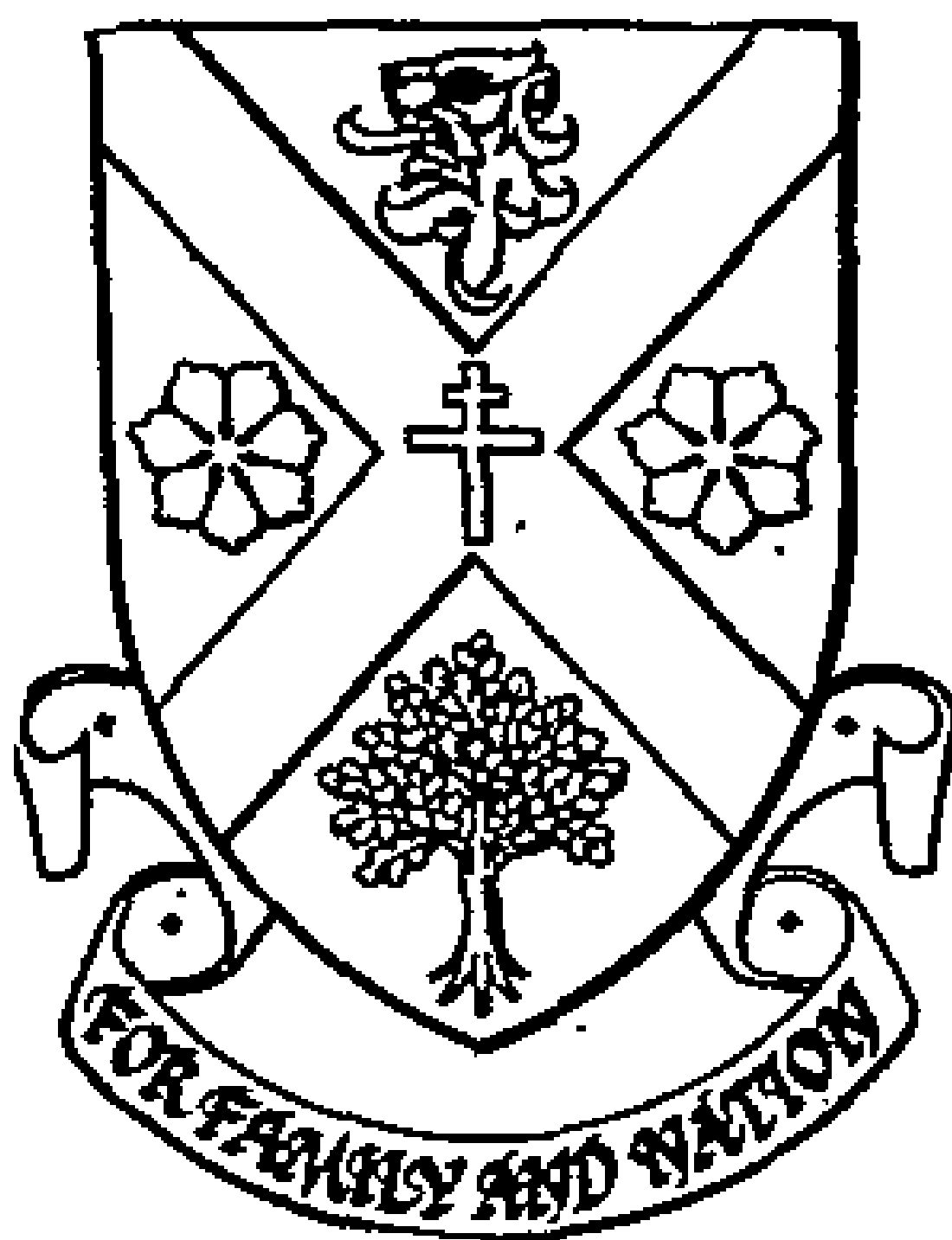


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



## CONTENTS

Page

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEATH DUTY REGISTER AT THE PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE LONDON, RELATING TO WILLS PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY. Compiler Mr. R. Shaw	.. 73
LE FORESTIER IN NORMANDY: CADETS OF THE FORRESTER OF CORSTORPHINE By Colin. D.I.G. Forrester	..... 83
CALEDONIA AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE By Peter Philip	..... 89
GENEALOGICAL AND PIPING NOTES FROM "SQUIRE" JOHN MacKAY'S 'REMINISCENCES OF A LONG LIFE'	..... 94
OBITUARY	..... 99
REPLIES AND NOTES	..... 100
THE HOUSTONS OF HOUSTON ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA By Donald Whyte	..... 104
NOTES AND REVIEWS	..... 105
QUERIES	..... 108

## 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.

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

### Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for *The Scottish Genealogist* to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist* and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from Mr. D. R. Torrance, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

### Library

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

**Extracts From The Death Duty Register At The Public Records Office London,  
Relating To Wills Proved In The Prerogative Court of Canterbury**

- 14.6.1796 MURCHISON, KENNETH, of Tarradale in North Britain, Esquire, ALEXANDER MURRAY, Lieutenant Colonel in the East India Company's Service, Esquire, one of the Executors, Power reserved for Sir ELIJAH IMPEY, Knight, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, Sir JOHN MURRAY, Baronet, PETER MURRAY, Lieutenant Colonel in the E.I.C., DAVID URQUHART of Brailangwell, Esquire, and JOHN MACKENZIE OF ? Kendan in the County of Ross the other Executors mentions KENNETH ARCHIBALD, JOHN MURCHISON (natural son); ROBERT PATRICK MURCHISON (second natural son); FRANCES MELISH MURCHISON (natural daughter); JOHN MACKENZIE, Uncle; MARGARET MURCHISON, wife of JOHN BARTLEMAN, Entry annotated "(Testator left legitimate issue one of whom RODK. MURCHISON of Melton Mowbray, Leics, is now living)". (? Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, 1792—1871, Geologist).
- 15.11.1796 DOIG, MAGDALEN, of the City of St. Andrews in the County of Fife, North Britain, Spinster. The Reverend Dr. JOSEPH MACORMICK, Principal of the United College of Saint Andrews and The Reverend GEORGE HILL, Professor of Greek in the said College, the nephew, two of the surviving Executors. Mentions JOHN CARNEGIE, nephew; Dame CHRISTIAN DOIG, Sister, ELIZABETH SCOTT, Sister.
- 4.2.1797 BROMFIELD, formerly MILLINGTON, HANNAH, of Kelso, North Britain, STEPHEN BROMFIELD of Devonshire Street, Bishopgate Street, London, Esquire, the Husband, Administrator with Will. Mentions THOMAS BERKENHEAD, nephew ;
- 7.2.1797 BAILLIE, JAMES SMITH, of Dochfour, County of Inverness, North Britain, Esquire, and Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's 99th Regiment of ffoot at Sea. EVAN BAILLIE of the City of Bristol, Merchant (uncle) one of the Executors, Power to LACHLAN DUFF, Esquire, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. Mentions EMILIA McKENZIE otherwise FRASER, Child of late Aunt HANNAH FRASER; EMILIA FRASER otherwise DUFF, Child of late Aunt CHRISTIAN DUFF; SARAH MUNRO otherwise CHISHOLM, Child of KATHERINE CHISHOLM, aunt; SARAH GRANT, Child of JANE GRANT, aunt; ELIZABETH CHISHOLM otherwise COOPER, Child of HENRIETTA COOPER.
- 11.2.1797 CRUIKSHANK, PATRICK, of Stracathro in the County of Angus, North Britain, but in the Parish of Saint Paul Covent Garden, Middx. JAMES CRUIKSHANK of Langley Park near Montrose, Esquire, (brother) one of the Executors. Entry annoted "PATRICK CRUIKSHANK of the Common, Ealing, Middx, Gent. 9th May 1872".
- 26.5.1797 CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, of Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, Middx., Esquire JOHN CAMPBELL of Mishnish in the Island of Mull in North Britain, Esquire (brother) — Universal Legatee.
- 16.5.1797 FERGUSON, ROBERT, of Perth, County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire. ADAM FERGUSON one of the Executors, Power to ADAM FERGUSON, Esquire. Mentions Doctor ADAM FERGUSON, Professor of Philosophy in Edinburgh.

- 2.6.1797 MURRAY, The Honble ELIZABETH, of the City of Saint Andrews, North Britain, Widow, The Right Honble ALEXANDER LORD ELIBANK, the Son, Executor. Mentions LOUIS MONTOLIERE (? MONTOLIEU), nephew ; LADY CRANSTOUN, niece.
- 18.7.1797 CONSTABLE, WILLIAM HAGGERSTON MAXWELL, of Everingham, County of York, Esquire. JOHN MAXWELL of Terraughty in Scotland, Esquire, one of the Executors.
- 30.8.1797 STRATTON, GEORGE, of Forrester Hill, County of Aberdeen, North Britain. Executor WILLM. STRATTON No. 203 Piccadilly, London, (brother).
- 5.9.1797 ARNOTT, THOMAS, of Chapel in the County of fife, North Britain, Esquire, Executor ROBERT ARNOTT, Surgeon in Cupar (brother). Mentions MARGARET PYM, sister ; THOMAS WILLIS, nephew.
- 6.10.1797 CAMPBELL, DUNCAN, of Grafton Street, Parish of Saint Pancras, Middx., Esquire. EVAN BAILLIE of Bristol, Merchant, one of the Executors, Power reserved to JAMES CAMPBELL of the Island of Tobago, Esquire, DONALD CAMPBELL of Sonachan in the County of Argyle, North Britain, Esquire, ROBERT GORDON of the Island of St. Vincent, Esquire and WILLIAM ALEXANDER of the same Island, Esquire.
- 27.10.1797 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, of Finsbury Square, Middx., Esquire. GEORGE DOUGLAS the son and one of the Executors, WILLIAM FORBES and GEORGE AITKIN, Esquire, the other Executors having first renounced. Mentions WILLIAM FORBES of Callander ; Dame ISABEL DOUGLAS and MARY STODDART, sisters ; ISABEL HOUSTOUN, daughter.
- 21.10.1797 STUART, ELIZTH. PENELOPE, commonly called Viscountess MOUNT STUART of Southampton, Widow. Executrix MARGARET, Countess of Dumfries (wife of PATRICK, Earl of Dumfries) mother.
- 21.11.1797 HAMILTON, GEORGE ROBINSON, of the City of Lisle in ffrench fflanders, Esquire. Mentions The Right Honble Lady MARY WALKER (wife of JAMES WALKER) ; The Right Honble JAMES Earl of Hopetoun ; The Honble ALEXANDER LESLIE commonly called Lord BALGONIE ; The Honble General ALEXANDER LESLIE of Edinburgh.
- 18.11.1797 MURRAY, The Honble GEORGE, Vice Admiral of His Majesty's Navy late of Pitkeathly, County of Perth, North Britain, and of Saint George Hanover Square, Middx. Executor His Grace JOHN, Duke of Athol (nephew). Mentions The Honble ANNE KING ; Lady CHARLOTTE MURRAY, niece ; Lord GEORGE MURRAY, Lord HENRY MURRAY, Captain CHAS. MURRAY and Captain CHARLES N. PENROSE, nephews ; CHARLOTTE MURRAY, LUESA MURRAY and CHARLOTTE WILHELMINA MURRAY, Great nieces ; MUNGO MURRAY (Duty paid in the Isle of Man) ; DIGBY PILOT.
- 13.1.1798 BRUCE, The Honble THOMAS, of Jermyn Street, Saint James Westminster, Middx, a Lieutenant General in His Majesty's forces and Colonel of His Majesty's 26th Regt. of ffoot, a Bachelor. The Honorable JAMES BRUCE of Downing Street, Westminster, the Attorney of the Right Honorable Lady RACHEL BRUCE,

- Spinster, and The Right Honorable Lady CHRISTIAN ERSKINE, formerly BRUCE (wife of JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire) Sisters, only next of kin. Mentions Countess Dowager of Elgin; The Rt Honble Earle of Elgin (nephew); JAMES CHALMER, nephew.
- 29.1.1798 DUNDAS, RALPH, formerly Commander of the East India Merchant Ship Prince William Henry but late of Southgate, Parish of Edmonton, Middlesex, Esquire. DAVID SCOTT of Duninould in the Shire of Angus, Esquire, surviving Executor.
- 26.2.1798 CAMPBELL, COLIN, Esquire, commonly called Lord BERNERS of Kilberry, County of Argyle, North Britain. ALEXR. FRASER of Lincolns Inn, Middx., Esquire, the Attorney of JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Sole Executor, Administrator with Will.
- 9.2.1798 DUNCAN, The Reverend WILLIAM, of Collithere, Parish of Guertly in the Shire of Aberdeen, Clerk and Chaplain of His Majesty's 84th Regiment of foot. Executors JAMES PIRIE of Tilliminet and ALEXANDER GAUL in Glass.
- 28.2.1798 GRAEME, DAVID, of Braco, County of Perth, North Britain, a General in His Majesty's Forces and Colonel of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of foot, Esquire, GEORGE BROOKS of Chancery Lane, London, Banker, and JAMES CHALMER of Abingdon Street, Westminster, Esquires, two of the Surviving Executors. Mentions CATHERINE Lady Viscountess HAMPDEN, Daughter; Lady HAMMOND, Niece; DAVID SMYTH, Nephew; MARGARET MASTERTON, Sister; CHRISTIAN HEPBURN, Daur of Col. ROBERT R. HEPBURN; ELIZABETH HEPBURN, Daur of the late Lieut. Col. DAVID HEPBURN; AGNES CONGALTON; ROBERT HALLY; JOHN KERNINIES.
- 5.3.1798 PASLEY, THOS., of the City of Edinburgh, Executors: JAS DONALDSON (?1751-1830) Bookseller, Edinburgh, DAVID EWART one of the Principal Clerks in the Court of Chancery and ALEXANDER KEAY, Accountant in Edinburgh.
- 1.3.1798 STEUART, CHARLES, City of Edinburgh. CHARLES STEUART, Writer to the Signet, Nephew, one of the Executors, Power to THOMAS RUDDINIAN STEUART, Doctor of Physic at Sheffield (Nephew). Mentions ALEXANDER RUDDACK, nephew.
- 7.4.1798 LENNOX; CHARLES, Commander of the East India Merchant Ship Woodford, Esquire. Executors: JOHN LENNOX of Antermoney in the County of Stirling, North Britain, Esquire, the uncle, and WILLIAM LENNOX of New Broad Street, London, Esquire, the brother.
- 7.4.1798 NICOL, PETER, of New Palace Yard, Westminster, Middx., Esquire. Executors GEORGE NICOL of Pall Mall, Middx., Bookseller to His Majesty, GEORGE WHEATLEY, Clerk to Messrs Drummond, Bankers, Charing Cross, PATRICK PROCTOR, Factor to the Earl of Strathmore at Glamis Castle in Scotland, and JAMES DUNDAS of Edinburgh, Esquire. Mentions JANET MANN, sister, MARGARET HORNE, late sister; children of the Honble THOMAS LYON.
- 24.5.1798 MACLEAN, ALLAN, of Argyle Street, Middx., late a Brigadier General in His Majesty's Service, Esquire. JANET otherwise JEAN MACLEAN, widow (Relict)

and THOMAS LONGLANDS, Esquire, two of the Executors. Mentions JAMES ALLAN PARK and Lieutenant Colonel LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, nephews.

- 31.7.1798 SHIRREFF, PETER, of the Parish of Saint Michael Bassishaw, London. MATTHEW SHIRREFF of the City of Edinburgh, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, the brother and EBENEZER MASON of same City, Merchant, two of the Executors for Great Britain, Power reserved to WILLIAM OGILVY of Newton Mill near Montrose, Esquire, and ADAM AMOSS of Moffatt in Scotland, Esquire. Mentions PATTY WEAVER of Nassau; The Reverend ROBERT SHIRREFF, brother; CHRISTIANA MASON, JOANN MILLER and MARGARET BOYD, sisters; NANCY MORTON of Jamaica, sister; MARY FORSYTH of Nassau; SAMUEL MACKENNEN of Long Island.
- 11.7.1798 WARRAND, ROSINA, wife of ALEXANDER WARRAND of the Parish of Saint Luke Chelsea, Middlesex. GEORGE FORDYCE, Doctor of Physic, the sole Executor. Mentions BARBARA BLACK the wife of the Reverend Mr. RANNY of Kilsyth.
- 15.11.1798 FRASER, JAMES, of the City of Bristol. Executor: EVAN BAILLIE of Bristol, Merchant, Esquire ( and Dochfour by Inverness, North Britain). Mentions EDWARD S. FRASER of Rilig, Cousin; EVAN BAILLIE, cousin; ELIZABETH McBRAIRE; ISABELLA ROBINSON, KATHE. CHISHOLM and JAMES GRANT, cousins; The Revd JAMES MACLAUCHLAN; The Revd. ALEXANDER FRASER.
- 4.1.1799 CALLANDER, DAVID, of Chapel Street, Portland Place, Middx., Gent. JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGINS. Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, Esquire (nephew) one of the surviving Executors.
- 16.3.1799 SCOTT, WILLIAM, of Aberdeen, North Britain. Executors: JAMES CALDER of Aberdeen, Merchant and ALEXANDER SHAW, Advocate there. Mentions DENNIS BLANCH, Wife; Robert SCOTT, natural Son (Duty paid by ROBERT BISSETT SCOTT); ANN HOGG, Mother; DENNIS BROWN, Niece; ISABELLA BISSETT; MARY BURNETT and DENNIS her daughter.
- 29.3.1799 SPINK, WILLIAM, of Bombay in the East Indies and a Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company. THOMAS WILLIAMSON and ROBERT RAMSAY the younger, Merchant of Leith near Edinburgh, Guardians of CHARLES and WILLIAM SPINK, Administrators with Will till one of said Minors attain 21. Mentions JANE GOURLY and MARGARET BARCLAY, Sisters.
- 18.4.1799 BUCHANAN, The Revd. JOHN LANE, of Glasgow, North Britain. HENRY GLASSFORD of Dougaiston, Esquire, JOHN WILSON, Town Clerk of Glasgow and ROBERT AUSTIN, Seedsman there. Executors substituted JANET BUCHANAN (Sister) sole Executrix. Survived the Testator but died without taking Probate. Mentions JAMES and JOHN BUCHANAN, Nephews ("The produce arising from my Printed Books of which I am author and which were lately published by me.")
- 3.5.1799 WATSON, ROBERT, of the Island of Jamaica but at Poper Head Alley, Cornhill London. EUPHAN BOSWALL of Leith, North Britain, Widow, the Sister, and THOMAS BOSWALL of Leith, Yeoman, Residuary Legatees, Administrators with Will. Mentions SUSAN SAUNDERS ("Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture a Negro Woman named DOLLY with her Issue and a Negro Boy named TOM — at her decease the Negro Woman and Her Issue to revert to my natural Daughter MARY WATSON and the Negro Boy to my natural Son ROBERT WATSON.")

- 15.7.1799 CAMPBELL, COLIN, of Alphington, Devon, Esquire, Executor: Lieut. Col. ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, Esquire, Brother (?1768-1809). Mentions MALCOLM McINTAGGART; CHRISTIAN McNAUGHTON; Factor of Stonefield in the County of Argyle in Scotland, Legatee In Trust ("for the poor of the Village of Tarbert and the Estate of Stonefield").
- 27.7.1799 MAULE, WILLIAM, of Piccadilly, Middlesex, Esquire, Executors: The Honorable GEORGE DUFF of Elgin in Scotland, ARTHUR FORBES of Culloden, County of Inverness, Esquire, WILLIAM and GEORGE MAULE, Esquires, the Sons.
- 31.7.1799 MACGLASHAN, ELIZABETH, of Windmill Street, Westminster, Spinster. MATTHEW BAILLIE of Windmill Street, Doctor of Physic, the Attorney of BETTY MACGLASHAN otherwise WALLIS, Widow, JANET MACGLASHAN (Wife of ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN) the Sister and SUSANNA MACDONALD Spinster, the Niece, residing in North Britain, the Surviving Executrices.
- 16.8.1799 GILLESPIE, THOMAS, of Kingston, Jamaica, Merchant. JAMES GILLESPIE of Douglaz, North Britain, and JOHN GILLESPIE, Esquires, the Brothers and two of the Executors, Power reserved to JAMES AMOSS ROSS of the Parish of Kingston, Jamaica, Merchant. Mentions MARY JAMIESON, Sister; ELIZABETH PATERSON, Cousin; JAMES PATERSON of Glentagart, Lanarks; ROBERT PATERSON of Plewlands in Scotland, Farmer; THOMAS GILLESPIE of Edinburgh (Duty paid by ELIZABETH GREENSHIELDS and GRIZEL ANDERSON — nee PATERSON ?)
- 22.8.1799 JOHNSTON, GEORGE MILLIGEN, of Corehead, County of Dumfries, Doctor of Physic. Executrix: ELIZABETH MILLIGEN (now ELIZABETH MILLIGEN JOHNSTON) Spinster, the Sister. Mentions The Right Reverend ROBERT SMITH Bishop of South Carolina; Dr. JOHN GILCHRIST of Dumfries and ALEXANDER COPLAND, Surgeon there.
- 23.10.1799 CLARK, JOHN, of Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa. ZACHARY MACAULAY of Kings Arms Yard, Coleman Street, Esquire, the Attorney of The Reverend Dr. THOMAS SNELL JONES of Edinburgh and JOHN PITCAIRN for their use now residing in the City of Edinburgh. Mentions ALEXANDER CLARK, Father.
- 16.12.1799 NISBET, WALTER, formerly of Grafton Street, Middlesex, but late of the Island of Nevis, West Indies, Esquire, ANNE NISBET, Widow (Relict) and JAMES LOCKHART of Camnathan (? Carnwath, Lanarks) North Britain, Esquire, two of the Executors, Power to RICHARD PARRY of Warfield, County of Berks, and THOMAS JOHN COTTLE of Nevis, Esquires. Mentions Children of JAMES LOCKHART by my Sister MARY EMILIA his Wife.
- 27.2.1800 ISABELLA THOMSON late of Frederick Place, Tottenham Court Road, Middlesex, Widow. JAMES NEWBIGGING of Edinburgh, Esquire, one of the Executors.
- 5.3.1800 ALEXANDER MCGREGOR late a Gunner on Board His Majesty's Ship La Serin. GEORGE RUSSELL of Saint Andrews, County of Fife, Scotland, Shoemaker, Executor, Universal Legatee.

- 20.3.1800 JAMES RENNY late of the Island of Jamaica. Executors: ALEXANDER STRACHAN of Tarie, and THOMAS RENNY the Brother. Mentions CHARLES IRVINE, Esquire; Honble SIMON TAYLOR, Esquire; PATRICK BALLANTINE; JAS. OUCHTERLONY, Relation; JEAN LYALL, Niece.
- 11.3.1800 WILLIAM STEUART late a Lieutenant in the service of the Honorable East India Company on the Bengal Establishment. THOMAS RUDDIMAN STEUART, Physician, and CHARLES STEUART, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, the Brother, two of the Executors.
- 19.4.1800 PEW, JOHN, formerly of the Island of Antigua but late of Leith in North Britain. WILLIAM LEES of London, Esquire, Executor. Mentions THOMAS NORBY KERBY of St. John's in the Island of Antigua; ALEXANDER PEW, Block maker in Leith.
- 27.5.1800 FRASER, JOHN, a Physician on board HMS Queen Charlotte. Executors: WILLIAM FRASER of Culbockie, Esquire and ALEXANDER FRASER of Lincolns Inn, London, Gentleman. Mentions JOHANNA HOLMES, Niece.
- 13.6.1800 KER, THOMAS, late of Quebec Street, Parish of Saint Mary le bone, Middx. THOMAS HALYBURTON of Dundee, North Britain, Merchant, and ROBERT DOUGLAS of Mains, Dumbarton, Administrators with Will. Mentions Sir ABRAHAM HUME, Bart.: The Honble ST ANDREW ST JOHN; The Revd JOHN HALYBURTON and his wife (my sister).
- 19.7.1800 KINLOCH, GEORGE FARQUHAR, of Aldermanbury, London, Merchant. GEORGE KINLOCH of Dyars Court, Aldermanbury, JAMES KINLOCH, Esquires, the Sons, and DAVID HALEBURTON, Esquire, three of the Executors, Power reserved to DUNCAN CAMPBELL of the Adelphi, London, Esquire, WILLIAM RAMSAY of the City of Edinburgh, Banker, and JAMES FARQUHAR of Edinburgh, the Brother. Mentions ANN CONNELL, Sister; SIMON FRASER.
- 29.7.1800 SINCLAIR ROBERT, late of Eaton Street, Somers Town, Middx., Esquire. RICHARD WALTER FORBES of Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, Gent., one of the Executors, Power reserved to JOHN FORBES of Paris in France the other Executor. Mentions GEORGE CALLENDER of Edinburgh. Duty subsequently paid in 1858 by MARY E. J. O'BRIEN and Capt. D. O'BRIEN.
- 2.8.1800 FORBES, GEORGE, late of Dartmouth, Devon, a Lieutenant on half pay in H. M. Navy. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Executor. MARY ANDERSON of the Parish of Kirkliston, County of Mid Lothian, Residuary Legatee.
- 21.8.1800 McPHERSON, EVAN, Captain in H. M. 33rd Regiment of Foot at Madras, Esquire, ALEXANDER TOD of Hatton Garden, Esquire, the Attorney of WILLIAM TOD, Esquire, and The Reverend JOHN ANDERSON, two of the Executors now residing at Kingussee in North Britain, Administrator with Will annexed. Mentions Lieut. General WILLIAM McPHERSON of Invercashie, Esquire; WILLIAM TOD, Factor to the Duke of Gordon.
- 27.8.1800 ROEBUCK, WILLIAM HENRY, a Lieutenant in the 7th Regt. of Royal Fusiliers. GEORGE LYON of Bucklersbury, Esquire, Executor. Entry annotated "GEORGE LYON died in 1812, his Executors JOHN CARSTAIRS of Abchurch Lane, London, JAMES LYON, Glamis, North Britain, PATRICK PLAYFAIR, Glasgow".



- 30.9.1800 CLARK, JAMES, of the City of Naples, Esquire, ALEXANDER CLARK of the Haymarket, St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, Gent., (the Brother) Residuary Legatee, Administrator with Will — THOMAS COUTTS of London, Esquire, Executor for England having renounced. Mentions Lord Visct. PALMERSTON and Lady PALMERSTON; The Countess Dowager SPENCER and Miss MARY CARTER; Lord BERWICK; Lord GRANDISON; Sir JAMES GRANT, Bart.; Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart.; The new established Academy in Inverness; The chief Magistrates and Clergy of Inverness for the poor of that Town; WILLIAM INGLIS, Esquire; Lord CAWDOR; Lord BOLTON; JAMES SMITH BARRY, Esquire; Earl BEVERLY; CHARLES LOCK, Esquire; Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON.
- 20.9.1800 EASON, ALEXANDER, of Manchester, Lancs, Doctor of Physic. JANE EASON, Widow, the Relict, and ROGER AYTON of Inchdarney (? Aytoun of Inchdairnie) two of the Executors. Mentions the children of the late JOHN and WILLIAM AYTON.
- 13.10.1800 DOUGLAS, CHARLES, Late Commander of H. M. Armed Brig Charlotte, Esquire. HENRY MICAHAH WILLIAMS of Devonshire Street, Queen Square, Middx., Esquire (one of the Attorneys of SUSANNA DOUGLAS, Widow, the Relict) Administrator with Will for her use now residing at Nassau. Mentions Captain THOMAS HIMLOKE of Savannah, State of Georgia; Captain HOWARD DOUGLAS at Quebec (? of Carr, Perthshire), Brother; The Revd. RICHARD BINGHAM of the Chapel at Gosport, Hants; To our Parish Church of St. Andrews in the New Town of Edinburgh — The Large Bell formerly belonging to Le Ville de Paris captured from the French which will serve as an addition to the Peal.
- 30.10.1800 RICHARDSON, DAVID, of Fenchurch Street, London, Sadler. HUGH RICHARDSON of Bow, Middx., Tallow Chandler, and WILLIAM RICHARDSON of Keithock in North Britain, the Brothers and Executors.
- 8.11.1800 HALL, WILLIAM, late of Whitehall in the County of Berwick, North Britain, Esquire, Sir JAMES HALL of Dunglass, Bart., the Nephew and sole Executor.
- 19.11.1800 MITCHELL, ANDREW, M.D., late Physician of H. M. Forces in Chatham Barracks. JOHN BAYNE of Mays Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, London, Tailor, and ADAM TURNBULL of Bonington near Edinburgh, North Britain, Executors, Legatees in Trust. Mentions JANET STEWART, Sister, and her Daur JANET CARDNO; ELIZABETH MORGAN, Sister.
- 26.11.1800 MOFFAT, JAMES, late of Howgate in the County of Mid Lothian, North Britain. JOHN SHOOLBRED of Mark Lane, London, Merchant, sole Executor. Mentions JOHN MOFFAT, Son, a private soldier in the East India Company's service.
- 12.12.1800 RAINE, WILLIAM, of Fort St. George and Chief Surgeon in the East India Company's Service in the East Indies, Esquire. Executors: WILLIAM DUFFIN of the City of York, Esquire, and Lady MARY CRAWFORD (wife of Sir ROBERT CRAWFORD, Baronet of Scotland) the Niece, Power reserved to THOMAS COUTTS and COUTTS TROTTER of London, Bankers, Esquires.

- 21.2.1801 CARRUTHERS, MARGARET, of Bolton Street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Widow HENRIETTA MARIA JOHNSTONE of Dumfries in North Britain, Widow, the Sister, next of Kin and Administratrix (with Will) MARIAN MILLIGAN the sole Executrix and Residuary Legatee dying in the lifetime of the Executrix.
- 16.4.1801 GLEN, WILLIAM, of the City of St. Petersburg, Merchant. Executor: ROBERT GLEN of St. Petersburg, Esquire, the Nephew. Mentions ROBERT GLEN of Glasgow, Brother. (The D.N.B. contains an entry for GLEN, WILLIAM (1789-1826) Scottish poet who was born in Queen Street, Glasgow. He belonged to an old Renfrewshire family and his father was a Russian merchant).
- 24.4.1801 GRAY, ROBERT, of Richmond, Surrey, Cabinet Maker. Executors: WILLIAM FORSYTH the Elder of Kensington and THOMAS GRAY of Edinburgh, Cabinet Maker, the Nephew.
- 4.5.1801 CAMPBELL, JAMES, of the City of Glasgow, a Colonel in His Majesty's Service and Captain of a Company of Invalids in the Island of Alderney, Esquire. Executrix: ISABELLA CAMPBELL, otherwise MURDOCK (Wife of Peter Murdock of Glasgow, Merchant) the Sister.
- 28.5.1801 STEWART, ROBERT, of Castle Stewart, County of Wigton and of St. Fort County of Fife, North Britain, Esquire, ARTHUR BALEOUR, Esquire, One of the Executors. Mentions MARIA CARMICHAEL SMYTHE; Mrs. SHIELLS in Perth; BARBARA and EUPHEMIA FOOTE; KATHARINE and JEAN ROBERTSON of Fashally.
- 21.7.1801 HOME, RODHAM, Rear Admiral of the Red in His Majesty's Navy on half pay late of Longformacus in North Britain, Esquire. CATHERINE HOME, Widow, the Relict, one of the Executors, Power reserved to the Reverend ROBERT HOME of Polwarth, JOHN DAVISON of Santon, Esquire, ALEXANDER DAVISON of Swarland, Esquire, and JOHN MURRAY of Corsbie, Esquire. Mentions The Revd. ROBERT HOME, Brother.
- 28.7.1801 PETERS, WILLIAM, Boatswain of His Majesty's Sloop Hobart. Executor: JOHN LAING of Shoe Street, Perth, North Britain, Cousin.
- 16.7.1801 RIDDELL, THOMAS HORSLEY WIDDRINGTON, formerly THOMAS RIDDELL of Swinburn Castle, Northumberland, Esquire, EDWARD CHARLTON of Reeds mouth, Northumberland, Esquire, one of the Executors, Power reserved to JAMES MAXWELL of Kirkconnel, North Britain, and SIMON THOMAS SCROOP of Danby, County of York, Esquires.
- 15.8.1801 FRASER, JAMES, of Berbice in America. JOHN ANDERSON of London, Esquire, Banker and Merchant, and SARAH FRASER, Widow, the Relict, two of the Executors. Mentions WILLIAM HAWKSWORTH, Nephew; Mrs. EDMISTON, Cousin (The Debts due from the Estate of the late THOMAS FRASER, her Father); The Rents of the Estate called ? Pit Oatgran in Scotland.
- 2.10.1801 BOYLE, JAMES, of Musselburgh near Edinburgh and of Tillymunock in the County of Perth. Sir ROBERT TURING of Foveran, Bart., one of the Executors, Power reserved to PATRICK GAIRDNER, Supervisor of Excise in Musselburgh, ANDREW GAIRDNER, Physician, Trelawny, Jamaica, The Revd. JAMES BANNERMAN of Cargill, ROBERT SMART of Musselburgh, Esquire, and FORESTER ROSE of Olive Branch, Esquire, the other Executors.

- 1.10.1801 CAMPBELL, JAMES, of Duntroon, North Britain, and a Captain in His Majesty's 79th Regiment of Foot, Esquire, NEIL CAMPBELL in Jamaica, Esquire, the Brother, one of the Executors, Power reserved to ALEXANDER DYCE, Major in the Service of the East India Company, DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Commissary of Stores for Scotland, and JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Writer to the Signet.
- 14.11.1801 ANDERSON, JAMES, of Leith in North Britain. GEORGE GIBSON of Leith, Merchant, JOHN MOIR, Writer to the Signet, and WALTER MOIR of Edinburgh, Accountant, three of the Executors, Power reserved to BARBARA ANDERSON (formerly EWING) Widow, the Relict, The Reverend GREVILLE EWING, Glasgow, and LOUIS FERRIER, Esquire, Advocate.
- 7.12.1801 ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, of Newton upon Air, North Britain, Doctor of Physic, JAMES BARTER MAKITTRICK ADAIR of Harrowgate, County of York, Doctor of Physic, the Son, Administrator with the Will. Mentions The Revd. Mr. ROBERTSON (My Property in the Air Library).  
(The D.N.B. contains an entry for ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK (1728-1802) originally named JAMES MAKITTRICK, who was a native of Inverness and took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1766).
- 20.1.1802 ALLAN, ALEXANDER, of Garmouth, County of Elgin, North Britain, ALEXANDER TOD of Hatton Garden, Saint Andrew Holborn, Middx., Esquire, the Attorney of MARGARET ALLAN and HELEN ALLAN, Spinsters (Sisters) for their use Administrator with Will. Mentions WILLIAM GORDON, Uncle; CLEMENTINA GORDON alias FALCONER and JANET ALLAN alias McLAY, Aunts; ANN STEINSON alias NORMAN, Cousin.
- 27.1.1802 SPENS, NATHANIEL, Commander of the East India Merchant Ship Neptune, Esquire, JAMES SPENS of Craigsanquhar, Esquire (Brother) one of the Executors, Power reserved to NATHANIEL SPENS of Edinburgh, Doctor of Physic (Father) and THOS. SPENS of Edinburgh, Doctor of Physic (Brother).
- 18.2.1802 DUGUID, GEORGE, of High Street, Southwark, Surrey. JAMES FERGUSON the elder of Southwark, Esquire, and DANIEL SLADE of three Crown Court, Southwark, Hop Factor, the Surviving Executors. WILLIAM DUGUID of Aberdeen, Merchant, and JOHN BLYTH of Old Meldrum in North Britain, Legatees in Trust.
- 12.2.1802 ROSS, MALCOLM, of Church Hill Factory, Hudson Bay, North America. DAVID GEDDES of Stromness, one of the Executors. Mentions HELEN FORBES.
- 12.2.1802 SCOTT, PATRICK, of the City of Edinburgh and a Captain in the Service of the Honble East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, Esquire. JAMES INNES, Secretary to the Royal Bank, Edinburgh, and ANDREW STEELE, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, two of the Executors, Power reserved to the Rt. Hon. THOMAS Earl of Hyndford. Mentions The Daurs of the late THOMAS GRAY by his Wife BRAND, of ARCHIBALD SCOTT by his Wife CUTHBERTSON and of JOHN SAWERS by his Wife HELEN SCOTT, Cousins once removed.
- 16.2.1802 YOUNG, JAMES, of Montrose, North Britain, Doctor of Physic, ROBERT OUCHTERLONY of Montrose, Esquire, and ALEXANDER SMITH of Balinabelly,

Esquire, two of the Executors. Mentions JAMES GIB, Nephew; JANET and MARGARET LESLY, Duty paid by ELIZABETH ? BRULTION, Aunt, and WILLIAM CAMERON, Cousin.

22.3.1802 ANDERSON, GEORGE, of the City of Glasgow, Esquire, Executors: ARCHIBALD HENDERSON of Glasgow, Merchant, ALEXANDER DUNLOP of same place, Surgeon, ANDREW ANDERSON of Greenock, Merchant, and MOREHEAD LOUDOUN of Glasgow, Merchant. Mentions GEORGE HENDERSON, Great Nephew; HANNAH RANKINE and HANNAH DUNLOP, Great Nieces.

18.3.1802 CAMERON, DONALD, of Bombay in the East Indies, a Major in the Service of the East India Company. ALEXANDER MACLEAN of Coll, Shire of Argyle, Esquire, one of the surviving Executors. Mentions the Lands of Mount Cameron and the Estate of Glendessary.

1.3.1802 INNES, GEORGE, of George Street, Adelphi, Middlesex, Esquire. Executor: JAMES INNES, Esquire, the Brother. Mentions JOHN GEDDES of Edinburgh a Clerk in the Military Office; Mr. BREMMER of the Custom House, London; MARGERY SINCLAIR, MARY DONALDSON and CATHERINE GUNN, Sisters, BARBARA MANSON, late Sister; Leasehold Premises in the Parish of Wick in Caithness, N. B.

20.3.1802 LIVINGSTONE, CHARLES, of the City of Edinburgh. Executor: JAMES INNES, Secretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Cousin.

26.3.1802 LENNOX, WILLIAM, of Broad Street Buildings, London, Esquire, DAVID SCOTT of Duninald in North Britain, Esquire, Executor, Power reserved to WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Esquire. Mentions WILLIAM LENNOX, Father; House of Trade carried on in the name of DAVID SCOTT & CO.

#### NOTE

The Compiler Mr. Ron Shaw, 15 King Edward Road, Barnet, Herts, EN5 5AW will be happy to answer any queries.

#### CORRECTION

In the Article 'The Tudors and Tudor Mysteries' published in the Scottish Genealogist, Vol XXX No. 2 June 1983, p. 33, it was Henry VII who arranged the marriage of his daughter Margaret with King James IV of Scotland, and not King Henry VIII as stated.

## Le Forestier in Normandy: Cadets of the Forresters of Corstorphine

by

Colin D. I. G. Forrester

### Introduction

There was at least one French cadet branch of the baronial family of the Forresters of Corstorphine — Le Forestier du Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite, who in turn had landed cadets. Although their descent has been proved, the exact relationship is unknown, and this paper examines the evidence, and the meaning of the term "degrees of consanguinity" in medieval times. Finally, an appeal is made for further information.

Their story and genealogy were printed in 1888, in a short, well-documented book (*Le Forestier*), by an anonymous member of the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. There is a large tabular pedigree at the back. It is intended in due course to deposit in the National Library of Scotland a typescript of the main text of this book, a photocopy of which has been deposited there (ref. Ms. Dep. 346).

There is also, among the Gorhambury documents in the Hertfordshire Record Office, a manuscript pedigree of the families, with heraldic illustrations, in the hand of the Abbé Paul Le Forestier, who visited the 2nd Earl of Verulam (the 11th Lord Forrester of Corstorphine) about 1876 (Ref. IX.C.121). Unfortunately this manuscript does not much amplify the printed account.

In addition, since the publication of the book, there have come to light fresh documents in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and among the public records of Scotland, which add to our knowledge of the earliest known generation of the French cadets and their relation to the Scottish family.

### The lands in France

There were five fiefs in Le Forestier hands: Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite, Foucrainvillè, Friardel, Sabrevois, and Mousseaux.

Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite was a manor in the parish of Foucrainvillè, but the manor house no longer exists, nor does the old church of Sainte-Marguerite, which was demolished in the early 19th century (*Le Forestier*, p. 16).

The village of Foucrainvillè itself is about 19 kilometres southeast of Evreux, near Rouen, in Normandy. The old church of Foucrainvillè, with the Forestier tombs, was demolished and replaced in 1836-41 by a smaller church on the same site, and there no longer exists a chateau or manor house in the village (*Le Forestier*, p. 16).

Friardel is a small village in Calvados, Normandy. It is in the arrondissement of Lisieux, canton of Orbec, being four kilometres from the latter.

It has not proved possible to trace Mousseaux, another estate held for a short time by the Buisson family, and the same is true of Sabrevois, the estate of a junior line.

### Heraldry

The heraldry of the family is of interest, as it indicates that some other families in France may be related.

The arms of Le Forestier de Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite are: "Argent, three hunting horns Sable, stringed Gules"; Crest "A knight's helm in profile ensigned with the coronet of a compte"; Supporters "Two unicorns regardant" (Le Forestier, pp. 7-8, citing authoritative French sources).

The branch of Foucrainville had the same shield, within a bordure engrailed Gules (loc. cit.).

These correspond with the ancient arms of the Forresters of Corstorphine ("Argent three hunting horns stringed Sable"), with the insignificant modification of red strings, also used by the Scottish family after the late 16th century.

The same shield was used by Forestier in Berry, Poitu (Reistapp, p. 569). In addition the shield with reversed tinctures ("Sable, three hunting horns Argent, stringed Gules") were used by the Forestier de Villeneuve (parish of Velay), who had as supporters two unicorns (Reistapp, p. 692). These families may be related, but no proof exists.

There are other recorded armigerous families of the name in France, but they appear to have totally different arms.

#### The first known generation in Normandy

In medieval times there was an equality of nobility between French and Scottish families, in that proof of descent from a noble Scottish family could lead to acceptance as French nobles for Scots settled there. A formal document of this type is known as a birthbrief (or bore-brief), and one is illustrated in Scots Heraldry (SH(2), Plate XL, facing p. 196). Birthbriefs are still issued by Lyon Court (SH(3), Plate III, facing p. 100; see also pp. 98-100).

On 20 May 1492 Archibald Forrester 5th of Corstorphine issued a certificate in Latin attesting that he and Gabriel (Le) Forestier were of common stock and Gabriel was related to him in the third degree, having the right to the same arms. The document is known only through a later French document dated 15 January 1599, which refers to it and quotes from it ("lui est consanguin au troisième degré") (Le Forestier, pp. 52-3).

Apparently this certificate was insufficient to lead to a patent of French nobility for Gabriel, since later, in 1510, Francois (Le) Forestier, Picardy Herald to Louis XII of France, appeared before the Scottish Daily Council, then the supreme civil court, and petitioned for an inquiry into his claim that, although born in France, he was of Scottish extraction, and descended from the house of Corstorphine. His request was remitted to the Clerk-Register and certain lords. On 3 January 1510 Sir Archibald Forrester (by now knighted), and others of the house, deponed on oath that Francois and Archibald were of the same family and related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, and deserved to bear the same arms and surname (ALCPA, p. 1xv; see also Seton, p. 468). Note the different description of the degrees of consanguinity: we should presume that the legal document of 1510 was the more accurate.

On his return to France, letters patent were issued by Louis XII in May 1511, declaring that Francois and his brother Gabriel (Le) Forestier, Normandy King of Arms, were descended from the noble Scottish house of Forrester of Corstorphine, and should enjoy in France all the privileges of the noblesse (BN, p. 771).

These letters patent were amplified by an act of Louis XII in the same month, in

which, besides the two brothers, their nephew "Loys" (Louis) son of the late "Jehan" (Jean) (le) Forestier, their brother german, were also to be reputed as nobles with all the privileges of that class in France (BN, p. 545).

These documents add three names to flesh out the pedigree of the family of Gabriel who was to be the founder of the family of Buisson-Sainte Marguerite and others.

### Consanguinity and genealogy

There were two methods of computing relatedness, termed "degrees of consanguinity", and these differ from the normal degrees of cousinhood. The method depended upon the law involved.

1. **Roman or Civil law:** Here one counts the number of persons upwards from either of the parties to the common ancestor, and then down to the other party, excluding the common ancestor (who may, indeed, be the second party). Hence cousins german (first cousins) are distant in the fourth degree, and their children (second cousins) in the sixth degree. An uncle is distant from his nephew in the third degree.

2. **Canon law:** Here one proceeds differently for collaterals. The degree is counted by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the descendant farthest from that ancestor. Cousins german are related in the second degree, being two steps from the common grandfather; while uncle and nephew are also related in the second degree, because the nephew is further removed from the common ancestor, his grandfather.

Figure 1 shows how the two systems compare. The illustration is from a book which deals fully with the matter in Scotland (Fraser). I am indebted to Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood of the Society for help with this problem.

Prior to the reformation, Canon law was universally adopted by Christendom and the Scots continued to abide by this law even after that event.

However, the application of these rules is complicated in the case in hand. While the document of 1492 talks of consanguinity in the third degree, that of 1510 states that Francois and Sir Archibald were related in the third and fourth degrees. Clearly Civil law is not used here, since it depends solely on the length of chain between the parties, although the second document is from a civil court.

However, the Roman Law definition, although it counts down from the common ancestor to each party, does not allow of two separate degrees being used in one description: the degree depends only on the length of the longer of the two descents.

It would appear that some bastardised definition was used in this case, to indicate that the parties were related as "cousins once removed".

The easiest interpretation is that the parties were related as in Figure 2, with Archibald being Francois's second cousin once removed, rather than the other way around. Archibald was of a line of eldest sons, and it is reasonable to assume that if there was a difference in the generations between living people, that the junior line was one generation behind the senior, as is usually the case.

It would be useful to establish that in such cases the form "A and Y are related in the third and fourth degrees" implies that Y has the longer descent from the common ancestor.

## Notes on the family

Little or nothing is known of Gabriel's brothers and their descendants. Gabriel himself served three French kings, in battle, and in the capacity of herald and king of arms, and it was he who founded the landed families recorded. Since his career, and the story of his descendants, are well documented, it is not proposed to repeat them here: those interested should study the book. I shall here merely give a brief résumé, with the aim of appealing for information about the descendants of the various lines.

Gabriel had a son Pierre or Pierre-Chrétien, who was the first that held the fief of Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite, founding a line of twelve recorded generations down to 1888, at which time there were four alive in the main line: Charles-Amand, who had married Cécile Le Baillif de Mesnager; a son Albert-Marie-Gaston, who married Fanny Hennet de Bernoville; and the three children of Gaston, Rene, born at Versailles 22 February 1885, Louis, born there 30 September 1886, and Charlotte, born at Cambrai 2 April 1888. It may be that they had further children. It is descendants of this branch that I am especially keen to contact.

Pierre-Chrétien had at least one other son, Roger, who married Marguerite de Sabrevois, and obtained by that marriage the fief of Foucrainville, which went in the senior line for four recorded generations, by which time the estate was held by Jean, who married Madeleine de Hesbert (contract 1 December 1640), and had at least five children: Jean, François, Charles, Prudence, and Louise, of whom we know no more.

Roger had a younger son Lancelot, who inherited the estate of Sabrevois, but it would appear that his line ended with an only granddaughter.

A further landed cadet, Charles, (a younger son of Robert, the third sieur of Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite) is recorded as being sieur of Friardel in 1596, but his posterity is unknown.

These are not the only figures in the pedigree who may have had male descendants, and I should be interested in any claiming a relationship to this family.

## Other possibly related families

The author of the book suggests that the families of Le Forestier, sieurs of Saptel, of Baux-de-Breteuil, of Sainte-Opportune, and some others may be related, but he had no proof. He did not believe that there was any connection with Le Forestier d'Osseville, de Vendevre, de Mobecq, or others of the name in Normandy and elsewhere in France, who bore other arms. We have, however, pointed out above two possible related families, in Berry, and of Villeneuve, whose arms suggest a connection, unproved.



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- BN: *Bibliothèque Nationale — Département des Manuscrits. Catalogue des Manuscrits Français, Tome Quatrième. Ancien Fonds Nos. 4587-5525*, Paris, 1895.
- Fraser: Patrick Fraser, *The Law of Scotland applied to Personal and Domestic Relations*.
- Le Forestier: *Le Forestier du Buisson-Sainte-Marguerite*, etc., Versailles, 1888. In French. Anonymous, probably by A.C. De Buisson de Courson. A copy is in the British Library, and a bound photocopy in the National Library of Scotland, Ms. Dep. 346.
- Reistapp: *Reistapp's Armorial*.
- Seton: George Seton, *The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, 1863. (note that Sir Archibald is there called Alexander).
- SH(2): Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, *Scots Heraldry*, 2nd edition, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh and London, 1956.
- SH(3): Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, *Scots Heraldry*, 3rd edition, Johnson and Bacon, London and Edinburgh, 1978.

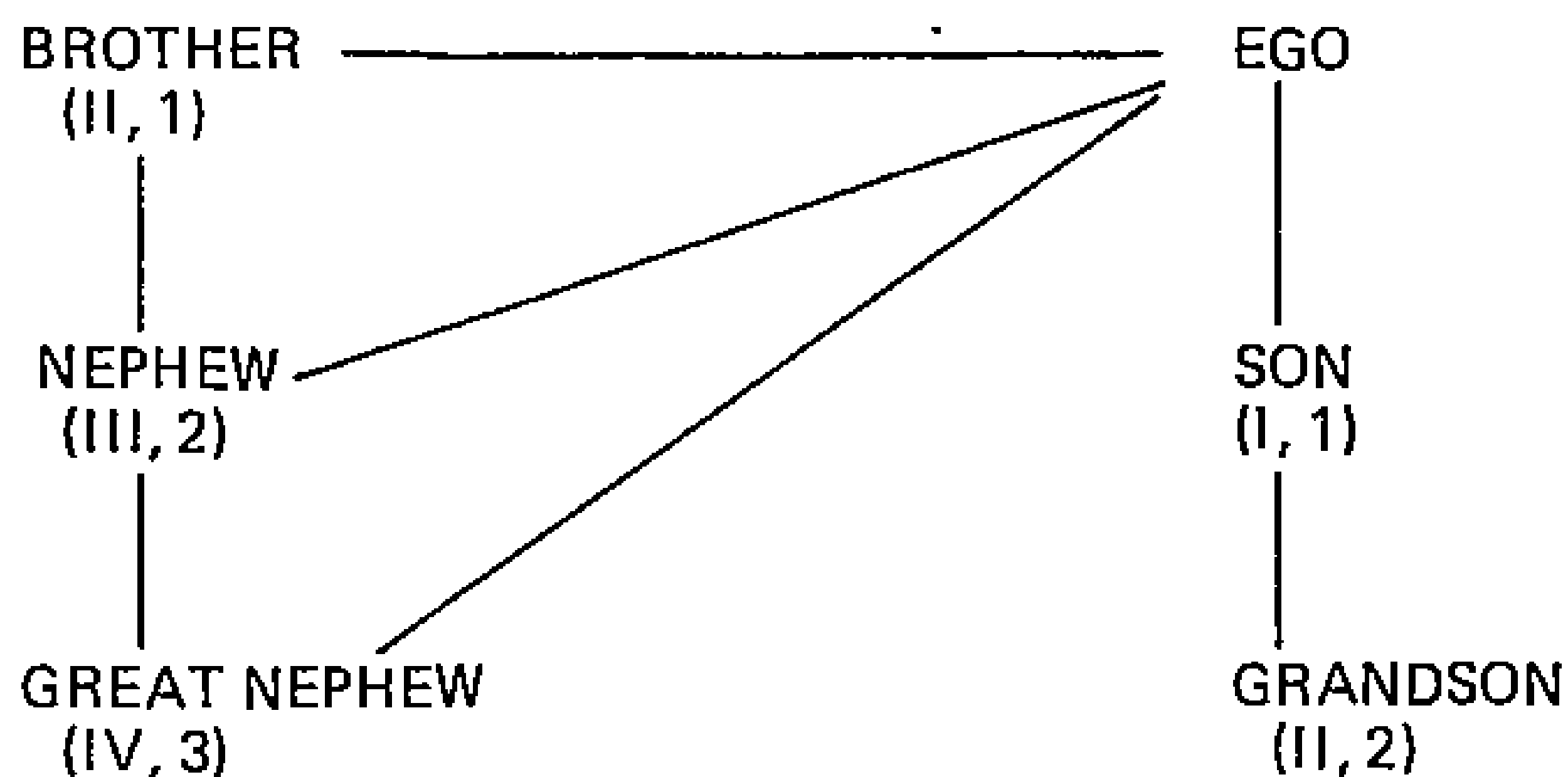


Figure 1. A comparison of the Roman and Canon law definition of consanguinity. (Roman numerals, Roman law. Arabic numerals Canon law).

#### Sir Adam Forrester 1st of Corstorphine

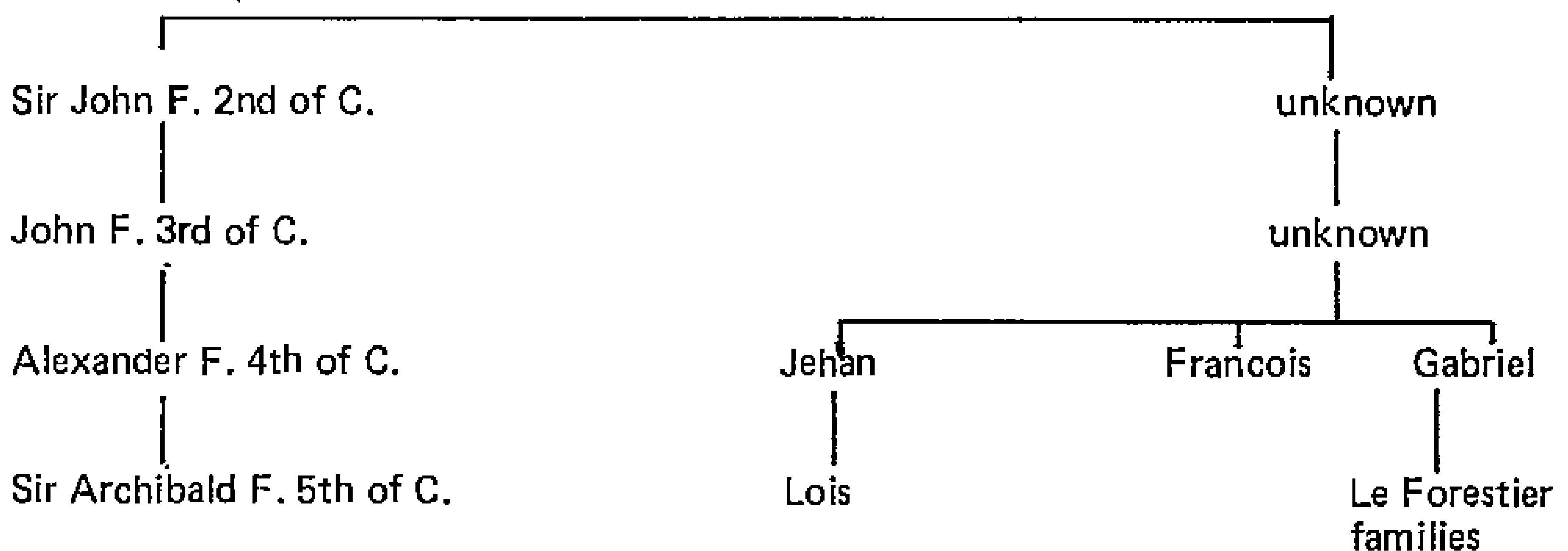


Figure 2. The relationship between the French and Scottish families

## CALEDONIA AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The First British Occupation of the Cape began with the arrival in Simon's Bay in June 1795 of a British Squadron with instructions to take the Cape so as to prevent the French from doing so, and from thus cutting the sea-route to India. The two commanders of the expeditionary force were both Scots — Major General James Henry Craig and Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, later to become Lord Keith. The troops on board consisted of the 78th (Seaforth) Highlanders and 400 Royal Marines. Three months later they were reinforced by another 3,000 troops, which included the 98th (Argyll) Highlanders, a regiment which changed its number to the 91st in October 1798, and which continued to serve at the Cape until it was handed back to the Dutch in February 1803. The Scotch Brigade also served here from 1796 to 1798. The Dutch forces\*\* were commanded by Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon; he had been born in Holland, as had his father and grandfather, but his great-grandfather was born in Aberdeen in 1622. When the expedition arrived, they were greatly helped with advice and information by the Agent in Cape Town of the Hon. East India Company — another Scot, named John Pringle from Selkirk, who had arrived there 15 months earlier. During the protracted negotiations with the Dutch authorities, the principal British spokesman was also a Scot named Hercules Ross, General Craig's secretary, who had the advantage of being able to speak the Dutch language. From November 1795 until May 1797 General Craig acted as Governor of the Cape Colony.

Craig was relieved by Lord Macartney (an Irishman), but Lady Macartney did not accompany her husband. Consequently, the 'First Lady' was Lady Anne Barnard, wife of the Colonial Secretary (Andrew Barnard) and eldest daughter of the 5th Earl of Balcarras. She was a remarkable woman, and she dominated the social life of the Cape — but with elegance and charm — until her departure in 1802. She also influenced political decisions to a certain extent, since she was in frequent correspondence with Henry Dundas, the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. Her vigorous and fascinating letters are today a principal source of information about the social life of that time. Dundas's nephew, Lt. General Francis Dundas from Berwickshire, was twice the acting Governor of the Cape from 1798 to 1799 and from 1801 to 1803. The heads of Government Departments included Acheson Maxwell, Comptroller of Customs; Captain Donald Campbell RN, Port Captain; James Callander, Inspector of Woodlands; and a remarkable character, Dr. William Somerville from Edinburgh, who was Garrison Surgeon, Secretary to the Court of Appeals, and Inspector of Lands and Buildings, all at once. His wife founded Somerville College, Oxford. Some of the Army Officers were also charged with administrative duties, such as Lieutenant Robert McNab, 98th Foot, and Lieutenant James Carmichael Smyth, who twenty years later commanded the Royal Engineers at Waterloo.

In 1803 the British gave the Cape back to the Dutch, and the British officials departed, leaving behind several hundred settlers, about a quarter of whom were Scots. Later that year the war with France began again and, in January 1806, another British fleet arrived in Cape waters. The Second British Occupation of the Cape had begun, and this time it was to last until the Cape Colony (with Natal and the two Boer Republics) became the Union of South Africa in 1910. On this occasion the troops were commanded by Lt. General Sir David Baird from East Lothian, who had seen much service in India. The regiments under his command included the 71st (Highland Light Infantry), the 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders, and the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders. These three

regiments formed the Highland Brigade under Brigadier General C. B. Ferguson, and they became the spearhead of the attack on the Dutch position at Blaauwberg.

With the Cape once more in British hands, the stream of British immigrants began to flow again, and again many of them were from Scotland. The majority were ordinary folk with no pretensions towards gentility, but there were also a few representatives of the landed gentry of Scotland. There was, for example, Colonel John Graham, 13th Laird of Fintry in Forfarshire, who raised the Cape Regiment in 1806, and after whom Grahamstown was named; he died at the Cape in 1821. There was also Benjamin Moodie 9th Laird of Melsetter in Orkney, and his brothers, John and Donald Moodie. Also James Dunbar, son of Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart.; and Henry Home, a kinsman of the Earl of Home. Major General Charles Campbell and Captain Duncan Campbell, Royal Marines, each led one of the Settler Parties of 1820. Lieutenant General James Nicol served with the Hon. East India Company for many years before he settled at the Cape in 1807, and died there in 1816. William Caldwell from Inverness was a very early arrival (1796), who married a local girl and who also died here in 1816; he came of a family which provided the HEIC with no less than five generals. John Hay, John McKenzie Cameron and Robert Clunie Logie probably fell into this category, as also did Peter Tait and Thomas Heatlie of Mertonlees in Berwickshire, with his brother George. According to family tradition, Thomas had to leave Britain in a hurry because he had killed a fellow officer in a duel. His grandson, Barry Heatlie, captained South Africa against the British Rugby Team of 1903.

There were also a number of professional men who came from Scotland at that time. To mention only a few, medicine was represented by Drs. William Somerville (see above), Jacob Bruce, John Laing, James Abercrombie, James Cairns, Alexander Cowie, David Sommervale, Hugh Lindsay Stuart, John Murray and others. There were also two medical doctors who distinguished themselves in other fields. Dr. Andrew Cowan was an explorer who, with Lieutenant Donovan, disappeared into the northern hinterland in 1808 and was never heard of again; he was believed to have been killed by African tribesmen. Dr. Andrew Smith of Heronhall in Roxburghshire was an army surgeon, naturalist, explorer and author. He was the first Curator of the South African Museum and, very much later as Sir Andrew Smith KCB, he became Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Army, and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Church was represented by the Revs. Francis McClelland, Henry Sutherland, Alexander Smith, Colin Fraser, George Morgan and William Ritchie Thomson. When the Dutch Reformed Church needed Ministers in 1820, it turned to Scotland and the Presbyterian Church to provide them. The man who was chosen to recruit them was the Rev. George Thom from Aberdeen, whose great-grandson, Dr. H. B. Thom, was until recently Rector of Stellenbosch University. Of the Ministers whom he brought back with him, in 1822, the best known name was Andrew Murray, who had an even more famous son with the same name and the same vocation. His statue stands today in Adderley Street, Cape Town, outside the Groote Kerk for which he did so much. Then there were the Missionaries — Dr. John Philip from Kirkcaldy, Superintendent of the London Missionary Society in South Africa from 1819 to 1849, and his three missionary sons, William, Thomas Durant, and Wilberforce Buxton Philip; Dr. John Campbell from Edinburgh, also a Director of the LMS; Robert Moffat from East Lothian; John Bennie from Glasgow; Robert Hamilton; John Taylor from Scone; William Elliott, born in Sheffield but of Scottish extraction; and of course (but some twenty years later) Dr. David Livingstone.

When Thom returned from Scotland in 1822, he brought with him, not only Ministers, but also Schoolmasters. They were Archibald Brown, William Robertson, William Dawson, James Rattray, Robert Blair and James Rose-Innes from Banff, who became the Colony's first Superintendent-General of Education, and whose grandson, Sir James Rose-Innes, was to be Chief Justice of South Africa 1914-1927. It is not too much to say that these Scottish teachers, by precept and example, revolutionised the educational system of South Africa to the great benefit of its people. They also raised the status of the schoolmaster from a rather despised to a much-respected professional level. At a much later stage (1861) another Scottish schoolmaster named Canon George Ogilvie arrived in Cape Town to become the new Headmaster of the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. He introduced rugby football to his boys and to South Africa as a whole; he also used to wear trousers made up in the Ogilvie tartan!

Turning to publishing and the press, the first newspaper in this country was the 'Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser'. It was started in August 1800 by two Scottish merchants, Alexander Walker and John Robertson. Fourteen months later, the Acting Governor cancelled the licence and took over the paper on the grounds that press freedom was much too dangerous a weapon to be left in the hands of private persons. Thereafter it was published by the Government Printing office, of which the Superintendent from 1806 to 1821 was George Ross. In 1824, during the epic struggle for the freedom of the press, the four men who were ranged against the autocratic Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, were all Scots. They were John Fairbairn of Legerwood in Berwickshire, Thomas Pringle from Roxburghshire, George Greig and Dr. John Philip (whose missionary press was confiscated by Somerset). It was also two Scots, John Ross Philip (son of Dr. Philip) and John Paterson from Aberdeen who in 1845 founded the oldest surviving newspaper in South Africa — the Eastern Province Herald of Port Elizabeth. There is still a publisher of that family in Cape Town today; his name is David Philip.

There were also land surveyors like John Melvill, James Swan and William Brown Rowan from Portpatrick; and civil engineers like John Chisholm, Superintendent of the Waterworks in Cape Town, and the two Bains — Andrew Geddes Bain and his son Thomas Charles John Bain — who came from Thurso, and who planned and built most of the roads and mountain passes linking Cape Town with the interior. Bain's Kloof was one of those passes. And then there were the master mariners — John and George Findlay from Cullen, Alexander Agnew, James Callander, Alexander Cunningham and Alexander Sinclair from Greenock.

As one would expect, many of the Scottish immigrants were merchants. To name only a few, there were Alexander Tennant from Ayr, John Murray senior from Aberdeen, and junior from Edinburgh, Alexander Watts also from Edinburgh, Alexander McDonald, Hamilton Ross, Samuel Murray, Murdoch Morrison from Stornoway, Henry Home, Alexander Walker, John and Alexander Robertson, Robert Ross, James Dick, William Robertson, Alexander Scott and Joseph Ranken, all of whom arrived at the Cape during the First Occupation (1795-1803). Between 1806 and 1820 there came Henry Murray from Edinburgh, Alexander and Peter Laing from Fife, James Carfrae, Kenneth Duncan, Alexander Gray, James Ross, James and Alexander Loudon, William Rose, James McTaggart, John McIntosh, William Fergusson, Alexander Aitchison from Edinburgh, John Baillie from Ayrshire, Nicol Stenhouse from Melrose, and William Watt from Banff. Many of these merchants went insolvent at one stage or another, but that was not all unusual.

For various reasons all the Cape merchants lived perpetually on the brink of solvency, and they often slipped over the edge. To be a merchant in Cape Town at the beginning of the 19th Century required a great deal of courage, determination and the ability to build a new business upon the ruins of the old one.

Another field of activity in which Scots played a leading role was that of the skilled artisans and craftsmen. When Benjamin Moodie reached the Cape in 1817, he brought with him 200 artisans from Scotland, and their arrival greatly improved the quality of skilled labour available in the Colony. Peter Tait also brought in two small parties from his native land. Other Settlers came independently, or remained at the Cape after service here with the Army or the Royal Navy. Between 1815 and 1824 about 1,340 soldiers and sailors took their discharges at the Cape, of whom at least 200 were Scots — mostly from the 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders. These were all NCO's and Privates; there were also some officers of the Garrison who settled here after they had retired from the Army. In the ranks of the skilled artisans, we find the names of Alexander Tait, carpenter; the Cairncross brothers, James, John and William, bakers; David Arnot, cooper; Alexander Kilpatrick and John Syme, copper and tinsmiths; Robert Crail, blacksmith; Philip Henderson from Colinsburgh, shipwright; Archibald Kerr, shoemaker, one of whose descendants became a Senator; Charles Kincaid, saddler, whose great-great-grandson is an Ambassador; Thomas Hunter from Edinburgh, blacksmith; Alexander and James McPhail, builders, who built Port Frances Methodist Church in 1827. These all arrived before 1820, and there are many more names that could be mentioned. Three of the Moodie Settlers — Robert Scoon, David Hume and William McLuckie from Kippen in Stirlingshire — were adventurous spirits who became traders, explorers and pioneers in the unknown lands beyond the Orange River long before the Voortrekkers started on their norther migration.

My book, **BRITISH RESIDENTS AT THE CAPE: 1795-1819**, lists the names of some 4,800 people of British extraction who lived at the Cape — either temporarily or permanently — during the first 25 years of British rule. This book contains the names of:

38 Campbells, 30 McDonalds/M'Donnells, 30 Rosses, 25 M'Kenzies, 23 Stewarts/Stuarts, 21 Scotts, 21 Robertson, 20 Frasers, 18 Murrays, 17 M'Leans, 16 Johnstons, 15 Grants, 15 M'Kays, 14 Hendersons, 12 Sutherlands, 9 Grahams, 9 Camerons, 9 Armstrongs, 8 M'Lachlans (spelt variously), 8 Hamiltons, 8 Roses, 8 Douglasses, 7 M'Gregors, 7 M'Pher-sons, and 7 Gunns. There are no less than 250 names listed beginning with the prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc'. Some of the bearers of these names came from Ireland, but the great majority were Scottish-born. While on this subject, during the early days of the gold rush in the Transvaal — which was some fifty years after the period we have been dealing with — there was a mining camp near Pilgrim's Rest which in 1874 was named 'Mac-Mac', because all the diggers there were Scots and many of them had names beginning with that prefix.

In 1820 about 3,800 British Settlers arrived at the Cape and were located in the Eastern Cape near Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown. They were for the most part organised in Parties, each being led by a responsible person. In addition there were those who came independently at their own expense. There were surprisingly few Scots among the organised parties of Settlers, mainly because the Scottish contingent had embarked in the 'Abeona', which caught fire at sea and sank with much loss of life. Only one Party was officially designated as being from Scotland; this was the Pringle Party (Scottish Genealo-

gist, Vol. XXX, p. 32), and it contained 19 Scots and 5 persons from England. To judge by the surnames, there were in addition at least 150 Scots scattered among the 'English' Parties, with names like Bisset, Campbell, Elliot, Forbes, McDonald, McFarlane, McKenzie, Murray, Robertson, Ross and Scott. Most of the Scottish Settlers, however, evidently preferred to come independently, either during the period 1795-1819, or after 1820:

By 1824 there was already a large Scottish Community in Cape Town. In December of that year, a meeting was convened at which it was unanimously Resolved:

'That, as the Scottish and Presbyterian Community residing in this Metropolis and the neighbourhood forms a considerable proportion of the Anglo-Colonial population, it is highly desirable ..... that a Presbyterian Church should be erected in Cape Town.'

The booklet, 'A Fragment of Church History', published in 1827, contains the more precise statement that the Scottish Presbyterian community at the Cape of Good Hope then amounted to half the Anglo-Colonial population. St. Andrews Church was duly completed in 1829; it still stands and still continues to minister to the needs of the Cape Presbyterians.

The influence of the Scottish people on the development of the Cape, and of South Africa as a whole, which began in 1795, has continued down the years. The Federated Caledonian Society of Southern Africa, founded in 1918, incorporates 40 branches stretching from the Cape to Zimbabwe. The Royal Scottish Gathering takes place annually in Johannesburg, and draws pipers, pipe-bands and dancers from all over Southern Africa. There are still kilted regiments in the South African Defence Force. They are the Cape Town Highlanders, the Transvaal Scottish, the Pretoria Highlanders (nicknamed the 'Jacaranda Jocks'), the 1st City Regiment of Grahamstown, and the Cape Field Artillery. In the case of the CFA, only the pipe-band wears the kilt.

Towns with names like Aberdeen, Douglas, Sutherland, Fraserburg, Campbell, Robertson, McGregor, Innesdale, Orkney and Dundee still flourish in South Africa, and the Postal Code Directory lists no fewer than 40 towns, villages and suburbs with names beginning with the letters 'Glen-'.

Scottish Settlers continue to arrive in this country in a steady stream, and we are delighted to have them here. As I write this article, the annual Comrades Marathon from Durban to Pietermaritzburg has just ended. This is one of the best known marathons in the world; it is also one of the longest (50 miles) and oldest marathons, since it was first run in 1921 to commemorate the courage, the endurance and the spirit of comradeship shown by those who fought in the First World War. On this occasion there were more than 6,000 runners, and the winner (for the third year in succession) was Bruce Fordyce, who broke the record by a remarkable seven minutes. The second man home was Gordon Shaw, and the third was Graeme Fraser. Need one say more.

Peter Philip

\*\*Colonel Gordon was in consequence so divided in his loyalties, and so upset by accusations of bad faith that on the 5th October he committed suicide.

Genealogical and piping notes from "Squire" John MacKay's 'Reminiscences of a Long Life' (c. 1794-1884).

'Reminiscences of a Long Life', by "Squire" John MacKay J.P., great grand-son of Iain Dall MacAoidh (the famous Blind Piper of Gairloch) was written, all bar the last paragraph on page 19, in 1868 in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. A type-script of the MS(MG20. Vol. 674., No. 7) is held by the Public Archives of N.S. and is the paper delivered to the N.S. Historical Society on 2nd May 1913 by the Rev. Allan Pollok D.D. (Glas.), a Buckhaven man who was for many years 1853-1873, the "Squire's" minister at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in New Glasgow. It appears both from an additional typed note at the end of the document and from the hand-writing of two apostils and a few corrections that Pollok typed his version from an original. The latter has not turned up nor anything else of MacKay's which bears on Pictou county history and lore.

"Squire" John, who was born in Talladale (see Obit., Eastern Chronicle, New Glas. 18th Sept. 1884), was a teacher, a J.P., member of Court of Sessions, a Tory and a prominent Presbyterian who, by his own unabashed admission, played a strong part in inducing three deputations of Kirk ministers to visit N.S. from Scotland during the Disruption. He is described by Rev. Alexander MacLean Sinclair (1840-1924), minister in the Squire's last years, in Springville, near New Glasgow, as

'a man of good information and sound sense'.

(see Sinclair, Alexander MacLean, *The Gaelic Bards from 1715-1765*, pub. (1892). The Squire quit piping when he was eighteen (Celt. Mag. Vol. V, No. XLIX., 1879, 'The Editor in Canada' by Alexander MacKenzie) and seems not to have told MacKenzie much about it.

With the possible exceptions of music published in Scotland, notably in Angus MacKay's 'Collection of Ancient Piobaireachd' (Aber. 1838, rep. 1972) the Squire's is the only surviving literary remnant of the MacKay pipers written by a member of the family which piped for the MacKenzies of Gairloch. The last piper, the Squire's father John MacKay, emigrated with his family (with the exception of one daughter apparently) on the Sir Sydney Smith for N.S. in 1805 at the height of the scare of a Napoleonic invasion of the U.K. Squire John, who was about eleven at the time, is one generation nearer the last 'hereditary' piper than is the other main source of MacKay information and lore, Iain Buidhe Taillear (John MacLean from Strath, in Gairloch), son of the daughter who stayed behind. Iain Buidhe is the source of MacKay piping lore tapped by John H' Dixon for his book 'Gairloch'. Not only is the Squire a generation nearer the last piper than Iain Buidhe, but he spent more time with him than any of the family; he (Squire) was the younger of two sons (the elder Angus was born c. 1786, d. 1868) and he got the job of helping his father establish himself in his new N.S. farm.

The *Reminiscences* ... show the Squire's fondness for trying to give himself and his ancestors airs or respectability, social standing, Presbyterian piety and middle class prominence. He never misses a chance to link his family's name with notable folk. Genealogical and piping gleanings are there, however, if only incidentally.

To begin with, he mentions that his forefathers were '(I believe)' from Reay country. He isn't categorical. He says nothing about his great great grandfather, the 'Ruairi' referred to in 'Iain Mac-Ruairi, am Piob'air dall' (see Stewarts, Alexander and Donald, *Cochruinneacha Taoghta de Shaothair nam Bard Gaelach*, Edin. 1804., p. 80 (title) and



the man about whom repeated stories are told. However the Squire does say simply that his father, grandfather, and great grandfather were successively pipers to the lairds of Gairloch and held free lands for the service.

All he calls his great grandfather in the direct male line is the ' "Piopare Dall", that is the Blind Piper.' He says nothing else about piping, but alludes to repeated publication of the Blind Piper's poetry and cites 'MacKenzie's collection, published in Glasgow in 1841,' (Rems, p. 1) as a source for both the poetry and a sketch of the Blind Piper's life. If the Blind Piper was as prolific a composer of piper music as tradition has it, then the Squire's omission of the briefest reference to the fact is only magnified by his digression to the subject of the Rosses. He notes that William Ross the bard was a grand-son by a daughter, and that he (the Squire) had not met the bard but knew his father, John Ross, one of the visitors to the MacKay home on the south side of Loch Maree.

Coming a generation nearer, the Squire names his grandfather Angus; in fact he is the only one of the Gairloch pipers he bothers to name. He says he was a 'good scholar' and a man accustomed from comparatively early in his life to be on terms of intimacy with 'the young Laird Sir Alexander MacKenzie'. Angus was deeply religious according to the Squire and the man who prayed and counselled Sir Alexander when the latter was dying (in April 1770).

'The dying man often declared that he found more comfort in the prospect of death from the conversation and counsel of Angus MacKay than from any other human source whatever.' (Rems. p. 2)

Angus MacKay's wife was a Fraser, but the Squire, remarkably, confesses that he didn't know her first name. Iain Buidhe gives Mary, daughter of William (see Dixon, p. 179). What the Squire does say is that this Fraser woman was an aunt of MacKenzie of Baddachro, and in making the connection it is probably fair enough to assume that 'of Baddachro' conferred a degree of gentility on the man. He may have been a tacksman.

'Baddachro and my father were thus first cousins.' (Rems. p. 1)

(n.b. it is clear from the Reminiscences that Angus MacKay's wife had brothers; for the Squire says that the Fraser husbands of two of his sisters, Donald and Murdoch Fraser, 'were relatives of my father by the same side,' (Rems. p.1) Both Frasers settled at Robertson's Lake, a few miles up the East River from the Squire's father's farm. They emigrated with the MacKays and applied for a government grant of land in 1811 under their 'marks' and under the signature of John MacKay, whose name heads the list of applicants. John MacKay's is the only signature. Angus MacKay, the last name on the list and most probably John's elder son, who was literate coming out, neither signed or 'marked'.)

The issue of Angus MacKay and the aunt of MacKenzie of Baddachro were the Squire's father and a sister, neither of whom is named. Angus MacKay, the editor of the 'Collection of Ancient Piobaireachd', gives 'John Roy' and the land grant application confirms this name, without the 'Roy'. What is almost certainly the death record of Angus MacKay, the emigrant's eldest son, also is confirming in that Angus is given as son of John MacKay (PANS RG32, Vol. 65, sheet 51; no. 170). At any rate the Squire's father is reported as having been educated at Thurso and Inveraray; he was fluently bi-lingual and literate. He was also deeply religious like his own father; he was the catechist for his strath, his home having been the weekly meeting place for religious services for the about ten families there. The Squire recollected his 'estempore' translations of scripture as well as Boston, Baxter and Dyer from English into Gaelic; he also retained into old age vividly strong memories of his father's painstaking and strict religious upbringing of his family.

The Squire's un-named aunt also 'had some education' (Rems. p. 1), but there is nothing further about her in the manuscript.

John MacKay's wife, the Squire's mother, was

'A MacRae, and traced connection through some second or third cousin with Sir Roderick Murchison, the eminent Geologist, and President of the Royal Society of Great Britain. A grand ancestor of that gentleman was at one time Episcopal ('minister is added in long-hand in the margin) of Kintail, and my (Squire's) mother was also a descendant, by her mother, of the same Episcopal Clergyman:-

his name was Murchison,' (Reminiscences, p.1)

(Archibald Geikie's 'Life of Sir Roderick I. Murchison' (2 vols. Lon. 1875) includes mention of two Murchesons, John and Donald, who, in 1574 and 1582 were presented by King James VI to the church of Kintail. See footnote, p.3. From the same source, Sir Roderick Murchison's paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were respectively, Alexander and John Murchison, John having been a fatality at Sheriffmuir (p. 8).

Writing about his own generation Squire John MacKay says that the family, excluding a servant, consisted of ten girls and two boys. The only one he names is Angus X 'who was about eight years older' and was 'a very good English Scholar' having 'attended school for some years' ('weeks' has been cancelled; see Reminiscences, p.11).

Angus, whose name in the application for land comes last below his father's and the Frasers', is matched neither by his 'mark' or his signature. It appears that he did take up government land independent of his family, in Linacy Settlement near New Glasgow where there is still a MacKay Road (empty of MacKays though). Of the girls, apart from noting the Fraser connection, the Squire says nothing of any one who stayed in Scotland.

Although the Squire's manuscript is not very forthcoming from a genealogical point of view it is valuable in that it does not limit the Blind Piper's family to two, while at the same time acknowledging those two that are known. It is important as well in that it mentions that the Blind Piper's son Angus had a daughter, and in that it definitely limits Angus's family to a son and a daughter.

Where the off-spring of the Blind Piper is concerned the notes on the Gairloch MacKay pipers in Angus MacKay's Collection .... (1838) include two John MacKays who emigrated to North America. One is the father of the Squire who is called John Roy who took with him

'two sons who also were Pipers,'

The other John MacKay is at first described as one of the Blind Piper's sons (which is not impossible if the Squire's Reminiscences are carefully read), and later as John Roy's brother (impossible from the Reminiscences). The writer goes on to say that this John MacKay, like John Roy, went to North America; the year given is

'sixty years ago'.

If that means sixty years before the time of writing and realising that the Collection was delayed in its publication it could be that the John MacKay talked about emigrating during the 1770s, up to 1778.

There are so many errors and inconsistencies in the notes in the Collection .... that it may be valueless to single out the interesting accuracy of the note that John Roy was accompanied by two sons to America, both of whom were pipers. And yet it is generally

accepted that the father of the author of the Collection, namely John MacKay, was taught some piping by one of the Gairloch MacKays. This being so, it mightn't be out of the question to speculate that the editor interposed little pieces of data about the Gairloch pipers, if he didn't write the entire piece.

In any event the mystery of the John MacKay, presumably son of Iain Dall, has held Nova Scotian fascination for over a hundred years. A John MacKay who was a piper is listed as an immigrant on the ship Hector in 1773. The vessel sailed from Loch Broom. (See Patterson, George, *History of the County of Pictou*, 1877, p. 456).

The Squire, who didn't know or remember the first name of his paternal grandmother, is silent on the subject.

Although it is a very long shot for co-incidence the records of the British Legion (British Military and Naval Records, C. Series, Public Archives of Canada) list a John MacKay who joined the Royalist cause in British America on 13th August, 1778. He is no longer alive when the 24th December 1782 muster was made at Huntingdon, Long Island (just before the Loyalist evacuations). He was a piper. However, John MacKay is not an uncommon name and there appears to be nothing known of Hector immigrants who joined the revolutionary war on either side. But the speculation is fun and it is enhanced when you notice that John MacKay, piper, spent some of his time in 'Tarleton's British Legion in the company of Lt. Donald McCrume.

Turning to the grand-daughter of the Blind Piper, his son Angus's daughter, the Squire's Reminiscences are the only authority which makes feasible the claim of a Roderick McLennan to be the first son of Ann MacKay who

'was a grand-daughter of the famous blind piper of Gairloch, the Scottish poet ....' This claim comes from a long-hand manuscript presently held by Sandy MacKay of Haliburton, Pictou county, a direct descendant of Roderick McLennan who took the name Alexander MacKay in 1812. The manuscript is called "All We Know About Our Grandparents"; its author was Annie MacKay, (1879-1938) one of Roderick McLennan's grand-daughters. The claim is the subject of an article called 'Piper John MacKay and Roderick McLennan, a Tale of Two Immigrants and Their Incomplete Genealogy' (see N. S. Hist. Rev., Vol. 2, No. 2, Dec. 1982).

Now to piping.

The old Squire must have known a great deal about the MacKay pipers, but he says nothing whatsoever in the Reminiscences directly dealing with music. He must have known if his father was ever in Reay country to learn to play the small pipes, an often-repeated MacKay story. He probably knew who tutored his grand-father Angus in Edinburgh, if there is any substance to that widely believed snippet of lore. Having been a piper himself he must have known the MacKay teaching method, style and repertoire, at least to a certain extent.

It is known that the Squire's father continued to play the pipes in N. S. Alexander MacKenzie, editor of the Celtic Magazine met the Squire in 1879 and left his impressions in Vol. V., No. XLIX., Nov. 1879 under the head 'The Editor in Canada'. There is other information in that article (that the Squire and his older brother also piped, the latter never giving it up), but MacKenzie seems not to have learned much else about MacKay piping from the nostalgic old New Glasgow J. P.

The only thing the Squire does say which is significant to the piping fraternity is that Sir Alexander MacKenzie (3rd Bt.) and his confidant, Angus MacKay the piper, 'both died comparatively young. The Laird first, my grand-father attending him on his deathbed,' (Rems. p. 1)

Angus MacKay is said to have been born in 1725. Sir Alexander MacKenzie's father married in 1730 (Celt. Mag. Vol. IV., No. XLVII and XLVIII., Sept. and Oct. 1879); so Sir Alexander was probably born in the early 1730s.

The dates of Angus's death and the consequent taking up of the piping job by his only son John is not unimportant, for on it hinges the answer to the old query, who taught the Raasay herd-boy John MacKay (1767?-1848), father of Angus MacKay, editor of the famous and confusing Collection ..... (1838) ?

The argument isn't new, but the brief for John, the emigrant to N. S., having been the link between the non-literate 'ceol mor' world of Gairloch piping and Angus MacKay's Collection ..... has its only foundation in the Squire's line that Angus and the laird both died comparatively young. (Elsewhere it has been stated wrongly that Angus lived to an old age). If Angus died in 1777, the herd-boy was ten or less when his pupil. Perhaps the John MacKay-Hector story points to 1773 or thereabouts as the date of death, for if John took over from his father Angus then, any piping brother of Angus would have been a piping supernumerary in Gairloch and open to the lure of the new world. If 1773 is roughly right, the herd-boy was about six years old and certainly not prodigious enough to have been sent away from Raasay to Gairloch for piping instruction from Angus.

## NOTE

### Scottish Records Association Conference

A Conference on the theme of Genealogy will be held at the University of Stirling on Saturday 12th. November 1983. The fee will be £7.50, which includes coffee, lunch and tea. Those interested should apply to Dr. John Loyd, Department of Education, University of Stirling.

The subject of the talks will be:—

Do it yourself Family History by Alwyn James.

Ups and Downs in my Own Family Search by Betty Willsher.

Highland Genealogy by R. W. Munro.

Scottish Emigration to Canada before Confederation by Donald Whyte:

## OBITUARY

On June 29th our President, the 11th Earl of Dundee, P.C., D.L., died at the age of 81. He had had a long and distinguished career in Parliament and in the Army, serving as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland, as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and as Deputy Leader of the House of Lords. During the war he was commissioned in the 7th Battalion of the Black Watch.

His family had been deprived in less happy times of both its peerage and its hereditary office of Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland. It was not until 1953 that he was restored both to the Title and the Office. He was created Lord Glassary in the United Kingdom and was recognised as Chief of the Clan Scrymgeour.

He devoted his life to the interests of Scotland, both by his public service and by his keen interest in private forestry. He will be sadly missed.

## NOTE REGARDING RICHARD SCOUGALL CASSELS

An Aberdeenshire correspondent suggests that Richard Scougall Cassels, whose name appears on a memorial in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, without dates (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, xxx/1, 22), may be the person of this name born at Quebec, 20th September, 1863. He was the fifth child of Richard Scougall Cassels, born 25th September, 1822 (probably at Leith, Scotland), who arrived in Canada in 1842. Richard was manager of the Bank of Upper Canada at Ottawa until 1858, when he was transferred to Quebec. He m. Jessie, daughter of John Thomson, of Westfield, Quebec.

The correspondent quotes from *The Family of Cassels*, by Robert Cassels, privately printed at Edinburgh in 1870.

## CORRECTION

In the review of *Scots on the Dijk: The Story of the Scots Church, Rotterdam*, by Jean Morrison, it is stated (line 6 of paragraph 4) that Rev. John Hoog, 1614-92, was brother of Rev. Thomas Hoog of Delft. He was in fact his uncle, and the dates for the latter are 1655-1723. The relationships are correctly given in my booklet, *The Hogs of Newliston and Kellie*, privately printed at Edinburgh in 1981.

DONALD WHYTE

## REPLY

**"A Coulthard !", A History of a Surname, 2nd Edition, by Alfred J. Coulthard.  
Privately published.**

John W. McConnell's letter (Volume XXIX No. 3 September 1982) is an unwarranted attack on a book which he has apparently not seen. While those of the name of Coulthard have suffered ridicule as a result of the "Notorious pedigree of Coulthard" published in the last century, which ascribed their origins to "Coulthartus", Mr. Coulthard's scholarly publication goes a long way to correcting the balance and putting the Coulthard surname into its proper historical perspective.

While the book opens with the author's views on the possible origin of the Coulthard surname, the earliest recordings of which he notes are post 1250 AD, the major part of the book concerns specific recordings of the name which have been tabulated into extensive genealogies. For many years Mr. Coulthard has been collecting references to the surname from documents, tombstones and other sources many of which have been destroyed in this century, and it is to these destructions which the Review refers. Every genealogist is conscious of this wanton destruction of sources, which has taken place in this century. For every Coulthard reference, the author quotes his source and authority for the entry.

Mr. Coulthard suggests a possible Saxon origin for the name, suggesting that they may have entered the service of the Percys and Lucys in the Borders. In dealing with the origin of the Scottish branches which emerge between 1250 and 1550 AD, the author suggests that from their Yorkshire or more particularly Niddersdale roots, the name may have migrated to Cumberland, before establishing itself in the English occupied areas of Scotland. These deductions are well argued from the source material available, and leave the reader with the impression that Mr. Coulthard has fairly considered and presented the evidence from which he makes these deductions.

However, the bulk of the book is a detailed collection of all the references, with authority, which the author has been able to find for the surname of Coulthard in all its variations. These references have then been tabulated into genealogies, which are arranged by geographical area, with an introduction on the surname in that particular locality. As a result Mr. Coulthard has put together an invaluable source book on the surname Coulthard.

Mr. Coulthard has shown how wrong Lord Lyon Burnett was to say that there was no Coulthard family in Scotland and, if Mr. John McConnell reads the book, I trust he will be "flabbergasted" to find that serious consideration can be given to the Coulthards "700 years of Border history". As this book shows, the Coulthards were never a major family, but as a name group have for long been in evidence, in defined geographical areas, on both sides of the Border.

Mr. Coulthard is to be congratulated on a painstakingly researched book, which will be of interest to both Coulthards and to genealogists specialising in Border history. In many instances he has transcribed records which are no longer available. He has laid the "Coulthartus" ghost and in its place presents the reader with the flesh and blood of a well researched and documented history of a Border surname.

Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt  
Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms

## REPLY

It was with some regret that I read the letter by Mr. John W. McConnell in your Journal Vol. XXIX, No. 3, for September, 1982, p. 92.

To impugn the integrity of Alfred J. Coulthard, the compiler of 'A Coulthard!'; in such an emotive and exaggerated way is at least infelicitous but probably libellous and deserving of litigation. In so doing he inadvertently encompasses, in his sweeping condemnation, the hundreds, (and I use the word advisedly), of researchers, both amateur and professional, who, over the 47 years of compilation, have submitted research for inclusion.

I'm sure the professionals will be delighted that they have been wasting their time laboriously seeking out imposters.

Mr. McConnell has patently read nothing of the book, other than the review published in your Journal, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, for March, 1982, and has jumped to a conclusion which is the very antithesis of the intention of the book. If he has read the book I am amazed, for it weighs nearly 3.5lb. and has upwards of 340 pages of, often, closely packed information in small print. I would be further amazed at his powers of comprehension.

Alfred J. Coulthard dismisses in a few pages the infamous activities of John Ross Coulthard who is roundly condemned. No-one seems to find fault with the 'genealogist' who aided the latter and abetted him in his deception. Mr. McConnell singles out a tiny 'cell' of the holders of the surname, but many others existed at this time. My own branch of Oswaldkirk, and, later, of Teesdale, has been researched over many years by professional researchers as well as by member of my own family, to circa 1495.

Alfred J. Coulthard asserts strongly that the progenitors of the wider family were established in the Yorkshire Dales where the first recordings of the name were made. Borderlands exist on both sides of any artificial line and in the turbulent history of the past few hundred years they have been very fluid. The author uses the word 'border' in a wider sense than Mr. McConnell imagines. He uses the word 'family' to incorporate all who bear the surname, whether of lowly origin or whatever.

Mr. McConnell seems to be suspicious of disappearing evidence. Is he not aware of the destruction, often before systematic recording, of graveyards? I have seen one where the gravestones were piled in a corner and another where they were used as paving stones to make paths. In County Durham an important church register was spotted in an antique shop. There is nothing sinister in this statement. It is fact.

The covert sarcasm of Mr. McConnell's last paragraph is insulting. Nothing constructive can be gained by such ill-conceived remarks.

Joseph W. Coulthard

## REPLY

My attention has been drawn to the letter by John W. McConnell in the September issue of the Journal.

In my innocence I would have thought that Mr. McConnell, even as an ordinary human, being would have read my book before heaping contumely upon it. As a F.S.A. and Herald, I would have expected him to have some regard for ascertaining the accuracy of any statement he intends to be printed in a Journal of repute.

My book is simply a compilation of records collected during some forty seven years of intensive research and published as the result of some pressure simply because as stated, "much of the material is taken from sources which have been destroyed".

This sentence seems to have a sinister connotation to Mr. McConnell perhaps because he seems to dwell in the United States, but if he is a serious herald he perhaps has discovered that tombstones furnish information that can be obtained in no other way and that written records become lost, destroyed or illegible. I instance only that I photographed vital tombstones at for example, Ruthwell, Arthuret and Wetheral since destroyed, likewise the Coltart's Cairn near Kirkbean since practically obliterated and extracted the earliest Parish Register of Arthuret which was subsequently lost. This apart from records in private hands since dispersed or lost sight of.

Turning to John Ross Coulthart and the pedigree professionally produced for him (not by him), if one is to discredit every piece of carefully authenticated family descent simply because at some time or other a spurious episode has been credited to the same surname, how many would Mr. McConnell have left I wonder? As a herald does he disallow all arms where the charges have a fanciful derivation? In my book I deal with considerable length and in great detail with John Ross and his pedigree, and Mr. McConnell would have discovered that I indeed reprint George Burnett's denunciation in my book, hardly a "serious consideration to the imposture" in Mr. McConnells implication.

As for his ridicule of "700 years of Border history", well again, let him read my book and perhaps learn something from it.

Alfred J. Coulthard

## ABERDEEN & NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

We have already noticed the publication of booklets by the above group on the churchyards of King-Edward and Forglen. Their third in the series, **Monumental inscriptions for Inverkeithny Churchyard**, has now been published. Copies of all three booklets, which are useful sources of information, may each be obtained at £1.00 + 22p postage, from the Hon. Secretary, Miss B.J. Cowper, M.A., A.L.A., 31 Bloomfield Place, Aberdeen, AB1 5AG.

SENNACHIE



## REPLY

In the March edition of the Journal, Mr. J. E. Russell of Darlington, contradicts my article of Walter Fitzalan which appeared in September, 1982.

Firstly, Mr. Russell states that the date Walter took up his appointment was not 1136, but 1153. Professor G. W. S. Barrow, F.B.A. in his book:— 'The Anglo-Norman Era in Scottish History' says:—

"Walter, evidently the third son, took service with David I of Scotland about 1136. The king made him dapifer, steward, of his household."

May I also quote from the BBC publication:— 'Who are the Scots?' where G. W. S. Barrow once again mentions:—

"Walter son of Allan (c1136–1177)".

Mr. Russell mentioned that Walter took up the appointment in 1153, under David's successor Malcolm the Maiden, and not David. Walter served as steward to David firstly; he also continued to serve Malcolm, after the death of David in 1153, and also to William the Lion until his death in 1177. It has been recorded that Malcolm thought highly of Walter, as his grandfather David did. I think the above evidence substantiates my date of 1136 and not 1153.

Mr. Russell wondered why I gave Walter the surname 'FitzAlan', and understood that the prefix 'Fitz' indicated an illegitimate son. 'Fitz' was the Old French form of writing 'son of', and Walter FitzAlan simply means Walter son of Alan.

Ritchie in:— 'The Normans in Scotland' writes that the first Hereditary Stewart of Scotland is:—

"The founder of the family well known as FitzAlans till they became even better known as Stewarts or Stuarts; it is convenient to call him Walter fitz Allan,"

John G. Wilson, Castle View, Colmonell, Ayrshire

## NOTE

Search of the Woolwich Census of 1871 by Mrs. Florence E.M. Case (nee Betts), revealed the following entries:—

1874 — RG 10780 Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, Kent.

Thomas Betts H.M. 35 S/M RA  
Anna Maria Betts W.M. 39  
Annie Betts D. 10  
Edith Betts D. 8  
Julia Betts D. 6  
Thomas Betts S. 3  
William Betts S. 6 months

Born  
Scotland  
Cornwall, Falmouth  
Kent, Woolwich  
Gibraltar  
Gibraltar  
Nova Scotia  
Jamaica

There was a big Army Depot at Mark, Cornwall, and Thomas Betts may have met his future wife there. He then toured the world in the Army and finally returned to Headquarters.

## THE HOUSTOUNS OF HOUSTOUN

### Addenda & Corrigenda

The Scottish Genealogist (cited as S.G.), vol xv/3, p. 68. Last line. For Sir Patrick Houstoun, read Sir John Houstoun.

S.G., xv/4, 88. Line 5. Robert Houstoun was probably the knight who took part in an expedition of some 7,000 Scots, to assist the French in 1420, under Sir John Stewart of Coul (Earl of Buchan). Grant, J., *The Scottish Soldiers of Fortune*, p. 241 (London, 1890).

S.G., xv/4, 88. Sir Patrick Houstoun, XIth of that Ilk, "fell in the King's army," before 27 June, 1458. Lamont, Sir Norman, *Inventory of Lamont Papers, 1231-1897*, p. 18 (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1914). He probably died at Arkinholme 1456, in the struggle against the Douglas faction, and this accords with the date on the memorial at Houston.

S.G., xv/4, 89. John Houstoun, XIIth of that Ilk, was knighted before 15th February, 1461, when he appears as a witness. He was a Justice of the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, 26th April, 1465. Grant, F.J., (Ed.), *Charter Chest of the Earls of Wigtown, 1214-1681*, nos. 31 and 36 (Edinburgh: S.R.S., 1910). Sir John was apparently twice married. Margaret Semple, widow of Sir James Crichton of Cairns, appears in 1501 as 'Lady Houstoun.' She was mother of Sir Peter Houstoun, XIIIth of that Ilk, and of Jonet Houstoun. This laird was knighted before 28th February, 1501-01. His sister Jonet appears as "daughter and assignee" of Margaret Semple, in an action against George Stewart of Barsqwyb, for wrongful detention of four score of sheep taken from the lands of Bothrikfield, in 1501. Crawford, J.A. (transcriber), *Acta Dominorum Concilii, 1501-1502-3* (Edinburgh: Stair Society, 1943), Nos. 108, 166, 520 and 548. I am indebted for these references to Mr. Andrew W.B. MacEwen, Stockton Springs, Maine, 04981.

S.G., xv/4, 90. According to Scots Peerage, iv, 3, Ellen, daughter of Sir James Schaw of Sauchie, married (1) Archibald, Master of Halyburton; (2) before 1490, as his second wife Patrick Hume of Polwarth; (3) Sir Patrick Houston; and (4) 1516, Sir Robert Hamilton of Fingalton.

S.G., xvi/3, 53. Patrick Houstoun, XIVth of that Ilk, witnessed a bond by King James V to John, Earl of Lennox, 26th June, 1526. Fraser, W., *The Lennox*, ii, 138 (Edinburgh: privately printed, 1875).

S.G., xvi/4, 76. Patrick Houstoun, XIXth of that Ilk, and Anna Hamilton had also a daughter Grizel, alive 1695. Poll Tax Records.

S.G., xvi/4, 77. John Houstoun, XXIth of that Ilk, was baptized at Largo, Fife, 22nd May, 1686. Largo Old Parochial Register, No. 443/2, in the custody of the Registrar General for Scotland. He and his wife Margaret Schaw had also children: Thomas, b. 1st October, 1713, and Patrick, b. 26th August, 1714, both baptized at Edinburgh. Edinburgh Old Parochial Register, No. 685-1/16.

S.G., xix/3, 81. George Houstoun, IIIrd of Johnstone, married Maria McDowall at Abbey Church, Paisley, 29th January, 1779. Abbey Old Parochial Register, No. 559/4.

S.G., xix/3, 81. William Houstoun (1781-1856), second son of George Houstoun of Johnstone, was styled 'of Cartsidehouse.'. He m Marion Douglas, 8th July, 1845. Their Daughter Mary Erskine, died unmarried in 1904. Daughter Ann Margeret, also unmarried, lived 1852-1925. There was also a son William James, 1846-66.

S.G., xix/3, 81. Ann Stirling, wife of Ludovick Houstoun, Vth of Johnstone, died 25th July, 1851, and was interred at Paisley Abbey Burial Ground. A memorial in the Abbey is noted by Mitchell, J.F., and Mitchell, S., *Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in Renfrewshire*, p. 224 (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 1969).

DONALD WHYTE

### NOTE

David Cameron, born on 16th July, 1812 to David Cameron and Mary Milton in Paisley, married Ann Cook. He, with his wife and son, David (aged 1½) sailed from Greenock on 17 June, 1841, arriving at Melbourne on 2 October, 1841. Believed that he left one brother Peter (b. 11th April, 1814) behind in Paisley and two uncles John and Peter. He bought land at Brighton, Victoria, where he worked as a Market Gardener, and later bought a large property at South Brighton. He was seized by the Gold Fever and spent many years at Ballarat.

By his wife he had three children and, when she died, he married Eliza Wilson at Melbourne on 25 February 1846. By Eliza he had two children, and then on her death married Mary Clark of Moorabin, on 1 January 1856, by whom he had 13 children.

A Daughter by his first marriage, Mary, born at Melbourne in 1842, married Edwin Curtis, to whom a letter was presented on 17 September, 1883 on his first visit to Glasgow by his uncles, aunts and cousins. A copy of this letter is produced. The signatories were as follows:—

Peter Cameron  
Margaret Cameron  
Robert Stevenson  
Isabella Stevenson  
John Gordon  
Mary Isabella Gordon  
Martha Stevenson  
John Hutton  
Jane Hutton  
Robert John Stevenson

Arabella Cameron  
Meggie Cameron Stevenson  
Mrs Ross Wallace (Mary)  
John Wallace  
Agnes Wallace  
Ross Wallace  
Peter Wallace  
Isabella Wallace  
Robert Cameron

Margaret Cameron  
Robert John Cameron  
Thomas Cameron  
Mary Cameron  
Isabella Cameron  
James D. Cameron  
Mrs John Cameron  
W. S. Cameron  
Martha Cameron  
John E. Cameron

A descendant in Australia would be interested in knowing more about his British Ancestors, and anyone with information should write to Leslie John Cameron, 4 Berkeley Street, Doncaster, 3108, Victoria, Australia.



# PRESENTED



TO  
EDWIN CURTIS ESQ. F.R.S.  
OF BALLARAT.

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIRST VISIT TO GLASGOW,  
BY THE UNDERSIGNED UNCLES, AUNTS, AND COUSINS.

Dear Friend, We have had very much pleasure in meeting with you, and have enjoyed your company exceedingly during your brief stay amongst us. Although you came an entire stranger to us - except by writing during many years - your gentle manner, cheerful disposition and winning way, has won our hearts and drawn us to you, and inspired us with the highest esteem for you as a Christian and true friend. Your brief stay has been one of unbounded pleasure to us all, and gained our golden opinions, and now we long for your further stay at the time we are called upon to bid you adieu, on your departure for your adopted country. We now fondly hope and fervently pray that our Heavenly Father will smile upon you and kindly preserve you, and make your passage home pleasant, prosperous and rapid, and on arrival, may you find your dearly beloved wife and children all safe, healthy in body and soul, having been carefully preserved by Almighty God, during your pleasant sojourn in this land.

With best wishes and fervent prayers for you and yours. We are your affectionate friends and wellwishers.

Peter Cameron	A. Wells Thomson	Margaret Cameron
Margaret Cameron	Margaret Cameron	Robert John Cameron
Robert Thomson	Mrs. Ross Wallace	Thomas Cameron
John Thomson	J. J. Wallace	Mary Cameron
John Gordon	John Wallace	James D. Cameron
Margaret Thomson	John Wallace	Mrs. John Cameron
John Thomson	John Wallace	William Cameron
John Thomson	John Wallace	Martha Cameron
John Thomson	John Wallace	John E. Cameron

17th SEPT 1883.

## REVIEWS

The Royal Line of Succession — a chart compiled by John Butcher and edited by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk — published by Penguin Books.

The coloured chart (roughly 42" by 30") sets out the family tree of the Royal Family from King William I to the present Prince of Wales. It is pleasantly bordered with pictures of the various Kings and Queens with their regnal years noted. There is also a list of the Royal spouses with their dates of birth and death, and dates of marriage. The rules of succession are clearly set out, and there are a series of historical notes explaining why a particular claim had succeeded or was debarred from succession. The final note states that Prince Michael of Kent married a Roman Catholic so that, he, but not his children, is excluded from succeeding by the Act of Settlement.

Altogether a very pleasant wall decoration, with a wealth of instruction contained in it.

### Parish Maps of the Counties of Scotland

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies have published ten plans of the various parts of Scotland with the Commissariots outlined in colour, each plan measuring roughly 16 x 12 inches. Within each Commissariat the parishes are outlined, with the dates of commencement of each register marked in the parish. A small inset shows the county limits. The scale is an inch to 6 miles.

Such plans can be of great value to Researchers, making the identification of parishes easy, with the date quickly enabling one to realise whether the Register goes back sufficiently far for one's searching.

The plans can be obtained at a price of £2 each from the Institute's Offices at Northgate, Canterbury, Kent.

Census Indexes and Indexing (2nd Edition) by Jeremy Gibson and Colin Chapman (£1.00 and 20p p & p).

This publication of the Federation of Family History Societies has been updated, and there are two additional articles on transcription and indexing methods. The booklet has already established its usefulness, and this enlarged collection of articles may further encourage census projects.

## NOTE

The following amusing entry appears in the Parish Register of Aberlemno, Co. of Forfar:

"1773. No Marriages, Trade dull,"

## QUERIES

756. McPHERSON — Mungo McPherson in Ballachraggan, Perth., father of Major Mungo (1772-1844), 42nd Regt., who fought at Waterloo, and grandfather of Mungo (1795-1848) and Peter Duncan McPherson (alive 1848), owners of plantations in Demerara. Any information wanted on this family, especially any connection with James McPherson, stone merchant, Edinburgh, who m. Helen Hastie, ca. 1830. Hew Stevenson, Lee House, Ovenden Wood, Halifax, W. Yorks., HX2 0TQ
757. DAVIDSON — John Davidson (son of James) and Euphemia Ross, m. Babrymonth, St. Andrews, 16th June 1804. Known issue: James (b. Crail 12th Jan. 1806); William (b. 24th Dec. 1807, m (i) Janet Graham c. 1834, (ii) Janet Blair c. 1849); Elisabeth (b. 3rd Feb. 1810); and Stewart Lindsay (b. Alva 15th June 1823, m. William Paterson 1845). Seeking all information about family and collaterals; Frank S. Davidson, 23 Elizabeth Street, Paddington N.S.W. 2021, Australia.
758. MACNEIL — (any spelling) will search our files, and exchange genealogical information. Our records span Canada, United States, Scotland, Ireland, England, few Australia. Send SASE for U.S., or International Reply Coupon foreign. Cora McN. Beggs, Genealogist Clan MacNeil of America, 4221 Flora, St. Louis, MO., 63110, USA.
759. THOMSON — William, b. Irvine 1800, Provost of Irvine 1836-38, Dean of Guild of the Burgh 1839-44. In Irvine had a hardware business and shipping line and in 1844 opened similar business in Argyle Street, Glasgow. Died in Glasgow 1880. By his first wife, Mary Kerr, had sons Robert, John, Wm. Kerr, and James, and daughters Margaret and Mary. Wife died in Glasgow 1857. Except for Robert, the other five children went to Australia 1856-60? Any information on the family in Irvine and Glasgow years? Wm. had an elder brother named Crawford Thomson known to be with Cumberland Foundry, Glasgow in 1844. Was he a public figure? Any information would be appreciated, Mrs. Joan White, 68 Tautari Street, Auckland 5, New Zealand.
- 760.(a) SIMPSON — Thomas Simpson married Helen Rodger; their daughter, Helen, was born in Edinburgh 11th February 1843 and emigrated to Dunedin, New Zealand, on the Plada in 1862 with Jane Simpson. Helen married William Miller in New Zealand.
- 761.(b) PATERSON — Bertie Paterson, a clock maker of Scottish descent, died in London in April 1904 aged 35. He was married to Florence Alice Meacock in London. Bertie Paterson's fathers name was George Thomas Paterson a clockmaker, Information about both families wanted by Marianne Scott, Piako Road, Turua, Hauraki Plains, New Zealand.
762. MACLIN — William Maclin, a land holder in James City County, Virginia, in 1704 and his brother, John, both came from Paisley, Renfrewshire. Would like to exchange information about the family. Joel F. Mann, 227 Three Sons Drive, Birmingham, AL 35226, U.S.A.

763. McLAREN/KINMOUNT (KINMONT) — Colin McLaren married Margaret Kinmont; they had two sons, Alex born in Perthshire 1837, who emigrated to New Zealand on the "Agra" in 1858, and married Isabella Hardy, and Duncan born Perthshire 1845, who emigrated to Dunedin on "Storm Cloud" on 30th July 1861 and married Flora McNicol 1873. Any information welcome to Mrs. D. Kingan, No. 2 R.D., Ashburton, New Zealand.
764. ALEXANDER — Thomas Alexander, Tinsmith, of Ayr and his wife Ann Galloway had a son, the Reverend Thomas Alexander (b. in Ayr 11th Feb. 1824) who graduated at Glasgow University and at the Free Church College in Edinburgh, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr in 1856, ministered at Dumfries for five years and then at Dalbeattie, before emigrating to New Zealand in 1864. Further information wanted by A.J. Marsh, 111 Somerfield Street, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
765. McKENZIE — Alexander McKenzie (b. 1769 d. 1819) married Christy-Cameron (B. 1771) from Dingwall; they emigrated to Nova Scotia about 1798 with their son Murdock (b. 1793 d. 1871). He married Barbara Monroe (b. 1795 d. 1871) from Kiltarn, Ross-shire. Information wanted by Mrs. J.P. Berry, 3877 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6N 2L2, Canada.
766. WALKER — Would like to contact Walkers of Dundas descent. (A Rev. W. Dundas Walker appears in 1891/2 Edinburgh Directory at 9 St. Ninian's Terrace.) J.G.D. Walker, "East Woodfinlow", Lower Thingwal Lane, Wirral, Merseyside, L61 1AY.
767. HENDRY/HENRY/HENDRIE — The origins of the Hendry families in Moray and Banff are being researched. Anyone with a similar interest should contact David W.W. Hendry, 5 Eden Park, Cupar, Fife, KY15 4HS.
768. MCBURNIE — Christopher Bell McBurnie, son of John McBurnie and Catherine Laidlaw, was born about 1829 at Midtown, Dumfriesshire, and emigrated to Australia in the 1850's. Would any descendants contact Mrs. H. Birkett, Box 156, Mittagong, N.S.W. Australia 2575.
769. WEIR — James Weir, b. 1883 in Dalserf, Ayrshire, son of Agnes Borland (who had other children Annie and Alec), served in the army in the Boer War in 1900, and emigrated to Australia in 1907. Information wanted by Mrs. H. Birkett, Box 156 Mittagong, N.S.W. Australia 2575.
770. DUNCAN — U.S. relatives desire to contact descendants of the following: James Marshall Duncan (son of James Duncan and Mary Marshall) born Dunning, Perthshire on 10th April 1841; married 8th Oct. 1860 Partick, Glasgow, Janet (Jennet) Stewart (daughter of Alexander Stewart and Elizabeth Hill) born 7th Nov. 1841, Partick. Emigrated to U.S.A. about 1875. Contact: Mrs. E.M. Westenhaver, 317 Clinton Avenue, Hagerstown, MC 21740, U.S.A.
771. (a) WILSON/WOOD — James Wilson joined the 93rd Foot in 1855 giving his age as 18 and his place of birth as Lanark but does not appear in the O.P.R. He married Elizabeth Taylor in 1870 in Stirling but gave his name as Wood and his parents as William Wood and Helen Stobie. James and Elizabeth had 3 children — all known as Wilson by later descendants. James died in Glasgow in 1888 and his death

certificate states "James Wood known as James Wilson". Why did he change his name? Where was he born?

- 772.(b) TAYLOR/CRAMB — Elizabeth Taylor was born in Perth about 1852, daughter of Peter Tulloch Taylor and Euphemia Cramb but does not appear in the O.P.R., though there are entries for five other children in 1843, 1845, 1847, 1850 and 1854. The Taylors were Associated Congregationalists; so why is only Elizabeth's birth missing?
- 773.(c) McINTYRE/CARVER — Alexander McIntyre married Sarah Carver in Hoxton, Middlesex in 1851 but returned to Scotland within a year. Sarah was the daughter of George Carver and Sarah Colville and reputed to be from Somerset. Information sought on Sarah and her parents.
- 774.(d) McINTYRE — Alexander McIntyre was born in Glasgow 1827/28 son of Peter McIntyre, farmer. A scrap of letter refers to the birth of Margaret to Peter McIntyre and Helen McDonald in Kinloss in 1822. Was Margaret, Alexander's sister? Where was Alexander born?
- 775.(e) McLAREN/RANKINE — James McLaren and Isabella Rankine had five known children and according to the census four were born in Denny, Stirlingshire. However Robert, born about 1819 is not there. Where was he born and where? Isabella was born in Fort William about 1774 and any information on her would be welcome. James and Isabella had their first child in Falkirk but the marriage is not there — where was it?
- 776.(f) LAMONT/FARQUHARSON — Donald (Daniel) Lamont married Helen (a) Farquharson in Braemar in 1797 and all their children were born in Crathie. Information on their parentage sought.
- 777.(g) GLEN — Charles Glen was born in Stirling 1807/08, son of Daniel Glen and Margaret Davidson but has not been found there. Would like to find his birth and marriage of his parents. Information on any of the above or any helpful suggestions will be very gratefully received, Mrs. Maureen Young, 511 Cypress Avenue., London Ontario Canada, N6H 3R4.
778. BALFOUR/SCOTT/TAINSH/McDONALD — William Balfour born 1830 Fife, married Helen Mitchell born 1828. The family of Janet (Jessie) Scott her parents John Scott born 1805 Perth married Janet McDonald born 1821 in Perth daughter of Robert McDonald. Also Tainsh, Christian name probably Peter, living in Powbridge, Parish of Tibbermore, Perth in about 1868. Please contact Pamela Joy Radford, 17 Clyde Road, Mercury Buildings, Browns Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand.
- 779.(a) ANDERSON — Alexander Anderson, Electrician (b. 21st July 1845 in Edinburgh) Married Agnes Doughty (daughter of George Doughty and Agnes Strachan) possibly in Toronto. His father may have been Alexander. Any information appreciated.
- 780.(b) DOUGHTY/STRACHAN — James Doughty had a son George (b. 9th August 1834 in Glasgow) who married Agnes Strachan on 4th September 1852 in Otter River, Mass., U.S.A. Agnes was born 17 November 1834 in Brechin, Forfarshire, to James Strachan, Baker, and Barbara Mill. George and Agnes both died in



Toronto. Their children were Iza, William, John, Agnes and Barbara. Any information about them or these surnames appreciated.

- 781.(c) INNES — Anyone with this name or connected should write to Mrs. Emily Smith, Box 728, Warman, Sask. S0K 450, Canada.
782. HAGART — William Hagart, Lieutenant in Montgomerie's Highland Regiment (77th), fought in French and Indian War in America. Became wine merchant in Leith and was first secretary of the Hunter's Club (Röyal Caledonian Hunt) in 1777. May have been the same as William Gregor Haggart, member of the New Club in 1787. He married Marion Cairns and had daughters Archibald Montgomerie and Marion and sons William, Henry, Robert and Mungo Campbell. He died and was buried in Leith in 1792. *Where was he born and who were his parents?* His son, Robert, became prosperous West Indian merchant in early 1800's with connections in St. Thomas, fathering there an illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth Gollidet, but residing mostly in Glasgow and later Edinburgh raising a large family with wife Ann Patricia Moore. One of Robert's sons, born about 1812 was called Thomas Campbell Hagart. Another Hagart, Charles, so far unconnected with above family was also a West Indian Merchant of St. Kitts and St. Thomas and had an only son, also called Thomas Campbell Hagart born in St. Kitts in 1784. These became the Hagarts of Bantaskine. What was the blood or business relationship between these two Hagart lines? Above son of William, Henry, fathered three natural children, William Dickson or Hagart, Elizabeth Dickson or Hagart and Jane Dickson or Hagart in Edinburgh or Leith but never married the mother, presumably a Miss Dickson. Why? Would welcome any information concerning Hagarts (Haggarts) and their descendants. Dr. Allan P. Gray, 56 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris 4, France.
783. IRVINE — William Irvine, possibly born in Drum Castle, married Christina Anderson in King Edward Parish, Aberdeenshire on 1st January 1832. Their children, John and William (born in 1832 and 1834) and Margaret emigrated to Canada while Alexander went to Australia. Details wanted by Mrs. Flora Duncan, Box 2627, Lacombe, Alberta, Canada T0C 1S0.
784. MACLEAN — Hugh MacLean of Inverness died 1916, leaving grandchildren Veronica Beattie of 11 Perth Street, Edinburgh, and Nigel MacLean of Brussels. Information wanted by Mrs. Flora Duncan, Box 2627, Lacombe, Alberta, Canada T0C 1S0.
785. GRANT — Ernest Arthur Grant and Sarah Elizabeth (nee Cherry). Born in Scotland, later residents of London, where their daughter, Amy Margaret was born in 1882. Any information appreciated by Mrs. Olive Bedford, 20 Linkmead Avenue Clontarf 2093, Sydney, Australia.
786. WILLIAMSON — Robert (b. 1832) his wife Margaret Fraser (b. 1830). Married 1853 at Walls, in the Shetland Isles, Scotland. They had the following children before they emigrated to either New Zealand or Australia, sometime during the 1870's. James (b. 1854); Elisabeth (b. 1856); Agnes (b. 1859); Robina (b. 1862); Mary (b. 1864); Archibald (b. 1866); John (b. 1868) and Margaret (b. 1871). Any information would be appreciated, D. Nicolson, Riskaness', Walls, Shetland Isles.

787. BARRON — James b. approx. (1873) at Walls, in the Shetland Isles. At an early age he took gospel services in the Walls Methodist circuit with another young man, Mr. Robert Isbister. James left Shetland to undertake a course in Theology in Cliff College, Yorkshire, and from there he went to America. Any information on him would be appreciated. D. Nicolson, Riskaness, Walls, Shetland Isles.
788. BROWNLEE/BROWNLIE — Am researching Brownlees world wide and would welcome information for the preparation of an index. Ian Edward Brownlee, Wishaw Cottage, 29 Talbot Road, Hazelbrook 2779, N.S.W. Australia.
789. BROWNLEE/BROWNLIE — The House of Brownlee is a new family society based in Australia with considerable records, with members in Scotland, England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A., South Africa and Ireland. For information write to me with International reply coupons to cover cost of postage. Ian Edward Brownlee, Wishaw Cottage, 29 Talbot Road, Hazelbrook 2779, N.S.W. Australia.
790. BROWNLEE/BROWNLIE/SOMERVILLE/DUNCAN — James Brownlee, Bricklayer, of Wishaw, Cambusnethan, later of Hamilton, son of James Brownlee and Elizabeth Somerville, migrated to New Zealand in 1880, and then to N.S.W. Australia in 1884. He was born 24th May 1846 and married Catherine Bell Duncan (b. 3rd August 1854, possibly in Edinburgh Castle) at Glasgow on 31st July 1874. Their children were Catherine (b. 1875), James (b. 1877), Robert (b. 1879), John (b. 1881), William Somerville (b. 1883), Elizabeth Mary Somerville (b. 1885), Thomas Duncan (b. 1887), and Christina (b. 1890). The brothers and sisters of James were: William (b. 1836), Thomas (b. 1838), Mary (b. 1840), John (b. 1840), Bettsy (b. 1849) and Elizabeth (b. 1853). Any information about living relatives welcomed by Ian Edward Brownlee, Wishaw Cottage, 29 Talbot Road, Hazelbrook, 2779, N.S.W. Australia.

Land Tax Assessments c. 1690 — c. 1950 by Jeremy Gibson and Dennis Mills.  
(£1.00 and 20p p & p).

In England from the late 17th century the land tax returns listed the names of occupiers and owners of land in every parish. From 1780 these returns were required to establish voting qualifications.

Records are not complete and the returns are not uniform. This book is most useful in showing what still survives. In some counties there is virtually nothing, while the most complete collection is for the City of London. From 1798 it was possible for an owner to redeem the tax, and from the Reform Act 1832 the record was not needed for voting purposes; accordingly from the latter date the records become less valuable.

There is constructive advice about how these records can be used to the greatest assistance of Genealogists, and the booklet also contains interesting articles on the origin and operation of tax.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

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

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

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

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

## SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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