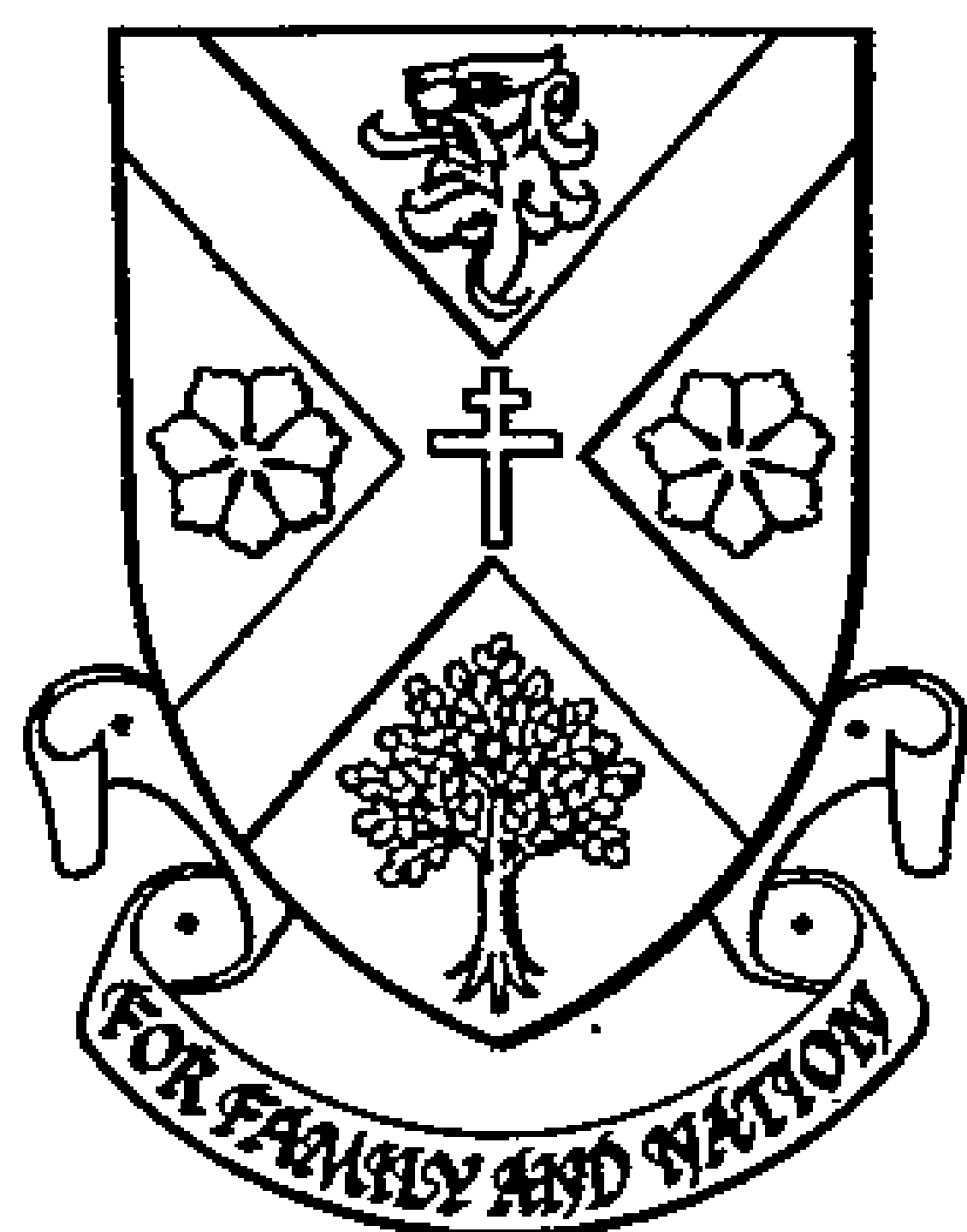


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 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.

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

THE TUDORS & TUDOR MYSTERIES

By

Arthur Jamieson of Barnach

The tragic day 22nd August 1485 upon Bosworth Field sealed the fate of the Plantagenets with the death of Richard III, that much maligned King who has been accused over the centuries of the cruel murder of his nephews in the Tower of London. After Bosworth Henry Tudor was crowned Henry VII of England. His claim to the throne was slight and he must be considered a usurper. The Tudors were of old Welsh extraction. Henry was the second Earl of Richmond, who in turn was son of Edmund, 1st Earl of Richmond by his wife the Lady Margaret Beaufort, great grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. Further to secure his position he married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV and thus sister of the princes in the Tower. There is no question that Henry VII raised the status of England from a third rate to a first rate power. When he died his son Henry inherited a very healthy exchequer. In furtherance of consolidating his throne he liquidated (a plan continued by his son) the last of the real Plantagenet heirs to the throne of England. There was no excuse for any of these executions. The death of the Countess of Salisbury when she was seventy years old must be considered one of the most dastardly deeds of so-called Tudor justice. After Prince Arthur's death his widow Catherine of Aragon married Prince Henry, who became celebrated chiefly because he had married six wives — two of whom paid the supreme penalty for alleged unfaithfulness. Apart from his domestic upheavals Henry was a very able man. He founded the Royal Navy, spoke at least six languages and was a theologian of some note. He was also an excellent sportsman and musician. He composed music — Greensleeves being one of his supposed masterpieces. A tall, well-built man, he possessed the Tudor colouring of hair and an attractive whitish complexion. He was a visionary and arranged the marriage of his sister Margaret with James IV of Scotland, which resulted in the eventual Union of the Crowns. This diplomatic move saved our country much suffering.

Margaret's husband James IV was noted for his strange hobby of extracting teeth from the humble folk with special pliers, and was delighted, no doubt in a sadistic way, to see them howl in pain. The victims were paid well for submitting to this strange pastime. His favourite sister Mary Tudor married firstly Louis XII of France, then Charles Duke of Suffolk. She was a fine woman and her character was excellent. She lacked the scheming of her sister Margaret. From her descended the tragic Lady Jane Grey whose only fault was her royal blood. Suffolk apparently had two wives alive at the time of his marriage with Mary, but Henry seemingly did not bother much about that rather strange set-up. Flaws were soon found to make them illegal. When Prince Arthur's death took place not long after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon, she in turn married Prince Henry and it was this marriage that caused all the bother in later years.

Henry and Catherine lived happily for many years until he decided a son and heir was essential. His conscience, if he had any, began to trouble him and he stated that his marriage was illegal and he was thus living in a state of sin. He asserted he had married his brother's widow and that according to the Book of Leviticus the union was null and void. It seems odd that his conscience just began to trouble him after many years of happiness with Catherine. She was a royal Princess and much loved by the common people.

Catherine's daughter Mary reigned only a short time after her brother Edward, whose reign was not of great note — no doubt because he died young.

It would take a series of lectures to discuss Henry's wives so I feel a short note about each one is enough.

Anne Boleyn was a remarkable woman. She could have escaped the block by admitting a pre-marriage contract with the Earl of Northumberland. Elizabeth would have been bastardised if she had done so. This she would never do. There is little doubt the charges against her had been trumped up. Tudor justice was complete. Jane Seymour bore Edward and she was the wife Henry apparently loved. She died shortly after Edward's birth. Anne of Cleves (the Flanders mare) was the most diplomatic of women. When she realised the marriage was a failure, she helped Henry wriggle free and in return received a handsome pension, most of which was spent buying expensive hats. After a few days she handed them to the poor of the village and other areas and in return became very popular. Catherine Howard was possibly the one wife who betrayed her husband, especially in the domestic field. He was besotted by her and this led to the fiendish deaths meted out to her lovers. Catherine Parr, his last wife was a comfort to him in his last days, but her religious views almost led to a third marital tragedy.

As a matter of interest it has been noted that Henry was related to all his wives. Catherine was a fifth cousin and, of course, his brother's widow. Anne Boleyn was an eighth cousin and had a pre-marriage contract with the Earl of Northumberland. Jane Seymour was related on the Plantagenet side. Anne of Cleves, it is said, had a pre-marriage contract with the son of the Duke of Lorraine. Catherine Howard was a distant cousin and possibly the common law wife of Dereham. Catherine Parr was a third cousin once removed.

The first great mystery of the Tudor reign was the alleged murder of the young princes in the Tower. Richard III has been credited with their fate. I consider that there is sufficient evidence to return a not-proven verdict. Then the question arises — what happened to them? It is my opinion that the elder child Edward died from natural causes, whilst his younger brother Richard was taken to Burgundy and brought up at the court of his Aunt Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. After some years he came over to Scotland to reside at the court of King James and married, as Perkin Warbeck; the Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the second Earl of Huntly, a relative of the Stuart kings. His tragic attempt to claim the throne led to his death at the hands of Henry VII. He died upon the 23rd November 1499. Henry styled his widow the White Rose and showered kindness in her direction. If Perkin were an imposter, it is extremely unlikely the Scottish king would allow such a union. Warbeck also bore a strong facial resemblance to his alleged father Edward IV. He could, of course, have been a natural son, but I doubt this. Again he spoke perfect court English without a trace of foreign accent. A person cannot speak the language of a foreign land without a certain betrayal of his or her origins. Lastly, when Warbeck was dragged through the streets of London, Henry's wife's plea to see him was politely refused — Why? Henry knew she would recognise her own brother. There are other avenues of thought, but space does not permit to investigate the matter further at this juncture.

Now let us discuss the great Queen Bess. Her spectacular career would fill two large history books, but I am only interested at the moment with the mystique which surrounds her. There is a threefold issue to probe. 1. Was she a man? 2. If a woman —

was she ever married ? 3. Had she any issue ? Firstly I discard her being a man as rather farcical, but often truth is stranger than fiction. We know that when she died a post mortem was prohibited — Why ? It is obvious that this prohibition avoided certain facts emerging which would have had serious repercussions. I have no doubts within my own mind that she was a normal female and am suspicious that she had children. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was her lover. There was an intimacy between them that nobody could deny. He was in character most unpalatable. He kept two gentlemen poisoners and one of his victims was the Countess of Lennox. Leicester was invited to dinner and it is said the poison was inserted into the figs. As far as we know, Elizabeth did not unduly object. A tradition is extant that she and Leicester married in Lord Pembroke's house. He could not be proclaimed as her husband for several reasons. Firstly, the strange death of Amy Robsart, Dudley's wife, caused vicious court gossip, and secondly Robert Dudley was a much-hated man in court circles. Francis Bacon and Essex were alleged to be her children. Anne Dowe of Brentwood was one of a long list of offenders gaoled for stating that the Queen was with child by Dudley, and Squire Marsham lost his ears for acclaiming, "My Lord Leicester had two children by the Queen." When Elizabeth died, she took to the grave her secret.

The last of the Elizabethan mysteries is the most mysterious. Did William Shakespeare of Stratford write the plays attributed to him ? We have only six signatures of Shakespeare and it is the writing of a semi-literate man. Whoever wrote the plays had a vocabulary almost twice that of Milton. Literary genius cannot flower without roots of learning. We have no evidence that William of Stratford was even educated at the grammar school. Some say his legal knowledge was due to being a solicitor's clerk when young. As a clerk he would, of necessity, append his signature to wills, deeds and other documentation. None exist and I for one would be thrilled to find such a signature. Whoever wrote these plays had the following roots of learning:

1. Excellent grounding in English and Venetian law.
2. Sound knowledge of court life.
3. Well versed in the knowledge of aristocratic sports: Falconry, Tennis, The Tilt, Boar hunting, Horses and hares.
4. Music and dancing.
5. Knowledge of French, Italian and Ovidian Latin.
6. A broad spectrum of knowledge concerning herbs and flowers, etc.
7. Seamanship, language and many other smaller roots of learning.

Many eminent scholars in the past have doubted the authorship. These included intellectual giants such as Charles Dickens, Galsworthy, Disraeli, Freud. Mark Twain's discourse upon this subject is most enlightening. John Bright said, "Any man who believes William Shakespeare of Stratford wrote "Hamlet" or "Lear" is a fool."

There are many contenders for the honour of being the great master, amongst whom are Francis Bacon, Christopher Marlowe, Lady Pembroke, 6th Earl of Derby and even Queen Elizabeth herself ! In my opinion and that of many others the Crown of Laurels should be placed upon Edward De Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford. The great research done by Looney, Admiral Holland and others is now becoming accepted by many and rejected by those who love to adopt the ostrich-in-the-sand attitude. Oxford fits in with the roots of learning more than any other person living at that time. He was Lord Great Chamberlain of England and a favourite with the Queen. He was at the focal point of court life. The Stratford actor only knew the periphery of such a life. Oxford was

educated at Gray's Inn and knew English law. He spent a considerable time in Italy, especially in Venice, and knew his Venetian law. He was known as the Italianate nobleman, could speak French fluently and represented his country in France when required. His uncle Arthur Golding transcribed Ovid's *Metamorphosis* into English and hence the strong evidence of Ovidian Latin in the plays. Arthur Golding was his tutor and it is more than likely he was more than acquainted with his learned Uncle's works. A patron of musicians and an expert dancer, he was asked to dance before the Spanish Ambassador by the Queen — an honour he refused to comply with. He was well versed in all the aristocratic sports and an excellent judge of horses. His father once killed a wild boar with one stroke of his sword. He owned a ship called the "Bonaventure" and fitted it out for the Armada in 1588. This was all at his own expense. We therefore can conclude a man with such knowledge of the sea would be well versed in Seaman's language. His extensive knowledge of flowers and herbs chiefly came from Gerard's *Herbal*. John Gerard was head gardener to Lord Burghley. Oxford lived in Burghley's home from the age of 12 years as he was a ward at court, and Cecil was the Master of the Court of Wards. He also married Ann Cecil; hence Gerard and Oxford must have known each other. It is stated that Southampton (Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of) was the Patron of the Bard. All we have is a mocking subservient dedication to the Earl in *Venus & Adonis* and the *Rape of Lucrece*. There is abundant evidence that Oxford and Southampton were very well known to each other. Both had been Wards of Court under Burghley's roof and Southampton had been betrothed to Oxford's daughter. It was broken off by Southampton, but he had to pay Burghley a fine of £5,000 — an immense sum in those days.

Southampton's mother was a daughter of Viscount Montague, who was a Commissioner at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots along with Oxford, and both families had residences near the Strand in London. Southampton was involved in the Essex Rebellion and was saved from the executioner's axe by the intervention of Oxford.

Oxford belonged to the intellectual hierarchy. Let us not worship at the wrong shrine. The 1748 bust of Shakespeare in Stratford church differs significantly from the original bust of 1623. The original shows the bard holding a cushion or sack of malt whilst there was a notable absence of the quill pen so obvious in the 1748 bust. Is there not some deception here? Sir William Dugdale in 1656 copied the bust for his collection of monuments in Warwickshire churches.

Thus ends my lecture, brief and very skeletal in composition. Time and space will not allow me to say more upon a subject that has puzzled men and women of intelligence for decades.

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THE FORRESTER OF STRATHENDRY AND GIBLISTON

By Colin D. I. G. Forrester

Introduction

The family dealt with is the principal cadet line of the ancient family of the Forresters of Garden and Torwood, in Stirlingshire. They acquired by marriage estates in Fife, which they held for five generations, until the lands passed through debt and marriage to other families. No accurate detailed account of the family and its heraldry exists in print, although there was an inaccurate and sketchy note in the 19th century (Wood, pp. 267-8). The present account is made up largely from the printed and manuscript public records of Scotland, with additional sources, and condenses the essential genealogical and historical facts in a lengthier typescript history entitled *Forrester Family Records*, to be deposited in the National Library of Scotland. The Estates and Castles of the Forrester family are dealt with in detail in the *Forrester Family Records*.

The principal estate was Strathendry, with its castle, in the parish of Leslie, Fife. From this estate the Strathendries of that ilk took their name, and it was by marriage with an heiress of that family that the Forresters acquired the lands. Strathendry Castle is a rectangular tower of the late 16th century, probably built by Thomas Forrester the third laird, whose arms with those of his wife decorate the front door (RCAHMS, Fife etc., pp. 187-8). Besides Strathendry itself were the pendicles, Knockmore, Balquhomrie, Little Balquhomrie, Balsilly, Bowhouse, Balgothrie, Ingerie, Arnotsfauld, and the Waulkmills, several of which appear on Bleau's map of Fife. The Forresters intermarried with landed families owning nearby estates.

Gibliston was a feudal barony, of which apparently only half was in Forrester hands. This estate is in the parish of Kilconduff, in the East Neuk of Fife. Further to the North, in the parish of Leuchars, is Vicarstord (the modern name for Cowbaki or Culbaki). Finally, between Gibliston and Strathendry, and near Kennoway is Langside. These are the most important lands associated with the Forresters in Fife.

Ancestry

A little should be said about the ancestors of the lairds of Strathendry, although these have been dealt with in detail elsewhere (Gibson, pp. 132-7, 156, and pedigree facing p. 156), and will be discussed in the *Forrester Family Records*.

The earliest proved ancestor of the first laird is Matthew Forrester of Gunnershaw, a merchant burghess and Provost of Stirling. He was illegitimate, and was legitimated under the Great Seal by James III. on 15th November 1477 (RMS, Vol. 2, No. 1332). He is reputed to be the natural son of Robert Forrester 1st of Torwood (Stirlingshire) (Gibson, p. 134 footnote 8), the son of Alexander Forrester himself the son of Malcolm Forrester of Bantaskine (Stirlingshire), who is recorded as early as 1425.

Matthew Forrester of Gunnershaw had a son and heir Sir Duncan Forrester 1st of Garden (Stirlingshire), who was granted the estate of Torwood, and the hereditary office of Forrester of the Torwood, by James IV. on 26th November 1488 (RMS, Vol. 2, No. 1802). He was Comptroller to James IV. (1492-9), Great Provisioner to Queen Margaret (1507-8), and Provost of Stirling in 1477 and later. He married twice, the first time to

Margaret, daughter of Forsyth of Harthill, in Clydesdale, by whom he had his son and heir, Sir Walter Forrester of Garden. A younger son founded the line of Strathendry, and is believed to be a child of this first marriage.

Thomas (I) Forrester 1st of Strathendry

.. Thomas (I) Forrester is known to be the son of Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, as related below, and is generally thought to be the second son by his first marriage, to Margaret Forsyth of Harthill (Gibson, p. 136 and pedigree facing p. 156).

Sir Duncan, then of Skipinch, may have made a contract of marriage with Michael Strathendry of Gibliston, son of William Strathendry of that ilk, for on 1st June 1496 the King granted Sir Duncan the lands and barony of Gibliston, and the lands of Cowbakie and Langside, all in Fife, on the resignation of Mariota Strathendry, the wife of Duncan's son Thomas and the fiar of the estates, and of her father Michael, who held the free-tenement (RMS, Vol. 2, No. 2314). They appear to have been unmarried on 24th September 1493, when Mariota was granted these lands by her father (RMS, Vol. 2, No. 2176).

Thomas helped his father in his work, since there were payments to him on behalf of his father (then Comptroller to James IV), reported on 12th August 1495 for the preceding year's accounts: for the Ward of Tueda (ER, Vol. 10, pp. 508–9); and for Fife, reported on 4th July 1496, and for Bute and Arran, reported on 27th June 1496 (ER, Vol. 10, pp. 549 and 588). Similar payments continued to be made to him for some time (ER, Vol. 11, pp. 52–268).

He was the Sheriff-depute of Fife, being created 19th August 1516, and holding office for at least a year or so until 21st April 1517 (SCBF, pp. 40, 60 and 65).

His first marriage is discussed above. He married, secondly, Jonet Lundy (whose father is unknown), for there is at Edinburgh on 22nd February 1517–18 a precept of a charter confirming one by Sir Duncan Forrester, then of Garden, of the lands of Gibliston, Cowbakie and Langside to Thomas and his wife Jonet Lundy (RSS, Vol. 1, No. 2965). The accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for the year ending 4th September 1518 confirm their joint infeftment in these lands (ALHT, Vol. 5, p. 135).

Finally he was dead before 12th September 1524, when his son George was a ward of Robert Betoun of Over Betoun, as related below.

He had only one recorded son: GEORGE Forrester 2nd of Strathendry, who follows.

George (I) Forrester 2nd of Strathendry

The second laird was a minor at the time of his father's death. On 12th September 1524 there was a letter under the Privy Seal to Robert Betoun of Over Betoun of the gift of the ward, nonentries, and relief of all the lands and annual rents of the late Thomas, by reason of ward, together with the gift of the marriage of George, son and "repute aire" of Thomas (RSS, Vol. 1, No. 3284).

Evidently he made use of his gift of the ward to marry the heir to his daughter, since on 17th November 1549 the Queen confirmed the lands of Gibliston, Cowbakie and Langside, on the resignation of George, in conjunct fee to himself and his spouse Margaret Betoun (or Beton), said to be the daughter of Robert Betoun of Over Betoun, and grand-daughter to Archibald Betoun of Capildrae (Wood, pp. 267–8).

George was still a minor on 28th August 1529, and a pupil of John Forrester ("tutour of Strathendry"), who had a letter under the Privy Seal of various lands in Stirling, though these seem to have no relation to his office as tutor (RSS, Vol. 2, No. 291). His status as pupil implies that he was under 14 at the time, which suggests that he was in fact the son of the second marriage of his father.

George had sasine of the lands of Gibliston and Cowbakie in or shortly before 1540 (ER (Index to Libros Responsionum), Vol. 17, p. 770). A few years later on 9th January 1546, designated "of Strathendry", he witnessed a charter at Brunton (RMS, Vol. 4, No. 47).

On 18th February 1549–50 there was a precept of remission made to him and various others for taking part against Mary Queen of Scots and her Governor near Dundee ("pro eorum proditoria venientia in bello plano et ordinato apud Balgawylaw prope burgum de Dundee contra reginam, suum gubernatorem et ipsius auctoritatem") (RSS, Vol. 4, No. 557).

He was sold half the lands of Corshill (or Crosshill) near Lochore, in the barony of Wester Lochoreshire in Fife, by Henry Wardlaw, fiar of Torry, and Katharine Lundy his spouse, on 12th August 1554 (RMS, Vol. 4, No. 984).

Little more is heard of him in the public records until his death in September 1567, his testament testamentar being recorded in the Commissariat Records of Edinburgh on 17th February 1568 (C.R., Edin.). His lawful children James, David, Elizabeth, Christian Jonet, and another Elizabeth were his executors dative, as his nearest of kin. His son Thomas and other daughter Isobel were not.

He left issue, at least three sons and five daughters:

1. Thomas Forrester 3rd of Strathendry, who follows.

2. James, a falconer, who had issue, at least one son:

(1) James, involved in the mutilation of a minister of the church, as told in the life of the fourth laird.

and James (or his brother David) had a son:

(2) Francis, mentioned as "brother-bairn" (i.e. nephew) of the third laird, as told later.

3. David)

1. Elizabeth)

2. Christian)

3. Jonet)

4. Elizabeth (sic))

executors to their father

5. Isobel, who was contracted to marry Peter Arnot, son of Peter Arnot of Balcormo and of his wife Helen Abercromby, on 28th October 1559 (SRO, Cal. Deeds, VIII, 316).

Thomas (II) Forrester 3rd of Strathendry

Thomas (II) was retoured heir to his father George, in the lands of Gibliston, Cowbakie and Langside, on 20th October 1567 (Retours, Inquis. Spec. Fife. No. 66), and sasine of the lands was given, and £32 of relief paid, the sheriff responding for that amount on 5th November 1567 (E.R., Vol. 20, p. 377).

He married, first, Janet Arnot, whose father is unknown, and who died in February 1570, the testament of "Jonet Arnot, sometime spouse to Thomas Forrester of Strathennie" being recorded 29th January 1577–78 (C.R., Edin.). The testament was given up by Thomas, as father and lawful administrator of George, their son. She had £869,6s.8p. in the inventory, including £40 in utensils, domiciles and abulziements of her body. She owed money to the children of her father-in-law, George Forrester: James, David, Elizabeth, Christian, Jonet, and Elizabeth (sic).

Thomas married again, for on 17th September 1585 his brother James (whom we later learn was a falconer) was a witness to the charter dated at Strathendry, by Thomas Forrester of Strathendry, who sold Isobel Leirmonth his wife, and their first born legitimate son Robert, the lands of Gibleston and Cowbakie (RMS, Vol. 5, No. 910). This was in fulfilment of a marriage contract between Thomas and his wife's father, George Leirmonth of "Balcolmy" (Balgonie), and in the entail of the lands there appear the heirs of entail James and John, respectively the second and third legitimate sons of the couple. No others are mentioned in the charter.

On 25th February 1586–87 Thomas was, with two others, cautioner for William Forrester younger in Leith (a cadet of the Forresters of Meadowfield, and of Corstorphine), not to harm John Menteith, servitor to Alexander Lord Hume, and others (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 4, p. 151); and on 28th February of that year William was bound to relieve him of the obligation of that caution (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 4, p. 152).

James, son of James the falconer (already mentioned), together with Francis Forrester (both described as brother-bairns (i.e. nephews) of the laird of Strathendry), were, with John, the laird's son, in trouble for going about armed in time of peace, in the company of Robert Douglas, servitor to Sir George Douglas of Kirkness. There was a commission dated at Edinburgh in December 1608 for them to be apprehended and brought before the Privy Council (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 8, p. 217).

There was on 10th June 1609 a charter signed at Strathendry, by Thomas, with the consent of Sir Robert Forrester Kt., his son and of Isobel Leirmonth, selling to Andrew Gulling in Cowbakie one third of the lands of Cowbakie, in fulfilment of a contract of 13th April 1608 (RMS, Vol. 7, No. 134).

Thomas was dead before 7th February 1627, when his son George was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Langside (see below).

On 29th July 1632 his son John was cautioner for David Creichton of Logtoun not to have dealings with a denounced rebel (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 13, p. 316).

Thomas had, by his first wife, at least one child:

1. George, called "fil. natu max. legit." of Thomas and Janet Arnot, in the charter of 1585 (see above). However, he appears not to have succeeded to the principal estate, which went to his stepbrother Robert. He was a witness to a charter at Easter Moncreiffe on 5th November 1611 (RMS, Vol. 7, No. 1226). On 7th February 1627 he was retoured heir to his father Thomas: there he is called "Georgius Forrester, haeres Thomas Forrester de Strathendrie, patris" (Retours, Inq. Spec. Fife No. 385). On 18th July 1627 there was a charter by the King to John Oliphant of Langside and Catherine Borthwick his spouse of the lands of Langside, which George, eldest legitimate son of the deceased Jonet Arnot, resigned, together with Robert Forrester of Strathendry and others (RMS, Vol. 8,

No. 1112). The rest of his life will be dealt with under the account of his brother Robert.

Thomas, the 3rd laird, had by his second wife Isobel Leirmonth at least three sons and two daughters:

2. ROBERT Forrester 4th of Strathendry, who follows.
3. James, mentioned as second legitimate son in the charter of 1585.
4. John, third legitimate son, mentioned in the same charter, and as cautioner in 1632 (see above).
1. Isobella, who had a charter of an annualrent in 1600 from her father (SRO, Cal. Chart., XV, No. 3666). She married William Mairten, portioner of Gibliston, by 31st July 1621 (RMS, Vol. 8, No. 250; see also RMS, Vol. 8, No. 335). William her husband was accidentally killed or murdered by his friend Thomas Abercrombie in 1626 (RPC, Ser. II' Vol. 1 pp. 339–40; Vol. 5, p. 243).
2. Margaret, who married, after 10th December 1587 (the date of her contract and before 2nd February 1588: SRO, Cal. Chart., XV, No. 3496), Sir George Douglas 1st of Kirkness, youngest son of William, fifth Earl of Morton. Her great-grandson Robert Douglas married Helen, daughter and heiress in Strathendry of John Forrester 5th of Strathendry (see below).

Sir Robert Forrester 4th of Strathendry

The life of the fourth laird is better recorded, chiefly because he was involved in a succession of debts that burdened his estates. He was continuously put to the horn and denounced rebel for failing to pay debts, and cautioned for other activities of a quarrelsome kind: the records of the Privy Council are full of such references, in some of which he was involved with his brother-in-law, Sir George Douglas of Kirkness.

No specific reason for his debts appear: many Scottish families were in debt at this time, as was his distant cousin of the senior line, Sir James Forrester of Torwood, whose family had already lost the estate of Garden.

As explained, George (II) is described in 1600 as son and heir apparent to Thomas the third laird. However, George did not inherit the main estate, which went to Robert, and only appeared to obtain part of Langside. "The charter of 17th September 1585 shows that Thomas sold his eldest son Robert, and his mother Isobel Leirmonth the lands of Gibliston and Cowbakie. Why the eldest son should not succeed is not clear, for we have no record of his death.

Certainly by 10th August 1609 Robert was described as son and heir apparent to Thomas Forrester of Strathendry, when he then sold a third of Cowbakie, as already related.

Robert appears to have been knighted on 25th April 1604, as one of "Lord Colvill's Knyghts" (Stodart, Vol. 2, p. 109).

On 12th December 1606, we have the first intimation of his debts: he was then put to the horn at the instance of John Stewart, servitor to the Earl of Murray (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 8, p. 100). On 15th January 1607 he was cited as cautioner for Sir George Douglas of Kirkness, both at the horn for nonpayment of debts (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 14, p. 455). On 13th October 1608 Andrew Balfour, a tailor and citizen of London, pursued him before the Privy Council for remaining unrelaxed from a horning of 15th July for a debt

of 600 merks and expenses: for failing to compear, he was to be apprehended by the Captain of the Guard and have his house seized and the goods inventoried (R.P.C., Ser. I, Vol. 8, p. 177).

Apart from debt, there were other troubles. In December 1608 the Privy Council issued a commission to apprehend James and Francis Forrester, brother-sons (i.e. nephews) of Thomas (II), John Forrester son of the laird (Robert's brother), together with Robert Douglas, servitor to Sir George Douglas of Kirkness, for continually bearing "hagbuts" (a long-barrelled gun) and "pistolets" (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 8, p. 217).

On 20th October 1609 James was again seriously in trouble. Described as the son of James Forrester, falconer, he attacked Mr. David Anderson, Minister of Ballingrie, and "maist inhumanlie tuke him be the hair of his beard, and with all his force ruggit the same of purpois to have drawin furth the hail hair of his beard": following this he drew his sword and cut off his right arm. The minister complained to the Privy Council on 23rd November 1609 (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 8, pp. 147-8). James was then sheltered in Sir Robert's castle (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 8, p. 369).

On 13th June 1611 James appealed to the Privy Council, saying that he had been imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for over a year: eventually, even though he paid compensation to the minister, he was banished from the Kingdom (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 9, pp. 192-3).

Sir Robert was involved in local feuds. On 28th November 1615 the Lords of Privy Council were informed that there had been "challengeis and provocations" between him and Mr. John Leslie of Newton, with a meeting forestalled by the intervention of friends. They were summoned to appear before the Council, and Sir Robert was put to the horn for not appearing (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 10, p. 419).

About this time, Sir Robert seems to have temporarily lost possession of some or all of the Strathendry lands, since on 21st March 1616 there was a complaint by James Sibbald of Rankeloure and John Forrester in Strathendry against him. It appears that Sibbald had comprised the lands for a great sum advanced to Sir Robert described as "sometime of Strathendry", and had been in lawful possession for some years. In November 1615 Sir Robert had invaded the lands with armed accomplices, and threatened the life of John Forrester. He was ordered to put himself in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 10, pp. 479-80).

There are many other references in the Register of the Privy Council to complaints against him, and horning of him for debts and other matters.

The half lands of Gibliston which he owned were resigned by him and the King granted them to Archibald Drummond and his wife Helen Aitcheson on 22nd November 1620 (RMS, Vol. 8, No. 96).

On 7th January 1623 there was registered a bond of caution by John Forrester in Strathendry, as principal, with David Lachryck in Meikle Balchomrie, as cautioner, not to intercommune with Sir Robert, as he had been charged in letters of horning on 21st November 1622. This bond is dated at Strathendry, and attested by George Forrester, John's eldest brother (RPC, Ser. I, Vol. 13, p. 138).

On 18th July 1627, as already related, there was a royal charter of confirmation of the lands of Langside to John Oliphant of Langside and his wife, on the resignation of Sir Robert Forrester of Strathendry, his brother George, and others.

No more is heard of Sir Robert in the public records: he may have died about this time, since in the Parish Registers of Baptism of Leslie, his son John designated "of Strathendry" on 24th December 1628. It is possible, however, that he had merely resigned the lands to his son, reserving the liferent of them.

He was definitely dead by 23rd January 1643, when he is described as "quondam" in a Royal charter granting the lands of Gibliston to George Sibbald (R.M.S., Vol. 9, No. 1296).

It is not known whom he married, nor when, but he had at least one child, a son and heir:

JOHN Forrester 5th of Strathendry, who follows:

John Forrester 5th of Strathendry

Little is known of the last laird: the Register of the Privy Council, the Register of the Great Seal, and the Register of the Privy Seal are silent on him.

He married, presumably in or before 1618, Janet Aytoun, said by Walter Hood to have been the eldest daughter of John Aytoun of Inchdairnie (Wood, pp. 267-8).

His probable inheriting of Strathendry about 1628 has been dealt with.

With the consent of his wife he gave a charter dated 25th October and 5th November 1642 to George Strachan of Innekerin of the lands of Meikle Balquhumrie (IWS, Nos. 16).

He died in February 1656, his testament dative being recorded 20th August 1656 (CR St. Andrews). His goods and gear were valued at £1361,2s., and he had eight silver spoons valued at £34.4s.

The Leslie Parish Registers record several children by his wife Janet Aytoun:

1. John, bapt. 17th April 1619 (presumably dying in infancy).
2. James, bapt. 4th September 1623.
3. John, bapt. 22nd January 1630 (Mr. Robert Aytoun of Inchdairnie being a witness).
4. Thomas, bapt. 7th June 1631.
1. Janet, bapt. 6th December 1625.
2. Marie, bapt. 24th December 1628.

He seems to have had two more daughters, who survived infancy:

3. Helen (see below).
4. Anna, mentioned 4th February 1657 in an assignation to William Aytoun and Anna his spouse of a bond of 5000 merks by the deceased John Forrester of Strathendry: whether he was her father is not clear (IWS No. 8). "The Misses Forrester of Strathendrie" are mentioned in documents of 27th August 1661 (IWS, No. 15 and 16).

The male children at least seem to have died in infancy or young, without surviving male issue. John Newton, in his Diary, records "Young Strendry (surnamed Foster) departed out of this life at Strendry; he died of a purple fever. He was interred att Leslie Sp. 30 1655". The fever was typhus.

With the death of the heir-male, the estate appears to have descended through John's daughter Helen. According to Walter Wood she was the eldest daughter, and

married in 1661 Dr. Alexander Martin, portioner of Gibliston (Wood, pp. 267–8). However, Dr. Martin and Helen Forrester his wife translated a bond of £40,000 Scots in favour of Sir John Aytoun on 4th February 1657 (IWS, No. 7). On 17th October 1661 Mr. (sic) Alexander Martin had sasine in the lands of Strathendry and others (IWS, No. 18).

The estate seems to have reverted to Helen, since on 28th October 1675 there was a procuratory of resignation by Dame Helen Forrester, Lady Strathendry, in favour of Robert Douglas her second husband (IWS, No. 20).

A manuscript pedigree of the Douglasses of Kirkness (BL, Harl. Ms. 6442) states that she married, as his first wife, Robert Douglas, the second son of William Douglas 4th of Kirkness by his wife Elizabeth (daughter of Robert Kircaldy of Grange). He was thus a great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Forrester 3rd of Strathendry, by the first laird of Kirkness. They had no children, and he married, secondly, Susanna Balfour, daughter of John Balfour, Lord Burleigh, having issue by her, who inherited Strathendry.

Heraldry

There is conflicting evidence for the arms of the Forresters of Strathendry, as there is for the ancestral line of Garden. It is hoped to publish a fuller account of Forrester heraldry in *The Double Tressure*, the journal of the Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Matthew Forrester of Gunnershaw, the grandfather of the first laird, appears to have used the arms "A saltire and in base a hunting horn stringed", the colours being unknown. This appears from the personal seal of his daughter Isobel (or Elizabeth), wife of Sir John Lundy of that ilk, on a charter dated 24th March 1491–2, where her paternal arms are impaled with her husband's arms (SHS, Vol. 2, p. 362; and see Gibson, pedigree facing p. 156). These arms also appear on a graveslab and a ceiling boss in the St. Andrew's Chapel at the Church of the Holy Rude, Stirling (RCAHMS, Stirling report). Finally they were used on the seal of Alexander Forrester of Garden, the great-great-great-grandson of Matthew, on two documents, dated 15th May 1557 and sometime in 1557 respectively (Carnock, GD17/136 and 137). However, Alexander, later Sir Alexander, used different arms on his graveslab in the same chapel, these being "Three hunting horns stringed" (RCAHMS, op. cit.). This appears to be a reversion to earlier arms, since the seal of Robert Forrester 1st of Torwood, on a charter dated 12th June 1476, has a quarterly shield, of which the only decipherable quarter is the second, with three hunting horns stringed (Carnock, GD17/13).

The shield "Argent, three hunting horns stringed Sable" are those used early on by the Forresters of Corstorphine, ancestor of the Lords Forrester of Corstorphine, as shown in the *Armorial of Berry* (1445–55), in other continental armorials, and in the earliest official Scottish armorial record, the *Armorial of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount*, Lord Lyon, dated 1542.

The Forresters of Torwood and Garden are not proved to be related to the Corstorphine family, except for the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, with Alexander Forrester 6th of Corstorphine.

Nevertheless, the majority of heraldic manuscripts assign a shield "argent, three hunting horns Sable" (generally stringed Gules) to the Forresters of Garden, and in the first volume of the *Lyon Register* David Forrester 2nd of Denovan, descended of a younger son of Garden, was credited with these arms, the horns garnished Gules and with a crescent surmounted of another for difference.

So much for the arms of their ancestral line, as evidence for their arms. The evidence for their actual arms is slight, since no seals survive. The arms mentioned above the entrance to Strathendry Castle are in a rectangular panel, divided in two by a horizontal stone bar. In the top half are three hunting horns stringed, but placed 1 and 2 (instead of the usual 2 and 1), flanked by the initials T and F. In the lower half is an ornate shield with a chevron charged with three indistinct objects, the shield being flanked by the initials I and L (RCAHMS, Report on Fife, etc., p. 187). This appears to be the matrimonial achievement (impaled per fess, as sometimes in Scotland) of Thomas the third laird and his wife Isobel Leirmonth, daughter of George Leirmonth of Balgonie, since the arms of that family are recorded in volume 1 of the Lyon Register as "Or, on a chevron Sable three mascles of the first (1st and 4th quarters)". The Royal Commission wrongly attributes these arms to Lumsden, assuming the charges to be buckles.

This is the only hard evidence for the arms used. Stoddart given the arms of Sir Robert, in Workman's Lyon Office manuscript, as identical with the Corstorphine arms, with the strings Gules (Stoddart, Vol. 2, p. 109). However, I cannot find this in the Lyon Court manuscript.

Finally, the armorial of John Sawyer, Snowdown Herald, dated 1654 (Adv. Ms. 31.4.4, p. 21), gives their arms as identical with those of Garden (which he gives as "Argent, three hunting horns Sable bandreshed Gules or Vert"), with the addition of a chevron Vert. But there is no other evidence for a chevron.

There is no record of a crest for the family, nor is there one for the ancestral Garden and Torwood families.

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POSTSCRIPT TO JOHN MCGREGOR OF FORTINGALL AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Readers will be interested in the following notation found in the Dumfries Register of Baptisms in the year 1745: "It is notable there was no Sermon or publick worship in the Churches of Dumfries on that memorable Sabbath the twenty second day of December Seventeen hundred forty five years. The Young Pretender with the Highland Army were in Possession of the Town on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Dumfries was full of tumult and confusion on the Lord's Day". (Dumfries Parish Vol. 821/2 p. 233).

It should be pointed out that Mrs. Constance M. Cramond and Mrs. Sheila M. Davies handed over the Competition or Edinburgh Pipes to the safe-keeping of His Grace, The Duke of Atholl, on Sunday, 25th May, 1980 at Blair Castle. It is also worthy of note that Duncan A. McGregor possesses a plaid said to have been worn by his ancestor John McGregor(1) at Culloden Moor.

Sadly, Douglas S. B. Dobbie passed away at his home in Devon on Friday, 2nd July, 1982, shortly after returning from a holiday abroad. He was a gentleman of the old school and is remembered with affection and respect.

David G. C. Burns

THE OMEYS

One of the most interesting indigenous Kintyre surnames is Omeys. Four hundred years ago there were a number of surnames here with the Irish Gaelic prefix 'O'. It seems Omeys is the only one to survive. The O'brolochans dropped the 'O' and finally became Brodies. By the same process the Oloynachans became Langs. The O'drains changed their names to Hawthorn and Macoshenoigs became McShannons while some who went to the Lowlands became plain Shannons. The O'kaldies of Machrihanish and Knockhanty give rise to the O'kellys who in due course became Kellys. What became of the Ocolchans and the Obrenans, the Ocholtans and the Ocoynes, the Odowans and the Odimans mentioned along with the Obrianns (as well as Mcbrionns) in the 1936 list of tenants? None of these latter names are even mentioned in Black's "The Surnames of Scotland".

The name Omeys is believed to be from the Gaelic Miadhaigh which means esteemed or honourable, the 'O' implying descent. Prior to the 17th Century it is only found in Kintyre. It is found spelt Ofey, Omay, Omeys, O'May and a branch which settled in Perthshire appears to have dropped the prefix.

Prior to the 17th Century written evidence of any sort is extremely scarce, especially in relation to remoter parts like Kintyre but the name occurs in the earliest Royal Record of Kintyre tenants, made on the instruction of King James IV in 1505, where John Ofey is noted as the occupier of the four merkland of Dalnaeccleis (now Dalmore) Crislag and Kilquhatten in Kilblaan Parish.

Andrew McKerral on whose work this article is almost wholly based suggests that Dalnaeccleis and Crislag (now Christlach) from their names were probably originally church lands and this is particularly interesting in view of the strong connection of the family with the church both before and after the Reformation.

In the rental of 1506 Gilchrist Ofey is shown as joint occupier of the lands with John.

Master Duncan Omeys was in 1531 appointed by King James V to the benefice of Kilberry vacant on the death of Sir Cornelius Omeys prebendary of Kilberry in Knapdale. This, as Andrew McKerral points out cannot be the same Cornelius Omeys who graduated at St. Andrews in 1528 and who was holding the Rectory of Kilblaan in 1560.

He suggest that following family tree —

- (1) Sir Cornelius died 1531.
- (2) Master Duncan, the King's surgeon was his son.
- (3) Cornelius, Rector of Kilblaan 1560 son of Duncan.
- (4) Duncan who was granted a Charter of Kilcolmkill in 1622 being the son of Cornelius (3).

The usual Christian name Cornelius persisted in the family and one of that name described as a sailor was admitted a burgess of Campbeltown on 12th October 1707 (on payment of £6 Scots as against £3 charged to others.) The higher payment probably indicates he was not resident in the Burgh.

Master Duncan Omeys or Omay whom McKerral identifies as the one appointed to Kilberry in 1531 had been appointed principal surgeon to King James V on 3rd July 1526 along with a gift of £40 Scots. The King gave other gifts including a black satin gown, a

quantity of red velvet and a sum of money for his wife's sister Katherine Weir. Weir appears to be an early Kintyre surname as there was a Gillicallum Weir in Borgadale in 1636.

In 1531 the King was making preparations for his expedition to the Western Isles and he gave Master Duncan £20 for the help given to him. In 1533 he awarded him the Customarship, that is, the right to collect the customs dues at the Port of Perth and three years later he received a gift of the lands of Rednoch in Menteith. From this time on Omay or Mays are found in Perthshire and several of them were Protestant Ministers in the 17th Century.

Master Duncan attended the Queen Mother, Margaret Tudor (sister of Henry VIII) on her deathbed and received from the King three months later on 31st December 1541 a letter thanking him "for his gude and thoughtful service done to our soverane Lord and to his derrest moder quhon God Assoiye — off the gift of xxy markis money of this realm to be payt to him yeirlie be our soverane Lordis Comptrollare now present and being for the time of the reddiest of his Grace's customes of the burgh of Perth during the said M. Duncan's lifetime, his entrie of payment of the said twenty markis yeirlie to begin at the fest of Martymas last by past".

The surgeon seems to have died about 1577. Andrew McKerral admits there is no direct proof that he was a Kintyre man but feels as I do that the facts as disclosed make any other supposition unlikely.

In 1542 James Omev a priest was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Kilquhoman in Islay which he held till 1547. He is described as son of the deceased Duncan Omev whom McKerral supposes to have been the surgeon and it is suggested he was a brother of Cornelius who graduated B.A. at St. Andrews in 1528.

Cornelius is described as a "dives" or one who could pay his own fees without finding a surety. In 1547 he was rector of Kildalton, in 1550 rector of Kilberry and rural Dean of Kintyre. In 1555 he was practising as a notary and was a canon of Lismore Cathedral. As late as 1577 he was witness to a charter to Angus MacDonnell of Dunnyveg. He was rector of Kilblaan, vacant by Cornelius Omev's decease.

Duncan Omev or, as the English speaking scribe wrote his name "of May" was tacksmen of the 3 merklands of Glendaharvie in 1596 and as such appeared before the King's Lieutenant at Lohead in that year. He was probably the same as the tacksman of Kilkivan and the two Ineans in 1605 and 1609 and possibly the same man who in 1622 received a charter of the lands of Kilcolmkill. The charter states that the Omeys were native tenants of these lands which would indicate that they had been there long before 1622.

Before tracing the Kilcolmkill family over 200 years following the grant it may be remarked that in the first detailed list of Kintyre tenants in 1636, there are no longer Omeys in Kilkivan but in Colinlongart, Ballivenane and Dalsmirren appear Evin Omev and Duncan Omev while Donald Omev appears as one of the tenants of Conachan and again as one of the ten tenants of Kilchrist. Presumably it was Duncan Colinlongart who was an elder in Southend in 1643. A later Duncan Omev was in Colinlongart in 1710 when he was a member of the jury at a Justiciary Court held in Campbeltown. Most of the jury were local land-owners. After this and apart from Colinlongart I cannot trace any other Omev tenants in Argyll Estates in Kintyre though McKerral states that the connec-

tion with Kilkivan lasted for many years and that the Omeys had a burial place there. James Omev was tacksman of the teinds of Kilkivan Parish in 1635.

Duncan Omev was appointed by the Bishop of Argyll to be minister of the Parish of Kilcolmkill in 1611. He was also made Commissary of the ecclesiastical court and agreed with the Bishop to accept a fixed sum in exchange for the Court dues. After 1617 Kilblaan too was included in his charge which he held till 1640 when he demitted office on account of old age and infirmity.

Not long before his retirement he became involved in national affairs almost unwittingly.

In April 1638 the Marquis of Lorne (who was virtually the head of the family since his father had become a Catholic and fled to Spain) was called to London by the King. He was so outspoken to Charles I about the people's religious and other grievances that they quarrelled. Lorne's enemies hoped to profit and the Earl of Antrim, a Macdonnell and kinsman of the expropriated McDonalds of Islay and Kintyre in particular hoped to recover for himself the former McDonald lands. He had married the widow of Charles' favourite, the Duke of Buckingham and was in touch with the King.

The earliest evidence of Antrim's intentions comes in a formal statement made by the Southend Minister to Lord Lorne Sheriff of Argyll and Justice General of Argyll and the Isles on 31st July 1638. He stated that in previous month the illiterate MacDonald of Sanda had sent for him, desiring him to read to him certain letters. One was from Sir James Stewart, Sheriff of Bute (his brother-in-law). It enclosed two others from Archibald Stewart of Ballintoy (Antrim's factor and a kinsman of Sir James) — one for Sanda and another to be forwarded to Colkitto. Omev read the letters to Sanda. They had been sent from London earlier in the month. Antrim had told the King that no MacDonald had signed the National Covenant. This pleased the King for none who signed the Covenant would ever get his favour. Charles told Antrim to thank his MacDonald kinsmen while as for Lorne "When he next comes to Court he will do you no harm thereafter". Sanda had taken Omev further into his confidence. The exiled Chiefs of the O'Neill and O'Driscolls were to join in an Irish rising as soon as the Civil War in Scotland began. The Earl of Antrim would cross with an army of McDonnells and all of Clan Donald would rise and join him in a war against the Campbells to recover "their old patrie and whatever more they might". Ranald Angus Og MacDonald — a nephew of Sir James and a grandson of old Angus of Dunnyveg (whom Sir James had burned out of his House of Askomil) was thought to have a good claim to the Chieftainship of Clan Iain Mor.

No doubt this information made a considerable contribution to Lorne's decision to throw in his lot with the Covenanters at the momentous Glasgow Assembly later in the year.

He had further information from sympathisers at Court and as a result summoned the barons and gentlemen of Argyll and drew up plans for the defence of the shire. He bought a frigate and other arms in Holland and constructed a fortified camp at Lochhead under the distinguished soldier Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. The fortifications are remembered in the place names Fort Argyll and Trench Point.

Donald Omev who graduated M.A. at Glasgow University in 1622 is said to have been a brother of Duncan, the Southend Minister. In 1624 he was appointed to Ardnam-

urchan where an armed man sent by Clanranald broke up his Church service ordering him to leave the Parish and "have him hame if he valued his life". He had to leave and was later appointed to Kingarth in Bute and Kilkerran in Kintyre. The bishop described him as "ane learned modest and good teacher". In 1632 he was granted a Charter by the Earl of Argyll in the Main Street of Campbeltown. The Charter, perhaps uniquely for a minister, allowed him to market a tun (232 gallons) of wine yearly and to sell all kinds of merchandise in Lochhead and all the bounds of Kintyre.

He attended the first meeting of the Synod of Argyll in 1634 but was dead by October 1640, when the Synod discussed arrangements for his widow and children. He had two sons, James, from whom the later Kilcolmkill Omeys were descended, and Duncan who was one of those recommended by the Synod in 1648 to be educated by the Presbytery for the Ministry. James and his wife were threatened with excommunication in 1653 in "obstinancie".

John Omeys An M.A. of Glasgow was excommunicated by the Synod in 1646 for consorting with the rebels i.e. the army under the command of Major General Alastair MacColla MacDonald who were acting in support of the Royal interest against the Covenanters and the Campbells. He was in good company with the heads of many old Kintyre families, and the other Argyllshire chieftains.

The Kilcolmkill Omeys were as follows:—

I. Duncan Omeys who may have been the father of the two ministers Duncan of Kilcolmkill and Donald of Kilkerran. His title runs as follows:

"Sasine of the 20/— land of Kilcolmkill in the Parish of Eikollumkill and Lordship of Kintyre given by Colin Stirling burgess of Rothesay as baillie to Duncan Omeys native tenant of said land on a charter thereof by Andrew, Bishop of Argyll with consent from the Dean and Chapter but reserving 4 acres of glebe to the Minister of Kilcolmkill".

Andrew McKerral points out some interesting points about his charter.

Part of the revenues of Kilcolmkill had been erected into a prebend to support a canonry in Lismore and McKerral suggests this is why the consent of the Chapter was needed.

The mistake, a common one, was made of substituting in the deed Icolmkill (i.e. Iona) for Kilcolmkill. A similar mistake a century later had resulted in these lands going wrongly to Iona.

The witnesses to the Sasine included Donald Omeys indweller in Kilcolmkill.

The description of native tenant implies that the Omeys had been there for at least 81 years, the equivalent of three generations — described as a time beyond the memory of man.

The charter subject to the same reservation of Glebe Land was confirmed by King Charles I on 6th July 1635.

II. James Omeys who succeeded Duncan appears to have been a grandson and the son of Rev. Donald Omeys, Minister of Kilkerran. He granted a Bond in which he is described as "elder in Kill", for 300 merks in favour of George Bruce in Lochheid on 23rd May 1659. If he was the same James who was threatened with excommunication in 1653 he must have made a swift reformation.

III. James Omev doubtless the son of the previous James was granted a Charter of the lands of Kilcolmkill in 1682. Bishops had been abolished in 1638 and the superiority of the lands passed to Argyll who apparently tore up the earlier Bishop's charter because in 1669 he let the lands to the Laird of Ralston with a reservation however to James Omev (probably the elder) during his lifetime.

Argyll himself was forfeited in 1681 and presumably the restored Bishop again claimed the Superiority.

It is of interest that in the Kelburne correspondence there is a letter dated at Machribeg 14th November 1682 from W. Hamilton, presumably a subfactor, to Boyle of Kelburne stating —

"Besyd Insherall that John McVicar of Carrine is infest in there is one James Omev infest in the 20s. land of Kilcolumkill and Markaharne (McEachran) in the 2 merkland of Kilblan and ane Farquhar Mackay in a merkland of Crossibeg. They have set their lands already to tenants and will presently fall a ploughing of them. They say they have a warrant from the Bishop. Hamilton hopes he need not entreat Kelburne "to prevent their daring in wronging Ralston's interest and ruining the tenants" which unless Kelburne interferes cannot be prevented".

It is all rather strange in that Ralston, like Argyll was a Covenanter and bitterly opposed to the Stuarts and to Bishops. Kelburne and his servants were appointed by the Stewart Marquis of Athole who was as bitterly opposed to the Covenanters and the Campbells.

I mentioned earlier that in 1636 there had been Omeys in Collinlongart. Their relationship to the Keil family is confirmed by the terms of the Bishop's Charter of 1682.

It was "granted by Hector, Bishop of Argyll to James Omev in Collinlongart his heirs and assignees etc. of all and hail the 20 shilling land of Kilcolumkill lying in the Parish of Kilcolumkill, Lordship of Kintyre and Sheriffdom of Argyle. To be holden of the said Bishop for payment of 40 shillings Scots at Whitsunday and Martinmas proportionally and doubling the feu duty the first year of the entry of every heir".

It may be remarked that the feu duty has doubled in comparison with the 1635 charter and the reservation of the glebe land is not repeated. This led to a litigation in the following century. The glebe land was the flat area in front of the old Keil School.

James Omev Junior's wife was Barbara MacAllester and in 1686 she was given a life-rent of half of Kilcolmkill.

IV Duncan Omev of Kilcolmkill was probably the son of James Junior. He married Mary McNabb and the marriage contract is dated 15th September 1725. Following on this contract she was seised on 12th July 1749 in a yearly annuity of 100 merks Scots to be paid all the days of her life after the decease of her husband.

In 1748 Duncan was served heir to a cousin James Omney in Collinlongart which marks the end of the male line there.

In 1754 he had sold the Lochheid feu granted in 1632 to his great grandfather the Rev. Donald Omev, to Campbell of Skipness and in 1765 he made up title as heir to the Rev. Donald.

Duncan Omev and Mary McNabb had three sons, James, Archibald and John. Their only daughter Isobel married John Pickan, ships carpenter in Campbeltown. Archibald became a shipmaster in Greenock.

V. James Omev the eldest son of Duncan became infeft on a charter of Confirmation by the Duke of Argyll in the 20/— lands of Kilcolmkill reserving his father's liferent and a power to the Duke to abrogate the Charter without James' consent. It appears that James died before his father. He left a son Archibald.

VI. Archibald Omev got a sasine on 29th December 1772 in which he is described as grandson of Duncan Omev of Kilcolumkill and only surviving son of the deceased James Omev Duncan's eldest son. It provides that Archibald shall pay £10 to Archibald Omev, Duncan's eldest surviving son, £10 to John his youngest son and £40 to Isobel, his daughter.

A witness was Peter Stewart, Writer in Campbeltown. After becoming Provost, this Peter Stewart emigrated to Canada where he became Lord Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Duncan appears to have been alive when this sasine was taken but he died before 1778 when a fresh sasine was taken on a Precept of Clare Constat.

In 1778 Archibald granted a Bond for £260 to the Relief Kirk in Campbeltown on which he paid interest of £13 per annum.

He died before 1781 and was succeeded by his cousin Archibald, son of the Greenock Shipmaster who was impliedly dead by then.

VII. Archibald Omev He died on September 6th 1786 when the estate passed to his brother.

VIII. Samuel Omev remained proprietor till 1819 when he sold the estate to Dr. Colin McLarty who had made a fortune in the West Indies. He went to live in Edinburgh and was still alive in 1835 but nothing further has been heard of the direct line.

A few other Omeys have been noted.

John Omev, no doubt the youngest son of the Fourth Laird joined the Masonic Lodge in Campbeltown in 1777. Archibald McNabb and James McNabb, perhaps cousins entered in 1778.

Donald Omev appears in a list of inhabitants of Campbeltown in 1685. Described as "Nicholas Todd his man", Neill Omev appears in the same list.

Duncan Omev was recorded as a fencible man in the Drum and Ballergies in 1692. Mary Omev, wife of Farquhar McIlchere who died in 1695 is commemorated on a Kilkeran tombstone.

Patrick Omev was one of the tenants of Kilcolmill, Gartvaich and Lepenstra in the same year, and

Hew Omev was in Dalbhradden and the two Gartlochans.

Duncan Omev is shown as in Colinlongart in 1692.

Captain Omay, Master of the Jean is mentioned in 1806 in a letter from Alexander Shannon, Merchant in Greenock.

Citizens who adopt a cynical attitude to the medical profession but believe in heredity may find food for thought (in relation to the Royal Surgeon of King James V) that amongst the most prominent Omeys (or O'Mays as they now spell it) left in Kintyre are a butcher and a plumber.

This article is founded almost entirely on a Manuscript of the late Andrew McKerral in the Society's Library, to whom any credit should be given. The original article contains references to the sources. I am indebted for the information about the Revd. Donald Omev to the recently published "Alasdair MacColla" by Dr. David Stevenson of Aberdeen University, a volume of great interest to anyone interested in the history of Kintyre.

UN FRASER EN ANJOU

L'histoire des Fraser a paru, longtemps, largement éclairée par L'Acte de 1705, massé entre Simon Frazer de Louet et Jean Francois Frezeau dela Frezelière; Acte qui tendait à accorder a l'illustre famille écossaise une souche angevine, celle des Frezel de Loigné (E: 2526 archives de Maine et Loire).

En fait, derrière un séduisant tableau de genealogie spéculative, une analyse sérieuse du texte oblige à relever un défaut flagrant de preuves? Il convient, en outre, de retenir l'absence en résultats des recherches ultérieures empruntant cette direction et l'obscurité ou se maintient l'origine de la famille Frezel.

Aussi, pour les Fraser, il nous a paru nécessaire d'essayer de dégager en France, de nouvelles pistes, de proposer de nouvelles hypothèses.

La Charte de 1151

En 1188, étaient incarcérés à Toulouse Radulph Fraser et Robert Poer; ils revenaient pèlerinage à Saint Jacques de Compostelle.

Ces deux chevaliers (miles) sont présentés comme des familiers, cest à dire comme des membres de la Maison de Richard "Coeur de Lion", duc d'Aquitaine, sejourant alors dans le Poitou et en conflit avec Raymond, Comte de Toulouse.

Or Radulph Fraser n'apparaît pas en Angleterre avant 1189/1190 (Oxfordshire—Gloucestershire, Pipe roll PP 105, 163).

Serait il possible alors qu'il s'agisse d'un seigneur francien (aquitain, angevin, etc) à la famille établie à demeure dans une de ces Provinces? La question se pose avec insistance dans la mesure ou surgit un Gualterio Fraser, vité en 1151, dans une Confirmation d'Henri Plantagenet, duc de Normandie, Comte d'Anjou, pour le Prieuré de Méron (près Montreuil—Bellay) rattaché à l'Abbaye de Saint Aubin de Angers.

Il s'agit d'une souscription à une Charte de son père Geoffroy, Comte d'Anjou, datée du 10/11 juin 1151, faite à St Aubin et relative à l'abolition des mauvaises coutumes établies à Montreuil—Bellay par Giraud Berlay.

En effet, après la destruction de la forteresse de Montreuil—Bellay, le Comte et ses fils rendent aux possessions de Saint Aubin tous les privilèges dont elles avaient été privées.

Il faut noter que si la prise de Montreuil—Bellay a des aspects locaux elle est, en même temps, un acte de guerre de Geoffroy contre le roi Louis VII, Giraud Berlay étant Sénéchal du roi de France pour le Poitou. A la mort de Geoffroy, en septembre 1151, Henri, duc de Normandie, devient Comte d'Anjou, de Touraine et du Maine.

La confirmation aurait été ainsi faite entre juin et la fin de la même année (Chartes et Diplomes d'Henri II, Delisle 23/24/25; Cart. de St Aubin, Bertrand de Broussilon, T. II, P 337) (1).

La liste des témoins en est la suivante:

"Signum Hainrici ducis Normannorum et comitis andecavorum. Hoc signum feci ego Hainricus, et hanc cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi coram his testibus: Widone de Sabuleio, Gaufrido nepote ejus, Gosleno Turonensi, Pipino Turonensi, Bonelle, Gualterio Fraser, Eudone Summelerio. ".

L'étude des Actes d'Henri II permet de constater que les signataires (témoins) de ces documents sont rangés suivant un ordre hiérarchique très fidèlement observé (archevêques, évêques, abbés, archidiaques, doyens; Comtes, barons, officiers divers attachés à sa Maison). Les quatre premiers témoins sont de seigneurs d'Anjou—Touraine. Or G. Fraser signe en avant dernière position entre les dénommés Bonello et Eudone Summulerio qui semblent des personnes d'ordre plutôt secondaire.

Bonello possède quelques terres en Anjou, région de Longué, mais il ne semble pas avoir exercé des fonctions particulières dans la Maison Comtale, peut être est il une sorte d'assesseur de Pépin de Tours, avec lequel il a été témoin, sous Geoffroy, d'autres Chartes.

Eudone Summulerio est "conducteur de bêtes de sommes" traduction de Summulerio proposée par le Niermeyer.

S'il y a cohérence, comme probable, dans la liste des témoins (suite par ordre descendant) Gualterio serait un chevalier (miles) de position relativement modeste ayant soit une fonction dans la maison Comtale soit relevant d'un des quatre seigneurs précités.

Il serait d'installation angevine/tourangelle.

On ne trouve pas trace de ce Gualterio dans les autres Actes du cartulaire de Saint Aubin dans les divers chartiers angevins contrairement aux 5 premiers témoins mentionnés dans la Confirmation de 1151(2).

L'origine du nom de Fraser

L'émergence de ce Fraser en 1151 est intéressante dans la mesure où les premiers Fraser apparaissent en Ecosse seulement vers 1160 et postérieurement en Angleterre.

Dans l'ouvrage d'Alexander Fraser "The Fraser of Philorth" est avancée l'hypothèse que le passage de Frezel vers Fraser se serait produit en Grande Bretagne sous l'influence des Scribes anglo-saxons ou anglo-danois, l'e devenant a et il y aurait eu passage de 1]r. Si le premier Fraser décelé est angevin nous devenons dubitatifs quant à la possibilité d'une telle dérive 1] r

Le prototype Fredelonis (évolution d] z pour Frezel) ne nous paraît pas pouvoir dériver vers Fraser.

Cet anthroponyme suppose un prototype de genre: Fred—Harius avec dérive Fredarius] Fresar.

Des Fredarius sont cités en Occitanie dès le Xe siècle (Marca Hispanica, c an. 890; Histoire générale du Languedoc, Dom Vaissète, c an. 918) (3)

Sur le modèle Fredelonis] Frezel la dérive Fredarius] Fresar a pu s'effectuer au X/XI^e siècle.

De telles évolutions se sont produites principalement en terres d'Oc, mais aussi dans des zones tampons (oil-oc, zones de pulvérisation des formes) voire de manière plus rare et plus complexe en Pays d'Oil. Black dans son ouvrage "Surnames of Scotland" indique qu'une des toutes premières graphies de Fraser serait Fraissier. Ce qui tendrait à conforter l'hypothèse d'un prototype Fredarius (Fresarius) car un tel prototype doit donner également Fresier. La dérive Hari(us)] ier étant le mode dominant en Pays d'Oil sur le modèle: Walt-Hari] Gauthier.

Un éclairage Toponymique .

Cette indication de Black permet d'ouvrir une piste fertile.

En effet, l'absence d'autres citations d'un Fraser nous a amène à rechercher des indices toponymiques.

Or il existe à Saint Avertin, localité à 7 km de Tours (100 km d'Angers 70 km de Montreuil—Bellay) un chateau dénommé Chateau Fraisier.

Situé sur les bords du Cher, ce chateau fait l'objet d'une citation en 1231: "litiges pour un pressoir; Prevoté de Varenne, Colleg. de St. Martin" (of Carré de Busserolle). Autre citation intéressante, au XVI^{eme} siècle: "Vente en 1577 par François Delacour, chapelain à Marc Fortia, seigneur du Paradis d'une rente de 35 sous assignés sur une vigne au Chateau Frazier" (cote G 557, archives d'indre et Loire). Il paraît indubitable que Fraisier/Frazier dans l'appellation Chateau Fraisier est un nom de personne. Alors quel est ce Fraisier/Frazier et à quelle époque aurait été construit ce chateau ? Henri II, Comte de Touraine, en 1162, a (re)contruit à Vanay (St Avertin) un pont sur le Cher, le chateau a pu être bati à la même date ? Il nous semble, en tout cas, qu le Fraser de la Charte de Méron et le Fraisier/Frazier de St Avertin sans être une seule et même personne voire du même groupe familial, portent le même patronyme: identité structurelle, un nom de personne présenté sous trois variantes graphiques.

Ce qui tendrait à nous conforter dans l'hypotheses d'une apparition et d'un établissement Fraser dans la vallée de la Loire dès la première moitié du XII^{eme} siècle.

Si des documents (4) permettaient de préciser l'origine les activités de ce Gualterio Fraser, de faire surgir d'autres Fraser angevins ou aquitains, de relier le Gualterion Fraser de 1151 Radulph Fraser de 1188, cela pourrait entrainer l'elaboration d'une nouvelle problématique sur les origines des Fraser, origines détachées de la souce Frezel.

NOTES

1. L'original est perdu. A l'époque où il a été vu par Gaignières, il portait 3 sceaux appendus à des lacs de soie rouge et blanche. Copie par Gaignières, bibliothèque nationale, Ms Latins 1726, P 175.
2. Exception donc aussi d'Eudone Summulerio, du moins sous cette appellation, soit à noter les deux derniers de la liste des témoins.
3. On trouve un Fredarius, vicomte de Carcassonne, circa an. 873/877, c'est un seigneur goth rebelle. En 981, un autre Fredarius est également vicomte de Carcassonne (cf Vaissette, Histoire du Languedoc).
4. Une autre possibilité consisterait à dégager et localiser précisément un habitat permanent de Fraser/Fresarr/Frazier, du Moyen—Age à notre époque.

REPORT OF COUNCIL 1981-1982

OBITUARIES

The Society suffered a grievous loss in the death, on 30th March, 1982 of Mr. David C. Cargill, Sr., Honorary Vice-President and former Treasurer of the Society. Mr. Cargill was well known, not only to those of us at home but also to many correspondents all over the world whom he had helped with genealogical matters. A full obituary notice appeared in the June issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

We have also to record the death of a Dutch Member, Dr. J. MacLean of The Hague. He was a long-standing Member of the Society and had contributed many articles to the Magazine. An obituary notice will appear in a forthcoming issue.

MEETINGS

At the monthly Meetings of the Society, held from September to April, lectures were given by Professor Gordon Donaldson on 'The Stewart Succession: Robert II to Mary'; by Sir Ilay Campbell of Succoth on 'Heraldic Bookplates'; by Dr. A. Mackie on 'The Goodsirs'; by Dr. A. Jamieson of Barnach on 'The Tudors and Some Tudor Mysteries'; by W. R. M. Adams on 'Tak Tent o' Armes' and by Dr. R. Marshall on 'The Scottish National Portrait Gallery as a Source for the Genealogist'. In addition, our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Beattie, gave a short paper on genealogy searching in Ireland and again, one Meeting was devoted to the popular 'Any Questions' session. Our Meetings continue to be held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whose President and Council the Society is indebted.

THE LIBRARY

Mr. Strathdee, the Honorary Librarian, reports that during the past year the Library has continued to function normally and has attracted a considerable number of visitors from home and abroad.

One notable change has been the acquisition of an additional room. This has been used to house the Stirling Collection and now provides an attractive area for research.

The grateful thanks of the Society are due to those Members who contributed to its decoration, furnishing and erection of the shelving.

With the willing help of Mr. Torrance and Dr. Mackie, the work of listing the books in the Stirling Collection is now complete and the preparation of a catalogue can now begin but will take some time to compile.

The International Genealogical Index (formerly Computer File Index) continues in steady use. The updated edition has been ordered but is not yet to hand.**

** Now available in Library.

The Hon Librarian wishes to express his appreciation of the help and assistance which he has received from Members from time to time and especially to Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Howden for the valuable services which they have rendered during the year.

As in former years, the Hon. Librarian also acknowledges with thanks the various gifts of books, family papers and other material, presented for use in the Library. Such donations are always welcome.

FINANCE

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Beattie, reports that during the year, expenditure was generally in line with expectations, except on the expenses connected with equipping the extension to the Library — a major project which was embarked upon only after the subscription was fixed. Balanced against that, our income increased considerably and this was not just because the subscription increased. Membership numbers held up well and, combined with the new subscription levels, this brought in over £9,000 in current subscriptions. Thanks are particularly due to those U.K. Members who made new deeds of covenant in favour of the Society allowing us to reclaim income tax in excess of £400. Taking all this together, the Society's finances ended the year in a healthy state and the expectation of this has allowed the subscription level to be held for 1982-83.

The Publishing Fund is also moderately healthy although the timing of the Accounts presents an unduly affluent picture. At the end of the financial year, volume 11 of the Angus M.I.s and a new Register of Members' Interests were at the printer and the production of these alone will exhaust three-quarters of the Fund's balance. As further sales income is received, it should be possible to continue the programme of reprinting earlier volumes of M.I.s. As the balance increases again, further major publishing of M.I. Lists and Registers can be undertaken.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society has now around 300 members, and the ordinary meetings held in Hillhead Public Library are well-attended. To commence their 1982/83 session the Society invited as speaker Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., who lectured on Baronets of Nova Scotia and their West of Scotland Connections.

A project of the Society now well advanced is a recording of information relating to the Ramshorn Burying Ground. This cemetery is only 500 yards from Glasgow Cross and is second in importance only to the High Kirk Burying Ground. It was in use from 1720 into the 1870's. The Society will publish a 120 page book, A4 size, with limp covers, at a cost of members of £2.50 post free. It will contain the extant memorial inscriptions, personal names from lair and transfer registers, names from memorial windows in the church, lists of lair holders, and an index. It is intended that the publication should be available to non-members, but a price has not yet been fixed. The print run will depend to some extent on response from members, and enquiries should be directed to Miss Hazel Wright, M.A., Treasurer, Glasgow & West of Scotland F.H.S., 11 Huntly Gardens, Glasgow, G12 9AT.

The Society's Newsletter No. 9 (July, 1981), was a Directory of Members' Interests capably edited by Arthur Jones.

Rivalling the Glasgow group in membership, the Aberdeen & North East Scotland F.H.S. produces a splendid Newsletter, with a well-conducted query section. The Society published a Directory of Members' Interests in 1981, and a Supplement to it was issued in September, 1982. During the year the Society published a 40 page booklet containing Monumental Inscriptions for King Edward Old Churchyard, By Sheila M. Spiers at a cost of £2 to members, post free. At this time members are compiling infor-

mation in the following churchyards:

Alvah
Belhelvie
Drumblade
Essie
Forglen

Inverkeithnie
John Knox (Aberdeen)
Leslie
Marnoch
Monymusk

It is planned to publish the results in similar format to the King Edward booklet.

The Tay Valley F.H.S. has also increased its membership and makes steady progress under its Chairman, Mr. Lawrence R. Burness. The 1982/83 session got off to a good start in September, with a lecture on **Heraldry in Scotland**, delivered in the Conference Room of the Central Library, in the Wellgate Centre, Dundee, by Malcolm R. Innes of Edingight, C.V.O., W.S., the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyon King of Arms. To hold interest throughout their region the Society holds meetings in places outside their Dundee base, and this session meetings have been arranged to take place at Brechin, Arbroath and Perth.

The Society's Newsletter No. 4 shows an improvement in lay-out, and contains a good account of the **David Hay Fleming Library** at St. Andrews, by Ian C. Copland, the North-East Fife District Librarian.

Much to be admired is the success of the Highland F.H.S., which has members throughout Scotland and overseas. Founded only in 1981 the Society has already issued four Newsletters, all containing useful information. A worthwhile feature of the journal is the parish maps of Ross & Cromarty, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles, which have appeared in Nos. 2-4, edited by their Chairman, Duncan Ross.

The 1982/83 syllabus shows a good variety of interests, ranging from Scottish tartans, national and local record sources, to crofting genealogy and the Highland clearances. In November the members who attended a meeting held in the Public Library at Farraline Park, were thrilled by an account of **Crofting Genealogy in the Western Isles**, given by William M. Lawson, B.L., now Manager of the Integrated Development Programme for the Long Island.

ADULT EVENING CLASSES

It is regrettable that adult evening classes held in previous years at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Linlithgow, did not take place in the winter months as a result of economies effected by the local authorities. Classes held under the auspices of the University of Edinburgh were, however, conducted by our Council member, Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood at the David Hume Tower, Edinburgh.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Last year we agreed that future Supplements to the Register should be published annually and issued separately from the Magazine. Miss A. E. Cowper, the compiler of the Register, completed the revised 1978-1981 Register, which also contains the updated addresses of Members represented in the Register as a whole. It is disappointing that delays at the printer have held back its issue*. (*Now available at £2.60 incl. postage.) Miss Cowper has intimated that she cannot continue as compiler after the end of 1982, because of other commitments, but she has completed the first annual 1982 Supplement, which is now also with the printer. We are greatly indebted to Miss Cowper for her unremitting labour over the past four years with the Register.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

During the year, Volume II of **Angus: the Seacoast: an Index to the Gravestones in and about the towns of Arbroath and Montrose** was published. This volume, like its predecessor, was edited by Miss Alison Mitchell and we must once again record the thanks of the Society to Miss Mitchell for her most useful work.

Following the questionnaire which had been circulated with a view to assessing demand for reprints of the out of print Lists, East Fife and West Fife have been reprinted. Further reprints will follow in due course.

MR. W. A. THORBURN

We heard during the year of the impending retirement of Mr. W. A. Thorburn, for 30 years Keeper of the Scottish United Services Museum at Edinburgh Castle, and a good friend to the Society and its Members. We are glad to learn that Mr. Thorburn plans to continue with his own interests and will be pleased to continue to assist Members with military queries.

DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

The 1980 reprint of **A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A. (pre-1855)**, is still available from the Magna Carta Book Company, of 5502 Magnolia Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202, at \$22.50, plus postage. Royalties from this publication, which commenced as a corporate effort — have been shared by the compiler, Mr. Donald Whyte, and the Society. At the end of 1981 as a result of the reprint, the funds of the Society benefited by £52. A further payment of royalties will show in our accounts for 1982-83.

Mr. Whyte has been compiling on his own account a **Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation**, and has rounded off his researches at 12,500 entries, which, with dependents not separately noticed, will record over 30,000 names. He estimates that it will take until the end of 1983 to revise and type the work, which will be published later — probably in two volumes — by Generation Press, 172 King Henry's Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6.

Other collections relating to Scottish emigrants to other countries commenced many years ago by Mr. Whyte, and extended by Mr. John F. Mitchell and Mr. Duncan McNaughton, are now in the Society's Library.

O. G. S. SEMINAR '82

The Ontario Genealogical Society celebrated their 21st birthday with a seminar held at Guelph, 14th—16th May. Our Chairman, Mr. Donald Whyte, was the principal speaker and delivered four lectures: **Scottish Emigration to Canada before Confederation: Genealogical Studies in Scotland; and Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History**, in two parts. The first two have been printed in *Families*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Seminar issue, along with a bibliography covering Mr. Whyte's literary output from 1950—1982, compiled by Mary Burton (Mrs. Whyte). It was not thought necessary to print his lectures on sources, as these are largely covered in his booklet **Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research**, now in its 4th edition.

Seminar '82 was attended by 650 people, and the event attracted favourable comment from the academic world. The O. G. S. journal *Families*, is received on exchange by the Scottish Genealogy Society, and may be consulted in our Library.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

Soon after the last A.G.M., Mr. Donald Whyte intimated to Council that he would not seek re-election as Chairman in 1983. He would then be well into his 30th year as a Member of Council, and thought he should take a less active part in the Society's affairs. Mr. Whyte was Deputy Chairman from 1959 to 1961; Honorary Librarian from 1961 to 1966; and has been Chairman since 1974. He edited a *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.*, which was published at Baltimore in 1972, and took a leading part in anniversary conferences held by the Society in 1974 and 1978. During his chairmanship he initiated the formation of family history societies at Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee, and assisted in founding another at Inverness. He has lectured before this Society; before these now flourishing groups; and has carried the Society's 'Banner' on speaking engagements in England, U.S.A. and Canada. His length of service on the Council is unique, and his contributions to Scottish genealogical studies are at this time immeasurable.

A former professional genealogist, but now employed at Edinburgh Airport, Mr. Whyte is President of the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents, and a member of eighteen other historical and genealogical organisations. He is also a Justice of the Peace and sits regularly on the bench of Edinburgh District Court.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Traditionally, the Council takes this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers, the Office-Bearers, including the Hon. Editor; Mr. Guild, who indefatigably produces the Magazine four times a year and who is responsible for its distribution, and all those who have furthered the aims of the Society during the year. Last year, attention was drawn to the increasing volume of correspondence and the increasing work-load of the Office-Bearers. Our thanks are particularly due to the volunteers who came forward to assist in the Library and with the Membership duties. We shall be delighted to receive further offers of assistance from others.

LETTERS

I would like to hear from any of your members who might have a copy of History of the Clan MacKenzie by Alexander MacKenzie (Inverness 1879 and 1899) which they might like to sell. Glen W. McKenzie, Box 1767, Swan River, Manitoba, Canada, R0L 1Z0.

J. E. Russell makes a common mistake in supposing that "the prefix 'Fitz' indicated an illegitimate son". It does nothing of the sort.

Fitz is simply the Norman-French for fils, meaning son. Thus FitzJohn, Johnson, Maclain, Jones and Ivanovic are all the same name: 'Son of John'.

It so happened, however, that natural sons of the Royal Family were sometimes given names like Fitzroy ('king's son'): and in particular Charles II had natural children called FitzCharles, James VII & II natural children called FitzJames; the Duke of Clarence (William IV) natural children called FitzClarence and the Duke of Cambridge a child called FitzGeorge.

Because of the high place of all these royal natural children in Society, 'Fitz' came to be thought of by ignorant socialites as an indication of illegitimacy. But it was not: as indicated by such great lawfully born houses as FitzGerald, Fitzmaurice, Fitzwilliam, Fitzalan and Fitzherbert.

Jain Moncreiffe of that Ilk

As a research student at the Australian National University, I am visiting the UK in order to search for family letters and diaries sent home by settlers in Australia between 1850 and 1914. Many letters written to relatives and diaries either sent or taken home must still remain in private possession. I should be grateful for help in gaining permission to see such papers, and if possible to have them photographed. Any information which throws light on the origin of the emigrants, their motives for going to Australia, and their experiences there, would be of the greatest interest to me.

All responses will be acknowledged, and documents lent to me will be treated with the utmost care, and faithfully returned.

Mary Pescott, 50 Grove End Road, London NW8 9NH

OFFER OF HELP in the Dorset Area in return for research at the Scottish Public Record Office — Stirlingshire and Fife Records by Mrs. J. E. Cutler, 43 Bay Close, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset.

NOTES

Membership Secretary

Mr. A. A. Brack has retired as Membership Secretary. In future members in the U.K. should correspond with Mr. J. Kinnaird, 45 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JA; overseas members should get in touch with Dr. James D. Floyd, 8 Swanston Green, Edinburgh EH10 7EW.

Shewan and Giles

I am researching both the above names and would be happy to correspond with others with similar interests. Mr. W. R. Bacon, 208 Broadwell Road, R. R. 1, Ganges, B.C. V0S 1EO.

Register of Members' Interests

Miss Cowper has resigned as Keeper of the Register and from January, 1983 all enquiries should be addressed to the Society's Library, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

Moriah

At a meeting of the Society in September 1980 a member enquired where Moriah was.

The following reply has been received from Mr. Gordon McNeil of Glasgow:—

1. Mount Moriah is about 150 miles south west of Salt Lake City in Utah, USA.
2. Mount Moriah in Palestine is the Mount on which the temple at Jerusalem was built.
3. Moriah village is in Central Tobago, British West Indies, about 4½ miles north of Scarborough and has a population of 2,133.
4. Moriah village is also found in Essex County, north east of New York State, near Lake Champlain. In 1940 it had a population of 755 people.

A visit to the Mitchell Library, Glasgow has been arranged for those members who were unable to come last time.

The date for the next visit is Friday 21st October and the time of arrival at the Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow, is 7.00 p.m.

As members will make their own way there, there will be no charge.

Once again the numbers are restricted to 30, and already I have six names, so please let me know as soon as you can if you would like to be among the chosen few !

Mrs. K.B. Cory, 4 Brunstane Road, Joppa, Edinburgh, EH15 2EY

North Perthshire Monumental Inscription Reprint

Copies are lightly gummed along one edge and drilled with two holes, suitable for a ring binder. Two A4 pages have been reduced and printed on A4, back to back. Originally 642pp. cost Surface — £9.50, \$18.00, Airmail - £15.75, \$28.50.

Please send cheques, money orders etc., made payable to The Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3LT, U.K.

AMUSING ENTRY

Jane Ogilvie died at Vewbank in the Parish of Mains, County of Forfar, 12th May, 1893. The informant of the death was her brother, William Forsyth, who had obviously given the Registrar his address as "Bearsden, near Glasgow" but the Registrar had surely never heard of the place or was totally ignorant as to how it is spelt as he entered it in the Register as "Bear's Den".

UNUSUAL ENTRIES

It is seldom that one finds twins born in different years, but of the twins born to James Robb and Ann Miller David arrived on 31st December, 1826 and Elizabeth on 1st January, 1827. Their births were recorded at Rescobie, Forfar.

In the same Register it is recorded that David Langlands and Isabel Arnot had twins — Isabel born on 13th August and David on 15th August, 1870.

Lawrence R. Burness

REVIEWS

The MacInroys by J. Nicol MacInroy of Lude, F.S.A. Scot. 1982 (20 pages).

This booklet, written by the Head of the Principal House of the Name, has been published privately by him. After a general introduction in which the author states that of the probable 1,000 living MacInroys none live in the family's ancestral district of Atholl and many now reside in Canada or South Africa, he appeals to clannish pride and ties to unite the numerically small, but far flung, kin-group.

He traces the origin of the name to the Robertsons of Stralock and gives the historical background. He sets out the Chiefs from James MacInroy, wadsetter of Balnabruich, and then goes on to explain the crest, crest badge, standard and tartan. He finally gives the music for "The MacInroy's Gathering", and an example of the poetry of Madeline MacInroy, a minor Scottish poetess.

This is a work of piety worthy of one whose motto is Fidelitas.

Monumental Inscriptions for Forglen Churchyard, by Sheila M. Spiers. ISBN 0 9507828 3 1. £1.00 + 25p p & p.

This 26 page booklet, with a map of Forglen Churchyard, is uniform with the one already published about King Edward burial ground by Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society. It contains the monumental inscriptions from Forglen, which is in north-east Banffshire, some two miles west of Turriff.

The memorials commence in the 18th century and run right through the 19th, including post-1855, and may save many a trip to New Register House, Edinburgh, where the access fees are now exorbitant. The most prolific surnames are Morrison, McRobert, Reid, Smith, Webster and Leggat.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained by post from the Honorary Secretary, Miss B. J. Cowper, M.A., A.L.A., 31 Bloomfield Place, Aberdeen, AB1 5AG.

Sennachie

QUERIES

713. CLEGHORN — George Cleghorn b. 1819 married Agnes Hogg, June 14th, 1844, Eckford, Scotland. Agnes Hogg b. 1825. George Cleghorn may have had or worked in a gymnasium in Edinburgh. He may have had a sister Jessie who married Peter Wood. George and Agnes had five children born in Scotland before they came to Canada c 1853, Elizabeth b. 1845, Jane b. 1846, Jessie b. 24th June 1848, George b. 28th August 1851, John b. March 1853. Any information on this family and their relatives before they came to New Brunswick, Canada will be much appreciated. Mrs. Ruth Cleghorn, Harvey Station, York Co., New Brunswick, Canada E0H 1H0.

714. MALLOCH — Donald Malloch (or Daniel McMalloch), 74th Argyll Highlanders, in America during the Revolution, prob. at Fort George in Maine, discharged and settled in St. Andrews, Char. Co., New Brunswick, in N. B. Loyalist list, married in 1792 to Jane Greenlaw. Children: Hannah, John, Peter, Mary, Daniel, William Jane and James. Where was Donald Malloch born, etc.?

715. GREENLAW — William and Jane Greenlaw sailed from Greenock in 1753 to North America with children John(?), James, William, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Charles, Alexander (b. ca 1740, d. 1822, St. Andrews, N. B.) and Jean(?). Jonathan, Ebenezer and Alexander, members of the Penobscot Association at Fort George in Maine, became Loyalist settlers in St. Andrews, N B. Where was Alexander born? Details of his parents William and Jane?
716. NICKOL/WILSON — Andrew Nickol m. Margaret Wilson 14th October 1728, Leuchars parish, Fife. Ancestry for both?
717. SMITH/JACKSON — James Smith m. Margaret Jackson 1st December 1753, Leuchars parish, Fife. Ancestry for both? Mrs. Norma Brown, 16 Welkin Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2E 5M5.
718. CAMPBELL — John Campbell, crofter, married Isabella Sutherland and had a son Robert born in Dunbeath, Caithness in February 1806. Any information on antecedents of John or any other known children welcomed by Dr. W. A. Campbell, 11 Corstorphine Hill Gardens, Edinburgh, EH12 6LB.
719. REID — Alexander Reid, son of Francis Reid, believed to have been born in Renfrewshire in 1859/1860. Married Susan Coldrick, at Dunham Massey, 1893. Francis Reid already dead by this date. Employed as a greyhound trainer Ashton-on-Mersey, 1893/1901, and as a publican, Macclesfield 1901/1902. Died December 1902. Information required concerning his whereabouts prior to his marriage, or any details of other Alexander Reids born at this time who could be eliminated from my research. Miss Christine Lingard, 5 Moran Crescent, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 8JJ.
720. PEARSON — Robert (later Mercantile Traveller) son of Robert Pearson (Commission Agent) was born in East Lothian 1839–41. But where? He married Mary Service Scott 22.12.1868 at Wigton in Cumberland, had children in N. London — Robert, Agnes, David and Mary Isabella (my mother) between then and 1876, and dropped dead in Euston Road, London, in 1888. Any contact with the descendants of that family welcome. Mrs. G. M. Birbeck, 8 Allandale Close, Manor Road, Selsey, W. Sussex, PO20 0SA.
721. MUNRO — John Munro (farmer of 12 acres) and Christian (Christy—Christina) Munro were married February 23rd, 1816 Achnacloich, Parish of Roskeen. Had 5 sons, eldest Alexander, then John, Donald, William and David (b. 1835, my grandfather). Any information on the older 4 sons and families greatly appreciated.
722. MUNRO — Colin Munro (b. Dingwall between 1806–1812). Tailor, Bridgend, married Ann Urquhart (b. Newmore) 25th February, 1840. 4 children, Barbara (b. 1841, my grandmother) Ann b. 1842, George b. 1846, Alexander (b. 1848, d. 1917 single) at Bridgend, Parish of Roskeen. Information appreciated on Ann and George by Mrs. Barbara C. Fields, 2221 Arbutus Road, Victoria, B.C., V8N 1V2, Canada.
723. HUNTER — Alexander Hunter (Blacksmith, Whitesmith, later Engineer) b. 1790 at Stirling or Polmont, married Margaret Sutherland c. 1811. First child born c. 1812 in Liverpool where Alexander was working in shipping. Where were they married? Hunter and Agnes were buried in 1819.

724. WILSON — Ann(e) Wilson b.c. 1822–23 at Portobello, married Thomas Birtles (spelt Birkles in the P.R.) a glassworker at Baileys on 14th November 1845. Who were her parents and where was she baptised? Mrs. Esme Chapman, 278 Wellington Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport SK4 5BP, Cheshire.
725. McLACHLAN/McKEE — Elizabeth McLachlan/McLaughlin born c. 1837 near Paisley, Renfrewshire, d. January 1887 in Pittsburgh, Pa; she married c. 1854 George Paul McKee, b. 1832 in Ireland (son of George and Elizabeth (Jordan) McKee) and came to Scotland c. 1838 to live near Brig of Johnstone United Presbyterian Church (12 miles from Glasgow); relatives and ancestry of McLachlan and McKee wanted.
726. ELLIOTT — Andrew Elliott/Elliot born c. 1725 in Scotland emigrated to Maryland in mid 1740's with his wife. Details of ancestry wanted. Miss Clara E. Duer, 1928 Winston Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909 U.S.A.
727. SCOTT/BAILLIE/HANNAH — James Scott, son of the owner of Seabegs Estate, High Bonnybridge, married Mary Baillie, daughter of the Laird of Castle Cary, near Cumbernauld, possibly at the beginning of the 18th century. Their descendants, Janet Scott, daughter of the later James Scott and Jean? Smart, was baptised on 25th July 1790 and married William Hannah of Hags in the parish of Denny on 22nd March 1811. Can anyone assist with the details of the generations between Janet Scott and the James Scott who married Mary Baillie? Miss Elizabeth Boyd, 5 Duntreath Terrace, Kilsyth, Glasgow, G65 0AA.
728. ROY — Marion Roy, born near Aberdeen, possibly to Alexander Roy and Marion (Mary Ann) McFarlane emigrated to U.S.A. and married Abram Mudgett before 1840. They lived in Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York, and had children — Alexander (b. 1840), Abram, Mary J., John W., Jenet, Philip, James, Francis and David. With whom did Marion emigrate and where did she come from? Mrs. Orwyn H. Ellis, 2021 Tahuna Terrace, Corona del Mar, CA 92625.
729. MacPHERSON — John MacPherson, son of John MacPherson and Clementine Wallace in Kingussie, Inverness or Blairgowrie; Perthshire, married Jean McNaughton, born c. 1833, daughter of John McNaughton and Mary Brodie of Dowally, Perth. They emigrated to Southland, New Zealand, in 1860. Any information on them or their parents prior to 1860 would be greatly appreciated. Felice L. Virgil, 244 Boundary Dr., Spartanburgh, SC 29303 USA.
730. EDWARD — Alison, daughter of George Edward of Coupar Angus, married (not in Coupar Angus register) 1746 ——— Cook. Wanted, place and details of marriage, also baptism of their two daughters Margaret and Henrietta Cook. Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, 32 Bowness Avenue, Headington, Oxford OX3 0AL.
731. BURGESS — John (b. 1785) m. Jean McDowal (b. 1792); lived in parishes Kells, Parton and Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire as did brothers and sisters, Thomas, James, Samuel, Jane, Mary on Laggan and Dullarg farms. Children of John Burgess were William (b. 1809), Gordon (b. 1811), Jane (b. 1814) John (b. 1816) James (b. 1819), Mary (b. 1820) Thomas (b. 1823) and Georgina (b. 1826). Family went to Canada 1826 seeking their marriage and their parents (father's name probably William) and any information on this family, would correspond with any possible descendants. Ms Jean Burgess Coat, 49 East 33rd Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8V 3S9.

732. **McLACHLAN/McLEA/LIVINGSTONE/MUNN** — Duncan McLachlan married Mary McLachlan, both of Achgoyle, Kilfinan in 1800. He was a ground officer but became a constable for the Cowal District. Mary's parents were possibly Archibald McLachlan and Janet Ferguson, while Duncan's parents were probably Robert McLachlan and Sarah McLea (otherwise Livingstone). They moved to North Bute and their youngest son Hugh died at Glecknabac, Bute, in 1873 at the home of Robert McLachlan (son of Daniel McLachlan and Mary McLachlan) who (mother) was born June 1787 to Robert McLachlan, Drover and Dealer, Kilfinan and Elizabeth Munn who were married in 1784). Daniel was the son of Lachlan McLachlan of Rothiesay. Any information welcomed by Tom McLachlan, 76 Valleyfields Crescent, Enfield, EN2 7QA.

733. **STEWART** — Charles Stewart, Parish of Dull, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Ann. Nicholson of the same parish on 7th October 1780. Six children are listed in the Parish records: Isabel, John, Donald, Alexander, Charles and James, and there were three more children, Catherine, Jennie, and Malcolm. All came to Prince Edward Island in 1804. Information desired on their descendants.

734. **STEWART** — Chief Justice Peter Stewart came to Prince Edward Island from Argyllshire in 1775. His oldest son, John, a well-known land owner and historian, had by his third marriage to Mary Rait a daughter Marguerite, born 15th October 1833, who married James Stephen and went with him to Galway, Ireland. Would like to contact their descendants.

735. **McNIVEN** — Donald McNiven, Ballenagh, Coll, Argyllshire, married Catherine McLean, Cuthang, Mull, on 31st October 1777. They had nine children, of whom five came to Prince Edward Island about 1820 (but possibly not John, Allan and Catherine). In the early 1800's the family lived at Grimsay in Coll and John married Nellie McLean. Willing to exchange data on the family.

736. **McNIVEN** — A widow, Mrs. McNiven, before 1812 moved from Mull to Prince Edward Island with five or six of her children, including Alexander, Hector, Christie and Nancy. She may have been Margaret Campbell who married John McNiven on 7th June 1790 in Tyree and later lived in the Parish of Kilninian in Mull. Would willingly exchange information about the family (sometimes spelt Macnevin). Donald F. Stewart, 138 Bunbury Road, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada, C1A 6G8.

737. **GIFFEN/PITT** — William Giffen born c. 1822 in Ireland or Scotland, married c. 1842 at Girvan, Kilmarnock area, Ayr. Mary Ann Pitt, born c. 1819 in Girvan area. Where and when were they married, who are their parents and sibs or any information. They emigrated to Canada c. 1843. Thomas E. Hawkins, 660 Bay Street, Midland, Ontario, Canada, E4R 4E9.

738. **BROWNING/MACKINNON/BRONNING/BOTT** — on 7th April 1865 at the Parish of Galston, Hugh Browning (1844-1894), weaver, married Jean MacMillan McFarlane (1840-Parish of Avondale) 13th January 1903 (Glasgow). They had seven children of whom the 5th was Barbara and the 6th Jessie. Both daughters emigrated to New Zealand around the turn of the century and settled possibly in the North Island. It is thought that Barbara was already married to one MacKinnon before leaving Scotland and Jessie is believed to have married one Bott in New Zealand. Any information about those two families and their descendants would be appreciated by Alastair MacFarlane, 78A Boundary Road, Pennant Hills N.S.W. 2120, Australia.

739. CLARK — Janet Clark born in Lochaberbriggs, Dumfriesshire, c 1830. Parents from Carlisle, England. Married Thomas McBride (born in Ireland) in Dumfries, c. 1850. Their children were: John, Arthur, William, Grace, Thomas, Robert and Bridget. They lived in Maxwelltown; New Abbey and Carsethorn, Kirkbean. Part of the family emigrated to Chicago, Illinois, USA. Any information would be appreciated.
740. BALFOUR — Any information on members of this family who emigrated to Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland in 1660-1750 would be appreciated. M.M. Parker, 3366 Lamesa 10, San Carlos, Ca., 94070, U.S.A.
741. DUNLOP — Jessie Dunlop, Sr., born about 1783, Edinburgh. He died in late 1847 or early 1848, Johnson County, Arkansas, USA. He had a son, James Douglas, born February 16th, 1805, Edinburgh or possibly was born on ship to USA. They settled in North Carolina. James married Lucenda MacMurray and he died in 1875. Other children were: Adam P. 1807, Nancy 1811 married Col. Wm. C. Mitchell, Loranzo Dow 1815 married Nancy Whorton, Jesse, Jr. 1818 married Mary Whorton, George Washington 1821 married Arena Snelson. Marion and Franklin were by his second wife, Rebecca. Any information about the family is welcomed by Mrs. Mary Bump, Rt. 7, Box 220, Claremore, OK 74017 USA.
742. MacMICHIN/MICHINSON — Black, in his work "The Surnames of Scotland", under the Amendments & Additions, gives the patronymic "MacMichin" as a form of MacMeeken, MacMeekan, etc. They are all south-west Scottish (Gallowegian) surnames, deriving either from a diminutive of Michael, or from the Irish-Gaelic MacMiadhachain (Son of the honourable or the dignified). On the English side of the border, we find a concentration of the patronymic "Mitchinson" in the area around Carlisle (Cumberland), that surname being the English equivalent of the Scottish "MacMichin". Is there a link between the two? Any information available is welcome. J. N. MacInroy of Lude, Corn. de Houtmanplantsoen 3, 2253 VV Voorschoten, Netherlands.
743. WILSON/GILCHRIST/SCHLABERG — Charles Frederick Schlaberg (1794-1883), emigrant from Hanover in 1812, was merchant in Leith until 1828 when he went to Canada. Around 1822 he married Rebecca Wilson Gilchrist, widow of ——— Gilchrist; Gilchrists had one son Thomas born 1812. Rebecca presumed daughter of John Wilson, mason and builder, who lived with Schlagergs at Springfield, Leith Walk, 1824-8. Three Schlager children, Charles Frederick Jr. b. 1823, Wilhelmina b. 1824, John James b. 1825, were baptised by the Rev. Dr. W. Gardiner LL.D., teacher of languages, York Place, Edinburgh. Seek confirmation of Wilson parentage and place of origin, ancestry, in Scotland. Have searched Leith and Edinburgh records in vain, including bankruptcy proceedings for a A. Muller & Co., Leith, where Schlager was partner. Thomas L. Hughes, 5636 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland USA 20815.

744. REID — Mary born Thurso, Caithness, c. 1778 married James Menelaus, when and where? Lived most of married life in Greenock where she had at least five children, Margaret b. 1804, Mary b. c. 1814, Janet b. c. 1821, William and James, after Janet. Is Mary Reid the daughter of William Reid and his wife Janet McPherson of Thurso who had the following known children: William b. c. 1764, Andrew b. 1776, Mary b. c. 1778 and John b. c. 1781? Mary Reid Menelaus is buried in the Old Inverkip Cemetery in Greenock — it would appear that she died between 1851-1855 before Civil Registration. She is shown as a widow on both the 1841 and 1851 censuses. Any information would be appreciated, Miss Ailsa H. Walker, 3527-111A Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6J 1E9, Canada.
745. MacGREGOR — James MacGregor, born approx 1805 at Culloden, married Ann Urquhart approx 1830 either at Nairn or Culloden. Had 9 children — Ann, William, Alexander, Duncan, Catherine, John, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret. They resided at Nairn (Delnies). Migrated to Ballarat, Australia in 1854 on the "Black Eagle". Seeking information about James and his relatives who resided at Nairn, Culloden, Grantown on Spey. Hugh McGregor, 5 Cherry Crescent, Morwell, Victoria 3840, Australia.
746. MARSHALL/HAMILTON — Alexander Marshall born 1796, Carluke, Lanark died 28th December, 1878 Cambusnethan, son of Robert Marshall and Janet Hamilton. Married c. 1829 at Carluke or Cambusnethan, to Margaret Russell (born 1802 Shotts, Lanark. Died 9th June, 1869 Cambusnethan,) dau. of David Russell and Barbara Hamilton. Issue: Robert born 1829, Carluke; Elizabeth 1831 Carluke; Janet 1832, Carluke; David 1834, Carluke; Alexander 1840, Cambusnethan; Also Barbara ?; Margaret ? Alexander (1796-1878) ran the Kingshill Farm, Cambusnethan Lanark from 1839 through till late 1870's when son Robert took over running it. Will exchange information with anyone following these families.
747. RUSSELL/FAIRLEY OR FAIRLIE — Seeking information on the family of Thomas Russell and Bethia Fairlie or Fairley. The Russell family dealt with coal-mining- residing in Airdrie, Old Monkland, Chappelhall, Coatbridge, owning property in Chappelhall. Issue: William Fairlie born 1824, Airdrie; George Muirhead; Andrew; Thomas; Bethia; the last children believed to have been born in Airdrie. Son Andrew is believed to have immigrated to the U.S.A. ca. 1850's or 60's settling in Kansas. Will exchange information with anyone following these families Mrs. E. Pera, 9219-208th R.R. 5, Langley, B.C. Canada, V3A 4P8.
748. McLENNAN/STEWART — Information welcomed concerning family of Roderick McLennan d. 1855, Innkeeper, Poolhouse, Poolewe. Married Charlotte Stewart about 1800. Eleven children, 2 sons carrying middle name Stewart. Family tradition says Charlotte (who died c. 1840 aged 64) descended from Garth/Fortingall Stewarts. Mary Davidson, 5452 Bakerview Drive, Surrey, B.C. V3S 1A5 Canada.
749. DEWAR/KNIGHT — November 1828 John Dewar, son of John Dewar and May MacDonald married Amelia (Emily) Knight. No record of marriage in Aberfeldy, Dull or Weem Parishes, where birth of John and that of their first son, John, appear. Wish to discover Emily Knight's home parish. She had older brother and sister David and Margaret Knight. Mary Davidson, 5252 Bakerview Drive, Surrey, B.C. V3S 1A5.

750. WEBSTER — Robert Webster, married on 22nd December 1787 in the Parish of Menmuir, Forfar, to AnnMollison of Chappleton, Menmuir, had 11 children — the first, May, being born on 24th August 1788 at the Manse of Farnell. Robert, a tenant both at Cransley and Gowanhead, was in the 1841 census described as a farmer aged 85 born in the County. Any information would be appreciated by Paul Murdoch, Maberly House, 34 Maberly Street, Aberdeen.
751. URQUHART — John Urquhart born c. 1802, died c. 1850. He may have emigrated from Scotland and was first located in the 1820's in Butts County, Georgia. Alexander and Neal Urquhart, who were around John's age, were in that area during that time. Were they his brothers? Any information about these three Urquharts appreciated by Mrs. Elma Urquhart Klayer, 9 Century Parkway, Neodesha, Kansas 667757, U.S.A.
752. GLENDENNING — James and his wife Margaret were both born in Dumfries-shire in 1774. They were farmers at Eskdalemuir in Dumfries-shire. In 1819 they came to Canada with their 7 children and settled in Streetsville, Ontario, Canada.
753. FISHER — John born in Scotland (probably Ayrshire) in 1795. He married Elizabeth Newton, born in 1793. Their daughter Mary Newton Fisher was born in Glasgow Scotland in 1832. John, along with his two brothers Alexander and Michael settled near Creek Bank, Ontario, Canada in 1839.
754. GRAHAM — James born in 1798 in Dumfries-shire, Scotland. He married Isabella Glendenning. James emigrated to Streetsville, Ontario, Canada pre 1830. Any information re the above would be greatly appreciated by Joyce Douglas, 10631-63rd St., Edmonton, Alberta, T6A 2M8.
755. GRAHAM/WILSON — John Graham born approx 1791, married Margaret Wilson, 10th June 1820 Bothkennar, Stirlingshire. Margaret born approx 1800 Inverkeithing, Fife. Their children: Catherine (1821), Jean (1824), James (1826), John (1831-183?), Jean (1834), Jane (1835), John (1836), and Alexander (1839), all born in Bothkennar. Information on the birthplace and parents of John Graham and parents of Margaret Wilson appreciated, and any information on their children. Mrs. J. E. Cutler, 43 Bay Close, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset.

NOTICE

Register of Members' Interests

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Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions in the Environs of Dundee, excluding Dundee & Broughty Ferry. Paperback, 126pp. Indexed, with a plan of each graveyard. Surface - £4.75, Airmail - £8.50, Surface - \$9.00, Airmail - \$16.00

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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

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

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