the actual holder of the fee.

- (ii) **Murdoch Macleod**

I think Mr. Watson's views have been coloured by the standard vituperation used by the authorities in Edinburgh whenever they were dealing with the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands, and they apparently reached unusual heights, even for them, when dealing with Murdoch Macleod. The trouble was "*Cet criminal est dangereux; quand on l'attaque, il se defend*".

The whole episode of events in Lewis, and the various attempts by the Fife Adventurers to Plant the Lewis, is dealt with in depth in W. C. Mackenzie's "History of the Outer Hebrides" pages 148 to 265, and arrest of Murdoch Macleod (through his brother's treachery) and his subsequent trial and execution will be found on pages 189 to 191. It is clear from this that his death was the result of direct orders of James VI himself, a clear case of judicial murder.^(a)

I think that one must bear in mind the nightmare that haunted both Scottish and English Governments right up to the beginning of the 19th century, namely that the Anglo-Saxon element of the population of the British Isles was out-numbered by the Celts, though the latter were geographically fragmented. What would happen if they succeeded in combining? I believe that the underlying reason that the Lordship of the Isles was forfeited to the Crown in the late 15th century, and was (despite many attempts by the vassals of the Lordship) never re-established, and the subsequent destruction of the Macdonald power-base in Kintyre and the Southern Isles in the early years of the 17th century, was the fear that the Lordship could provide the focus the Celts needed, and the events which culminated in Harlaw showed this fear was not an idle one.

NOTE:

(a) This process had been a policy of the Tudor King's of England, notably Henry VII who used it to wipe out anyone who could possibly have a better claim to the Throne through their descent from the Plantagenet Royal House, and Henry VIII completed the good work. The execution of Sir Walter Raleigh in the reign of James VI and I could also be considered judicial murder.

(iii) James Monypenny of Dunino

While I cannot prove it, there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that James Monypenny of Dunino was the second son of James Monypenny of Pitmilley and Euphame Colvill, and that he is most probably the same James Monypenny who

- (a) in 1612 accompanied Alexander Ramsay in his ill-fated attempt to take troops to Sweden via Norway: the party were attacked and practically annihilated by the Norwegians on the Pass of Kirengalen in August of that year, but 4 officers (including Alexander Ramsay and James Monypenny) were sent to Copenhagen for examination by the Danish Privy Council and later, through the good offices of Sir Robert Anstruther, sent to England for further examination by the English Privy Council, Sir Robert Anstruther's dispatches dealing with the Danish examinations are still extant, but the records of the English examination were destroyed in a fire in the Palace of Whitehall in 1618.
- (b) witnessed the contract of marriage between James Ramsay of Priorletham and Isobel Spens in Stockholm in May 1619.

JOHN ANDERSONS WILL

By J. M. Hall

In 1735 John Anderson of the Island of St. Kitts executed his Will. In the custom of the day he began by asserting his assured hope in eternal salvation and resigned his soul and body into the hands of the Almighty. Unlike some testators whose pious preludes prefaced mere profane bequests he confirmed this declaration of belief in God by leaving

to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel his plantations, lands and hereditaments in St. Kitts and half his stock of servants, slaves and utensils, and all his personal Estate on the Island; and, almost as an after thought, he bequeathed to the Society all real and personal estate belonging to him in any other part of the world.

The legacies he charged against the residue of his Estate, though numerous, were small, but it says much for his Christian charity that there was included among them an annuity of £10 to his mother-in-law.

He seems to have connections with Edinburgh, for he left £100 to the Infirmary or Hospital "lately erected in Edinburgh for poor diseased persons" and £100 to the Orphan Hospital also lately erected in Edinburgh. He was not unmindful of the other major cities as he left an annuity of £10 to be divided among the Ministers of the Gospel of the Church of England in each of Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Edinburgh; and in a mood of pessimism regarding the prosperity of the Episcopal faith in such cities he provided that his Trustees could apply such annuities to other towns in North Britain if there was lack of suitable recipients in the cities he had named.

Schools were then provided for; he left £20 a year for the Free School at Chappell of Garrioch in Aberdeenshire, with £10 a year to the Poor of the Parish and an equivalent sum for the School and for the Relief of the Poor of the Parish of Kenny. The school was to instruct the young in the catechism of the Church of England with Bishop Ken's Exposition thereof.

To carry out of the purposes of the Will John Anderson appointed a body of distinguished men to act as his Trustees, leading local land owners and lawyers being the most numerous.

His final provision was that in the event of his wife surviving him, which he clearly thought unlikely, she was to receive the income of two-thirds of his Estate so long as she survived.

Two of the annuities provided under the Will were of £10 to each of the two sons of "my dear cousin Thomas Steven, sometime of Meikle Waithill in the Parish of Rain in Aberdeenshire, and the heirs male of their bodies, in default of which to the eldest heirs female of their bodies without division,"

In 1761 one of their daughters, Margaret Stevens, was in receipt of one of the £10 annuities. She had married a John Mitchell, and their first son John had been born 30 years earlier in 1731; he succeeded to the annuity on his mother's death in 1781.

John had been brought up to be a minister, but went instead in the service of Customs and Excise, being appointed supernumerary in Aberdeen on 14th December 1757. From there he was sent to Fraserburgh, then to Turriff, Montrose and Kilmarnock in turn before becoming officiating collector at Dumfries in 1788. In the same year he was appointed collector there. He continued to receive the annuity to eke out his salary till death at Lasswade in 1806.

This was the John Mitchell of whom Robert Burns wrote in his poems as a friend tried and leal. Many of his poems were submitted to John Mitchell for his comments. John had a large family, 17 in all, and through them the annuity passed to the writer, J.M. Hall, now aged 88 and still enjoying the annuity despite its depreciated value.

MEGGETLAND AND THE SIVRIGHTS

A history of Meggetland estate, Edinburgh, is one of my ongoing ploys and the following notes may interest readers generally as well as Mr. Stuart whose observations on the Indian legend attached to Meggetland (*The Scottish Genealogist*, March 1982) are most interesting.

The Estate:

1. "William Stoddart had an only daughter who married Fullerton of Kinnader, and Southhouse was sold by them to Sivwright of Meggatland who had acquired a large fortune and in whose family it still remains." From Good, George. Liberton 1893. This sale was about 1671 and the estate remained with the Sivwrights till the close of the 19th century.
2. "Mansion house of Meggotland also another house lying near to be set jointly or separately for one year or more enquire David Sievright Heritor at his house in the Cowgate opposite to the foot of Daivd Forrester's Wynd". In *Caledonian Mercury*. 1721.
3. Heirs of John Sievewright: (a) Southhouse: (b) Gorgie, Pewlands, Meggatland. In Timperley, L.R. A directory of land ownership in Scotland c. 1770. Scottish Record Society, 1976.

Thomas Sivright:

"Thomas Sivright of Southhouse. A pretty good estate. Could make two or three votes. Not married. A very recluse man." In Adam, Sir Charles, E., ed. *View of the political estate of Scotland in the last century 1788 —1887.*

Edinburgh marriages:

1. Sivewright, Daivd, son of deceased John S., Sivewright in Brechin; Margaret Hutton d. of deceased James H., maltman, burgess of Edinburgh m. 6th October 1699.
2. Sivewright, Daivd, merchant, burgess; Elizabeth Sydserff, d. late John S., merchant, burgess m. 7th July 1707.
3. Sivewright, John, son of David S., of Megatland; Elizabeth Philp, d. of John P., auditor to the Revenue in the Exchequer 29th April, 1733.
4. Sievwright, Miss Sophia; Robert Gordon, goldsmith 16th March, 1766.

Robert Gordon:

Robert Gordon, goldsmith, died Meggatland 1767. In Grant, James. *Old and new Edinburgh*: vol. 3.

The Union Canal and the Pillar:

The cutting of the Union Canal led to the break-up of the 18th century Meggetland estate. I have a dim childhood memory of a solitary pillar standing in what is now a playing field north of the canal and near the suburban railway line at Meggetland. Meggetland appears to have attracted gory tradition for in late Victorian times a story circulated that the pillar marked the spot where two rival claimants to the estate met, on the death of the childless owner, to settle their claim by duel: both were mortally wounded. The pillar was, of course, part of the original entrance to the mansion house and was left isolated after the Canal cut the estate and a new house was built with new pillars and these in turn (except a pillar still standing on Colinton Road) gave way to the Meggetland housing of the 1930's. There is a disposition by Thomas Sivright to the Canal promoters of five acres of Meggetland and Gorgie: 10th February, 1821. P.R. 901. 280. What became of this pillar? Was it destroyed when the field was levelled for sport? Did it find another home like the old sundial?

Wilkie Collins:

Readers of *The Moonstone* (1868) will see a subject resemblance to the Meggetland story. A Royal Commission on marriage law inspired Collins to write *Man and Wife* (1870) to vent his indignation at Scottish irregular marriages which he felt might entrap innocent Englishmen venturing across the Cheviots. Had Collins other Scottish interests? Did he hear the Meggetland story? Or is that another red herring? Perhaps the spirit of Sergeant Cuff will arise to solve the Sivright mystery for us.

A. S. Cowper

INDICES – PREROGATIVE COURT OF YORK Wills, admons, etc.

Members unable to find wills in expected places, may find a new project of assistance. This **Index to Wills, Admons, etc., at the Prerogative Court of York**. Indices, 1835–42, and 1827–34, for surnames A – G have been prepared by Harriet Blair-Fish, 7 Bedford House, The Avenue, London, W4 1UD, to whom further inquiries should be addressed (S.A.E. please) regarding what is intended as an ongoing programme, working backwards to 1800, with A – G, and eventually covering G – XYZ.

The area covered excludes Nottingham, but the work, issued to selected societies in typescript, will assist family historians looking for occurrences of a given surname, and local historians working on social networks or economics. A number of Scottish names appear, and the following have, by the locations given, a definite connection:

ALLAN, Janet, spinster, West Reston, Coldingham, Berwickshire. February, 182— (A).
 ALLAN, Jean, spinster, Glasgow. January, 1831 (A).
 ALLAN, Lydia, spinster, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire. January, 1831 (A).
 ALLAN, Mary, spinster, Glasgow. January, 1831 (A).
 ALLAN, Richard, Glasgow. January, 1831 (A).
 ALLAN, Sarah, spinster, Glasgow. January, 1831 (A).
 BATHGATE, William, Edinburgh, formerly in H.M. Navy. December, 1840 (A, T).
 BISS, Robert, Wester Kinloch, Perthshire. March, 1842 (A).
 BLACKHALL or EASTON, Catharine, Fenwick. March, 1840 (T).
 BLADWORTH, Matthew, Edinburgh. September, 1839 (1).
 BOND, Isaac, Edinburgh, formerly of Workington, Cumberland. March, 1841 (T).
 BRADFUTE, John, Edinburgh. December, 1837 (T).
 BREMNER, William, Glasgow. February, 1828 (A).
 BROWN, Charles, Glasgow, formerly of Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. September, 1842 (A).
 BROWN, (Major) James Dennistoun, Edinburgh. November, 1837 (A, T).
 BROWN, Thomas, Brownhill, Dumfries. March, 1837 (T).
 BRYDON, James, Moodlaw, Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire. November, 1842 (t).
 CAMPBELL, John Alexander, Ensign, 21st Regt., Rothesay Is. Bute. April, 1841 (T).
 CAMPBELL, Peter, Edinburgh. March, 1839 (A).
 CARTER, James, Greenock, formerly of Portsmouth, Co. Hants. August, 1841 (T, C).
 CROSSFIELD, James, Edinburgh, formerly of Edgehill, Liverpool, Co. Lancs. (T).
 DICK, Dr. Richard, 7 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh. February, 1837. (T).
 DUNDAS, Hon. Charles Lawrence, Havover Square, London (Zetland family). October, 1828 (A).
 DUNDAS, Hon. Lady Charlotte, Dowager, London and Upleatham, Co. Yorks (Zetland family). March, 1833 (T).
 DUNDAS, Ralph Peter, Newburgh. April, 1831 (A).
 EASTON, Catharine. See Blackhall.
 ELDER, Peter, Dundee. June, 1841 (A).
 ELLIOTT, Andrew, Edinburgh. May 1837 (A).
 FERGUSON, Capt. Richard, H.M. Dragoon Guards, Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh. December, 1832 (T).
 FINLAY, Kirkman, Castle Toward, Argyll. April, 1842 (T).
 FOLJAMBE, Henry Saville, Grant Lodge, Elgin (d. Edinburgh), formerly of East Retford, Notts. January, 1840 (T, C).
 FOTHERGILL, Rebecca, Acomb, Co. Yorks (d. Edinburgh). December, 1838 (A).
 FOWLER, Joseph, Edinburgh. July, 1837 (T).

Abbreviations. A = Admon. T = will C = codicil

A typescript copy of the index has been deposited in the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, with the Yorkshire place-names detailed.

DONALD WHYTE

QUERIES

426. CLARK/BOYD — Information requested on the ancestors or descendants of Gilbert Clark and Margaret Boyd born 1790—1795. Resident in Dunscore and neighbouring parishes, Dumfriesshire.
427. CLARK/WILSON — Information requested on the ancestors or descendants of Gilbert Clark and Grizel (Grace) Wilson m. 1795 Closeburn parish Dumfries. Later they resided in Kirkmahoe Parish, Dumfriesshire.
428. FOGG/BANKS — Information requested on the ancestors or descendants of James Fogg, a flaxdresser, and Margaret Banks who resided at Beveridge Wells, Dunfermline 1851. Some descendants later moved to Paisley. Mrs. Marilyn Clark, 17 Corrennie Drive, Edinburgh EH10.
429. HODGECASE, Cornelius. Married Agnes Conochy (b. 19th May 1765) in Airth, c. 1788. Possible that first wife was Janet Stewart — married in Airth, c. 1781. Information regarding Cornelius' ancestry would be appreciated. Please contact either Mrs. C. McLeod, 619 Georgian Place, Sherwood Park, Alberta, T8A 2T6, Canada, or Mr. M.K.C. MacMahon, 6 Jubilee Gardens, Bearsden, Glasgow G61 2RT.
430. ROBERT WILLIAM SMOLLETT — born c. 1788. Served in British Navy, 1799—1802; in New Carlisle, Quebec, Canada by 1814. Need parents and location of birth. Would like to hear from anyone researching the Smollett name.
431. THOMAS SHERAR — born c. 1740, married Jean Melvin. Son James born 1770. To U.S. 1774. Loyalists, served in Jessup's Corps. To New Carlisle, Quebec 1784. Need parents of Jean and Thomas and locations. Mrs. R. W. Rogers, Jr., 339 Pershing Drive, New Kensington, PA 15068
432. TENNANT — James emigrated to Canada 1817 with his brother William. William born Feb. 14th 1796 in Hutton Parish, Dumfriesshire. Another brother Thomas b. June 20th 1798, married Mary Carruthers also of Hutton, had four children and emigrated to Canada in 1833—34. Information wanted on the parents of these men and on any other family members. Mrs. R. G. Tennant, 376 Union St. E., Fergus, Ontario N1M 1V9 Canada.
433. BOIJ — Henrick Boij, a Commandant of a fortress in Scotland, married Elizabeth Nisbet(h). Their son Anders Hindriksson Boij, Alderman of Stockholm 1632, died in 1668. (Anders was a business man involved in the export of Iron from Sweden to England). Information is wanted about the ancestors of both Hendrik Boij and Elizabeth Nisbet(h) and the name of the Fortress in which Henrick Boij served as Commandant. By Hakan Andersson, Kursbacken, 69030 Finnerodja, Sweden, and David Walters, 161 Evering Road, London, N16 7BL
434. CRAIG — Schoolteacher at Cleish, Kinross, until his retirement in 1848. Information concerning his family most welcome; a list of subscribers to the retiral testimonial is lodged in the Society's Library. Mr. M. Whiteford, 6 Richmond Road, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 2EG.

435. MACLEOD RODERICK — (1770–1850) Agent for National Bank of Scotland, Portree, Skye. In his will left money to his cousins (daughters of John MacLeod V of Rigg, Tacksman of Scalpay), Margaret died 1855 and Jean died 1867 — both unmarried. MACLEOD CATHERINE, daughter of Norman MacLeod, (and Rachel Morrison) nephew of above John MacLeod of Rigg and Scalpay. Did Catherine marry a Norman MacLeod in Braedale in 1816? Any information on Catherine, or Roderick would be appreciated.
436. MACDONALD — Has anyone information on the family of the Flora MacDonald's mother, Marion. In particular Marion's brother Rev. Angus MacDonald of South Uist and his son Archibald? Mrs. I. MacLeod, 10 Warwick Road, Bishop Auckland Co. Durham.
437. MITCHELL — William Mitchell of Forfar had 5 or more children — James (b. 1822) David, Peter, John and Isabella. A daughter married a Mr. Black and went to Tasmania. David and Peter went to Australia, and James and John to Canada and the U.S.A.
438. McFARLANE — Andrew married Susan Ogilvie, daughter of a younger son of Lord Airlie, and had 4 sons. (i) John killed accidentally, leaving 2 children, (ii) Andrew Jr. died 1929 leaving 2 children, Andrew and Mary (d. 1939), (iii) Robert died in Scotland, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters who all went to U.S.A., (iv) Adam died in Scotland unmarried in 1906. Mrs. Willard Wagner, Rte 1, Box 1519, Great Falls, Montana 59, 401
439. WADDELL (WADDLE) — Annie, born Edinburgh c. 1840. Parents Thomas Waddell, Barrister, and mother's maiden name Grainger—Spence. No record of Annie's birth with St. Catherine's House, London. Annie married William Gibson (aka Large) c. 1861 in Dublin, and emigrated to New Zealand around 1889, after living in England in London and possibly Norwich. Any information on any of these families welcomed by great grand-daughter: Mrs. Joy C. Joyce, 48 Galaxy Drive, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand.
440. MUIR/RUSSELL — Information wanted of the ancestry of William Muir and Janet Russell who were married on 16th November 1831 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Issue were John Russell Muir (b. c. 1832) who later changed his name to MAIR, William Muir (b. c. 1834), Thomas Muir (b. c. 1839), Janet Muir (b. c. 1845) and Ann Muir (b. c. 1848) — all in Kilmarnock. Janet Russell reported as widow and birthplace Kilmarnock in 1851 census and deceased in Marriage Registration of John Russell Muir and Mary Logan on 2nd May 1856. Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Ave., Monterey, CA 93940, U.S.A.
441. HATELIE — George Adam Hatelie (or Hately) born in Scotland died after 1868 in Wardsville Mosa Township, Middlesex, County Ontario. His daughter Isabella was born on 20th November 1836 in Doune, Perthshire, Scotland; George wore a signet ring with the shield of Hatelie of Mellerstane. Further information wanted by Mrs. James Glendening, 4122 Palo Verde, Lakewood, CA 90713, U.S.A.
442. GLENDINNING — Desire data on Family of Glendinning/Glendinning, particularly from Kirkcudbright area: Mrs. James Glendening, 4112 Palo Verde, Lakewood, CA 90713, USA.

443. CLARK — David Clark married Elizabeth Blackie (Kincardineshire ?) They had a son David Clark, born 1800 (Fettercairn ?) who married Mary Hood at Parish of Dun 8th June 1833. They had four children David (Plumber) b. 6th February 1838 Sea town of Usan, Isabella (dressmaker) b. 1836 Maryton, John S. Clark (farmer) b. 29th July 1840 Montrose, and Mary b. 1834 Buckiemill. David Clark b. 1800 died in Montrose 16th November 1863. It would appear that the earlier family lived in Kincardineshire. Any information about the above family would be very much appreciated. Correspondence with anyone researching the name Clark would be of interest also to Mr. John Clark, Fortfield, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Republic of Ireland.
444. LUDGATE — John, born Roxburghshire c. 1807 married Alice ? (1798—1848), emigrated to Upper Canada 1834 with their four sons, Alexander b. 1825, William b. 1827, John b. 1829, and Hume b. 1832; settled in Hamilton Township, Northumberland County, Ontario. Three sons and three daughters born in Canada. John died between 1861—1871. William changed his name to Lydgate (possible original spelling) and settled in Hawaii. Information required regarding parents, etc., of John and Alice. Family tradition tells of connection with James Watt or his wife. Mrs. W. S. Lundy, 60 Chudleigh Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4R 1T3.
445. GRANT — Margery, daughter of John Grant and Elizabeth, nee Murray, born 1817, Alvie, Inverness. Emigrated to Australia c. 1858 with children James and William. Married Robert Robertson, (b. 1808, Abernethy, Inverness) at Portland, Victoria, 2nd September 1858, died Condah, Vic. 13th November, 1915.
446. SPEEDIE — Betsy, daughter of Mathew Speedie and Janet Williamson, inn-keepers, b. 1835, Abernethy, Perth. Emigrated to Australia on "Conway", arrived Victoria 17th June 1854, married Thomas Wheeler, 2nd March 1856 at Geelong, Vic., died Condah, Vic., 19th January 1915.
447. RYRIE — Alexander, natural son of Robert Ryrie and Margaret Bain, born Bower parish, Caithness 9th January 1820. Emigrated to Australia on "William Nicholl", arrived Victoria 9th February 1842, worked on sheep and wine property at Yering with cousin (?) William Ryrie, son of Stewart, whose forebears were merchants in Thurso, and members of the Freemasons Lodge. Alexander died 17th July 1909 at Mt. Prospect, Vic.. Married 8th August 1851, Melbourne, to Elizabeth Cunning, daughter of John Cunning.
448. ERSKINE — Marion, daughter of Andrew Erskine and Elizabeth Turnbull, b. 1810, Stirling. Arrived Vic. 19th May 1849 on "Ann Milne". Information requested by Mrs. F. Rogers, 55 Gertonia Avenue, Boronia, Victoria, 3155 Australia.
449. COWIE/EASTON — Alexander Easton, coalminer, born in Scotland between 1835 and 1841, married Mary Cowie, (daughter of George & Janet McDonald Cowie of Motherwell) and had two children, both probably born in Scotland — Janet A. in 1869, and Alexander in 1870. Mary had an illegitimate son, Robert Braid, born in Motherwell in October 1865. The whole family came to America in 1872. Information on birthplace and parentage of Alexander desired by Jean E. Butler, CGRS., 16381 Dillow Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio, 43920, U.S.A.

450. NIC (H) OLSON — Donald Nicolson, born Snozort, Isle of Skye, c. 1773, died in Liverpool 1842. Son of Neil, grandson of Peter. Can anyone supply further dates or information to his great-great-grandson, C.P. Nicholson, 12 Ailsa Road, Twickenham, TW1 1QJ
451. ARMSTRONG — Elizabeth Armstrong, born about 1819, daughter of Robert Armstrong and Sarah McEuan, came to New Zealand in 1839 or 1840 from Scotland. On the voyage she gave birth to a daughter, Ellen, who married first Eugene Dessarthe and, secondly, Eugene Ditley, both Frenchmen. Elizabeth married in September 1844 Georges Fleuret, a Frenchman, at Akaroa (by whom she had three daughters, Frances, Georgina and Marie Elizabeth) and later married Louis Le Vailant (by who she had a son, Louis Francois). She died in childbirth two years later. Background information about Elizabeth desired by Miss Jessie Mould, Banksia Cottage, 18 rue Balguerie, Akaroa, Banks Peninsula, South Island, New Zealand.
452. McKENZIE — John McKenzie of Ullapool married Janet Stewart, whose brother was a Banker there. They emigrated to Tasmania in 1854. Information wanted by Mrs. G. M. Smith, 12 Warwick Place, Kings Meadows, Launceston, Tasmania 7250, Australia.
453. BOWDEN/WHITE — Grace Elizabeth Bowden b. 29th April 1866, probably in India, educated at Edinburgh Ladies Academy: her brother William Bowden, Major Indian Army went through a Highland Regiment Station at Edinburgh (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders ?). Their mother's name was White, but her family is believed to have changed their name after the Jacobite Risings. The family was associated with the East India Co., Indian Army and Indian Civil Service. Any information greatly appreciated by Margaret L. Wilson, P.O. Box 1477, Eugene, Oregon 97440, U.S.A.
454. PURVES — James Purves, Farmer and Factor, Caithness (1798—1862) eldest son of Thomas Purves and Bethia (Elizabeth) Bogue of Berwickshire and Frances Neil (1798—1878) had children Henrietta (m. William Leith, Wick), Elizabeth (m. Mr. Sutherland, Engineer, Lybster/Australia), Jessie (m. Mark Turnbull, Australia), James, Farmer, Caithness (m. Isabella Jolly), Frances (m. Dr. Curdie, Australia), Thomas, Farmer, Caithness (m. Esther Scott), Agnes (m. Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Dean, Australia), John, William, Farmer Thurdistoft (m. Margaret H. Wilson) and Kate. Information desired about James Purves and about his descendants named Scott living in Edinburgh. Children of Jean Purves and Mr. Scott of Great Tyle near Rothbury, Northumberland.
455. SELBY/LOGAN — Information requested on the ancestors and descendants of Benjamin Selby (b. 1810—1820) and his wife Janet Mary Logan, (b. 1820/25) and a second wife (name unknown). Probably from Glasgow.
456. HADDOW — Mrs. Haddow, wife of James Haddow, Draper, Glasgow, died in 1865 naming the following beneficiaries in her Will: Mary Haddow (m. Robert Bain), Marion Haddow (m. James Thom), Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Marshbank, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Haddow, Mr. John Haddow, Mr. and Mrs. Brownlie, Miss Brownlie and John Brownlie. Information about the relationship between these parties welcomed by Norval S. H. Smith, Oostermoer 4, 2036 OS Haarlem, Holland.

457. FORBES — Alexander John Forbes b. June 1820 in Edinburgh and d. February 1913, believed to be son of Army Captain William Forbes (d. 1826 Malta) and Margaret Williamson Forbes. Reward of \$5,000 for location of documents proving parentage of A. J. Forbes to be intimated to John Douglas Forbes, 3607 University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903.
458. NICHOLSON — Edward Nicholson b. 1749 died at West Meon, Southampton 1826. Wife's name Margaret. Is there any link up with the Nicholsons of the Isle of Skye. Mrs. Dianne C. Hight, No. 7 Road, Springdale R.D., Waitoa, New Zealand.
459. MACKENZIE — Alexander Mackenzie b. 25th February 1817 at Strathpeffer Ross-shire, m. Jane Mackintosh (b. 19th January 1815). They went together to America in 1845. Information about their parentage desired by W. Ogden Adams.
460. WHYTFORD — William, married Mary Wilson and had five children, Mary, Janet, Robert, Margaret and John in Stewarton, Ayr between 1754 and 1767. Any information concerning William's mother/father and brothers/sisters or concerning their descendants, particularly those of John b. 1767 (m. 1792 Elizabeth Muir of Currelstone, Dunlop, Ayr) would be welcomed by M. Whiteford, 6 Richmond Road, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 2EG.
461. CAMERON — Angus Cameron, son of Donald Cameron and Mary Bell, born c. 1791 lived at Scarabus, Islay, 1800—1821 and married Catherine Gillespie on 22nd January 1822 at Octomore, Islay. He emigrated to McNab Township, Ontario in 1833. Information about ancestors and descendants wished by Arthur E. Cameron P. O. Box 131, Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada V1G 4G3.
462. McNAB — Duncan McNab of Skibba, Islay, born c. 1799 married Mary Campbell of Octomore, Islay, (b. c. 1802) on 20th December 1825. They emigrated to McNab Township, Ontario in 1833, where Duncan was persecuted by the Laird, Archibald McNab. Duncan died 1849 and Mary died 1869, both being buried at Whitelake, McNab Township. Information about ancestors and descendants welcomed by Arthur E. Cameron, P.O. Box 131, Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, V1G 4GE.
463. SMITH — William Smith, son of Archibald Smith and Janet Campbell, was born in Foreland, Isle of Islay around 1790, and married at Cladach Diana Carmichael (daughter of John Carmichael and Marion McArthur of Ellister): their children were Archibald, John, Donald, Floray, Malcolm, Barbara, Catherine, and Neill, all born between 1820 and 1836. Details of families connected to this family with dates from 1714 to 1890 gratefully received by Archie C. Smith, 2 Northumberland Road, Linford, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.
464. DOULL/DOUL/DOWELL — James Doull, natural son of James Dowell and Carbet (Corbet/corbat/Carbat) Currie was born in the village of Bonhill, 11th January 1815. He married Cecilia Brown in Lennoxtown, Stirling, in 1840 and went to live in Bonhill parish in 1844 (3 of their children being born there). In 1862 he emigrated to New Zealand, followed in 1864 by his wife and children. Information wanted on birthplace and parents of James Dowell, Senior, possibly in Caithness area. Mrs. Glenys Doull, 81 Shackleton Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland 4, New Zealand

465. BROWN/THOMSON — David Brown, fisherman in Cellardyke, Fife, m. 26th December 1758 in Kilrenny to Elizabeth Thomson. Need dates and places of birth, brothers, sisters, parents etc. Their children, born in Kilrenny: Margaret (1759—), Janet (1763—), Leslie (1765—1800, m. Sophia Fowler), Elizabeth (1767—1788) and Sophia (1769—1788). Did Margaret and Janet marry?
466. SMITH — David Smith, "native of Dumfries", died Feb. 1889 in his 84th year in Carleton Co., New Brunswick, Canada. He married Sarah (Sally) Beckwith and the following children were all born in New Brunswick: William (27th July, 1835 — 1909 Feb. 1906, m. Elizabeth Faulkner Maddox), John (22nd April 1837—1908, m. Mary Strong and Eliza Reid), David (1839c. — 29th December 1905, m. Jemima Bell), Susan (1842c. — 27th January 1866), Mary Jane (1844c.—1862), Sara Elizabeth (1846c. — , m. John Giddis), Joseph (1848c. —), James Richardson (1850c. — , m. Laura Scott), Jessie (1825c. — , m. Wm. McLellan and Woodford Blackmore), Charlotte (1855c. — , m. Tom Forrest) and Margaret Ann (1858c. —). Looking for all information about ancestry of David Smith. Was he son of Edward Smith and Janet Bell and chr. June 1805 in Dumfries.
467. FOWLER/ROBERTSON — Need ancestors for both Thomas Fowler from Kilrenny Fife and Margaret Robertson from Kingsbarns, Fife who married 20th February 1750. They had 12 children all born in Kilrenny.
468. WISH(E)ART — Need ancestors for Helen Wishart who married David Hodge in Kilrenny, Fife on 21st December 1792. Was she daughter of John Wishart and Margaret Wilson, born 1770 in Crail? Grand-daughter of John Wishart and Eupham Horseburgh?
469. WILSON/SPINDIE — Alexander Wilson and Elizabeth Spindie m. 24th September 1736 in Kilrenny, Fife. Need their brothers, sisters, ancestors, etc.
470. HODGE/OLIPHANT — Need ancestors for both John Hodge and Mary Oliphant, m. 14th November 1765 in Kilrenny, Fife. Was Mary daughter of William Oliphant/Alison Bissy in Anstruther Wester? Grand-daughter of Thomas Oliphant/Margaret Toddie and Andrew Bissy/Elison Mortoun?
471. GRIEVE/ROBERTSON — Need ancestors for both Thomas Grieve and Elspeth (Elizabeth) Robertson, m. 15th December 1745 in Kilrenny, Fife. Was Thomas son of Thomas Grieve/Isobell Brown, b. 1718 in Crail? Was Elspeth daughter of Robert Robertson/Katharine Donaldson, b. 1719 in Kilrenny?
472. SA(L)TER/ROGER — Need ancestors for both John Sater and Agnes Roger, m. 15th June 1756 in Kilrenny, Fife. Was John son of Thomas Sater/Agnes Lessels, b. 1723 in Kilrenny? Agnes Roger was from Dunino parish, Fife.
473. WILSON/GEDDIE — James Wilson married in Kilrenny Fife on 7th December 1739 to Kathrine Geddie from Pittenweem. Children born in Kilrenny were: Thomas (1741—1802, m. Margaret Wilson daughter of Alex Wilson/Elizabeth Spindie), James (1747—), and Agnes (1752—). Any other children? Spouses of children? Was Kathrine Geddie daughter of William Geddie/Agnes Fowler, b. 1717 in Pittenweem? Grand-daughter of Alexander Geddie/Janet Groundstone? Who were the brothers, sisters, ancestors of James Wilson?

474. WILSON/ROBERTSON — Need ancestry of Janet Robertson (b. c. 1768) from Elie parish, Fife who married James Wilson, farm servant, son of Thomas Wilson/Margaret Wilson, m. 13th February 1796 in Kilrenny.
475. NICOL/WILSON — Need ancestry for James Nicol, teacher in Cellardyke, Fife who married Agnes Wilson on 19th January 1816 in Kilrenny. 1851 census shows him born c. 1788, Leuchars, Fife. Information required by Mrs. Norma Brown, 16 Welkin Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2E 5M5.
476. PROUDFOOT — John Proudfoot, b. c. 1750, Edinburgh, emigrated to Virginia, U.S.A., via London, on the ship Elizabeth, 14–24th November 1774. He married Leanor Hitt, a native of Virginia. Their children were: Mary, John, Elias, Abraham Alexander, William, James and Thomas. In 1803, John Proudfoot and family migrated from Fauquier County, Virginia to the area of Harrison County, Virginia, now Barbour County, West Virginia. John Proudfoot died in 1823, and wife, Leanor died 1829, and were buried in the Mary's Chapel cemetery, north of Philippi, Barbour County, West Virginia. We wish to communicate with the descendants of Jane (Janet), Jeanette, sisters of John Proudfoot, for the purpose in including their family genealogy in our book titled "GENEALOGY OF THE PROUDFOOT FAMILY". Dorsey A. Proudfoot, 2812 Jackson Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79930 U.S.A.
477. MacNEIL (any spelling) — Will search our files, and exchange genealogical information. Our records span U.S., Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and few Australia. Send S.A.S.E. for U.S. or International Reply Coupon for foreign. Cora McNeill Beggs, Genealogist, Clan MacNeil of America, 4221 Flora, St. Louis, MO., 63110, U.S.A.
478. WATSON/DOUGLAS — Information sought about marriage and ancestry of James Watson, (Rector of Haddington Grammar School 1763–1783, when he resigned) and Ann Douglas. He was formerly schoolmaster in Selkirk. Youngest son, David b. Haddington 1776, then Minister of Leuchars Church for 47 years; he died 1866. Reply to Mrs. D. W. W. Thomas, 37 West Court, Ravelston House Park, Edinburgh, EH4 3NP.
479. DAVISON — Marriage of George to Elizabeth pre 1704, when living in Lanchester, County Durham. Possible Berwick relations and cross border.
480. ATKINSON/ATCHISON — Phillis born at Wooler, Northumberland, 27th September 1809. Baptism sought and marriage to William Dixon of Spittal. Mariner pre 1838.
481. DIXON — Ralph (1784, Branxton, to 1860, Spittal, Mariner, Naval Pensioner and fisherman) . Career details and marriage pre 1811 to Ann Elliott. Eyemouth associations?
482. HUNTER — Mary Ann, born c. 1820 at Haswell, County Durham. Probable parents Robert Haswell Hunter and Hannah Jane (Ford) Berwickshire relations.
483. FORD — Alexander born c. 1776 at Polwarth, Berwickshire. Later a gardener at Islington and Houghton, Durham. Baptism sought.

484. NOBLE — William, born c. 1706 at "Grown Oak", Renfrewshire, where he was an apprentice cabinet-maker. Served under Admiral Steward in the Royal Navy for 4 years. Later lived at Diss, Norfolk. Baptism and career details sought.
485. SMITH — George of Oxnam, Roxburghshire, Mason. Marriage pre 1804 to Phillis Rose of Middleton and baptism sought.
486. MINTO — Clement. Baptism 1715—25 sought on Scottish Borders.
487. BULMER/BOOMER/BOWMER — Thomas . Baptism c. 1728 sought and marriage to Jane pre 1764. Information required by P. R. D. Davison, 27 Fryup Crescent, Kemplah Park, Guisborough, Cleveland, TS14 8LG.
488. CAMPBELL — William Campbell married Agnes McKay, had six children and lived at 20 Clyde Terrace, Glasgow. He was born around 1826 and died in Glasgow between 1858 and 1878, while Agnes was born around 1827 and died at Port Dundas, Glasgow, within the same period as her husband. Dates of birth and death and information about the family wanted by Mrs. Erika J. Graves, Ferdowski, 27 Fairlie, Poulner, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 1TP.
489. CAMPBELL — Lauchlan Hanlan Campbell (born in 1855 at 20 Clyde Terrace, Glasgow) of Cliftonhill, Old Monkland, married Isabella Milne (who was born around 1856). He died after 1906. Date of death of Lauchlan and date of birth of Isabella wanted by Mrs. Erika J. Graves, Ferdowski, 27 Fairlie, Poulner, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 1TP.
490. JOHNSTONE — Information is requested on the descendants of William Johnstone, farmer, Edinburgh and factor to the Earl of Hopetoun, and Janet Purves (b. 16th August 1797 at Quixwood, Berwickshire). Their children were Elizabeth (b. c. 1822, m. R. H. Colvin, Wick), William, Mary Darling (c. 1827—1906, m. William Dunnett, Bower), George, Thomas, Jessie (m. Jas Bremner), Isabel (m. Geo. Williamson, Tobacconist, Edinburgh), Kate (m. Jas. Milwain, Draper, Glasgow), Sarah (m. W. P. Henderson, Draper, Glasgow), James (m. Mgt. Christie), a grocer in Edinburgh, and Margaret (m. W. Gibson, Draper, Glasgow). Also on Col. George Home Johnstone, E. India Company, a kinsman of William Johnstone. Information required by Norval S. H. Smith, Oostermoer 4, 2036 BJ Haarlem, Holland.
491. MACKAY — John Mackay and spouse Giles in Kingoody, Longforgan, had children born there John (1789), Hugh (1791), David (1793), Margaret (1796), Janet (1798). Eldest son Donald born 1787/8 was apprenticed in 1803 to a stonemason at Kingoody Quarry where his father was a labourer. There may have been another child Thomas. Giles died in Dundee 1808. Margaret visited Dundee in July 1817 although in service in Nairn. Hugh was in Dundee in 1820. Donald emigrated to Sheerness, Kent, married Sarah Wood (before 1817) and their family is known. Donald had a cousin Aeneas Mackay and brother-in-law Henry Mackenzie, both of whom visited London in February 1825 and hoped to meet him. Information sought of family and antecedents; contact with other members of the family welcome. Donald McKay, 2 North Kirklands, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, G76 0NT.

492. KNIGHT/JARMAN — Mary Jarman, b. Leicester, England c. 1830, m. Henry Spencer (frame-work knitter) in Leicester, d. Hawick, Scotland, February 3rd 1896. Parents listed on death certificate as Job Jarman (frame-work knitter) and Mary Knight. Could parents be those listed in 1861 census — Leicester, St. Margaret parish, 33 George St. as Job Jarman, age 54 (64) b. Chipston, Northants, and wife Mary, age 58, b. Ashby-de-la-Zouch? Could Mary Knight, age 83, b. Ashby-de-la-Zouch on 1851 Leicester census, be mother of Sarah and Mary?
493. SPENCER — Henry Spencer (frame-work knitter), b. Leicester, England, c. 1827, m. Mary Jarman in Leicester, d. Maxwelltown, Scotland, May 10th 1914 at home of son W. H. Spencer. Parents listed on death certificate as William Spencer (frame-work knitter) and Mary Knight. Latter name probably incorrect as this is the same mother's name as listed on wife's death certificate. Could father be William Spencer, widower, age 57, listed on 1861 census — Leicester, St. Margaret parish, 13 Luke Street. Henry first located in Hawick, Scotland in 1871 census, alone, as boarder, possibly suggesting fairly recent arrival in Hawick from Leicester to continue trade as frame-work knitter. Children of Henry and Mary Spencer were Helen b. 1848, Emily b. 1863, William H. b. 1865 and Alfred b. 14th June, 1868, Northgate St., all in Leicester. The spread in age of first two children suggests possibility of multiple marriage with Mary being a second wife. Information wanted by R. Spencer, 6505 Chessington Lane, Gladstone, Oregon, U.S.A., 97027.
494. CARLYLE — Francis Carlyle married Jane (Jean) in Scotland (probably Dumfriesshire) apparently between 1822 and 1826, and after birth in Scotland of their first two children Francis and Mary in 1826 and 1827 emigrated to Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, before 1829. Any information about Francis Carlyle's parents, the family ancestors and relatives would be much appreciated by C. C. Carlyle, 30 Princess Alice Avenue, Glenwood, Durban, South Africa, 4001.
495. THOMAS — David, Farmer at Little Finnary, Kilmarnock par., Dunbartonshire in 1780's. Married to Margaret Parlane. David later at Gazland (Gaisland in Stirlingshire) — and Port of Menteith, 1822? — 1831, before coming to Glasgow. Six known children: James (b. 1780), Walter (b. 1782) m. Margaret McEwen, Helen (b. 1783), William (1786—1863) m. Helen Donaldson (1786—1869), Moses, living at Shawlands, Glasgow, 1863, Rev. David of Mauchline (1800—1874) m. Grace Shaw (1800—1876). Tracing their descendants in Scotland, Australia and Michigan, U.S.A. Family tradition had it that surname was once MacThomas and family part of clan Buchanan. Any information welcomed by Neil Thomas, Box 686, Millicent 5280, South Australia.
496. MACDONALD — James of Knockowe, brother of Allan MacDonald VII of Kingsburgh and brother-in-law of Flora MacDonald, protector of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Any information about James and his family would be appreciated.
497. McKENZIE — Margaret b. 26th August 1804 to John McKenzie and Anne MacDonald (Struan) of the Parish of Bracadale, Isle of Skye. Married — Donald MacDonald, school master and catechist with issue, Anne who married Duncan MacDonald with issue: Margaret, John B., Marion, Mary Flora, Alexander, Duncan and Roderick. Any information on any would be appreciated by Glen W. McKenzie, Box 1767, Swan River, Manitoba, Canada, R0L 1Z0.

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

Hon. President	The Rt Hon The Earl of Dundee, PC, LL.D, Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
Hon Vice-Presidents	Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart, CVO, Albany Herald. John F. Mitchell, CIE, BSc, FSA Scot. Duncan McNaughton, MA, FSA Scot.
Chairman of Council	Donald Whyte, FHG, FSA Scot.
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, MA, ALA, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY. Tel: 031 556 3844
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, MA, LL.B, WS, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, WS, 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS.
Hon. Treasurer	Alastair G. Beattie MSc, 18 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh EH9 1JG
Hon. Librarian	Robert M. Strathdee, FLA, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH.
Hon. Auditor	
Council	A. A. Brack (Membership Secretary), 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh EH14 1AU. David G. C. Burns Mrs. K. Cory, FSA Scot. (Syllabus Secretary) Miss A. A. Cowper, BA, FLA, FSA Scot. Dr. James D. Floyd, BSc, PhD. Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn, Mem. AGRA James R. Seaton, OBE, MA James A. Thompson D. R. Torrance, BSc, Deputy Chairman