

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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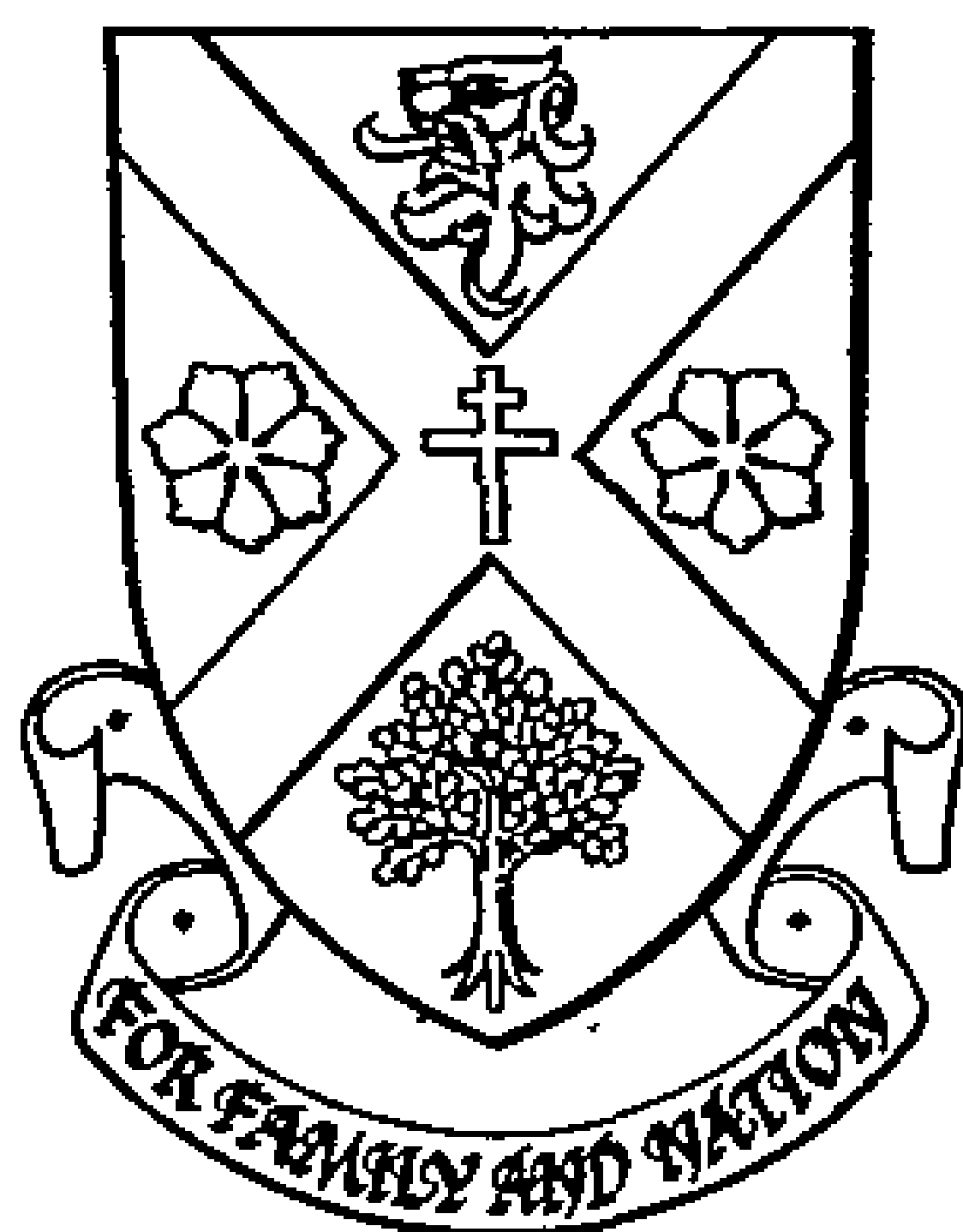
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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £6.50. Family membership will be £7.50 and affiliate membership £8.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

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.

SMUGGLERS ON THE SOLWAY

1777, December . . . A correspondent at Stranraer informs us that last week David Reid Esq seized at the Mull of Galloway, 66 chests of fine, and 37 bags of coarse tea weighing about 8,000lbs.

1778, March . . . Sixty chests of tea and 40 anchors of brandy were lately seized from a smuggling vessel near the Mull of Galloway.

1779, November 16th . . . On Saturday last there was seized by Captain Gracie of the Custom House boat, Dumfries, a vessel discharging a quantity of smuggled salt at Cove-land. It is supposed the salt has come from Belfast; but as the sailors escaped, it is not certainly known.

1779 . . . We are informed from Kirkcudbright that last Tuesday, Mr. Craig, riding officer, and a party of the military stationed there, seized 16 horse loads of tea, and lodged it in the Excise office there.

1780 . . . We are informed that on the 17th inst, a cutter mounting 26 carriage guns, all of them run out, did in open day, lie opposite to a house at Clanyard, Mull of Galloway, and laid her cargo consisting of many chests of tea, a large quantity of spirits, and silks, to a great value.

The same day a officer of excise and another belonging to the customs from Stranraer, with a party of soldiers, fell in with and seized several ankers of spirits, and a parcel of silks, which were put under the care of of the officers, and three soldiers, till the other officers and soldiers should make a further search.

Upon this, a party of the crew of the smuggling cutter lying as — — — landed, and went in quest of the officers and his party, came up with them, and one of them leveling his piece over a wall, deliberately killed the officer, by shooting him through the head, wounded one of the soldiers, and carried off the goods so seized.

The above vessel is called the Eclipse cutter, commanded by one William Renton, belonging to the port of Flushing, had on board 100 men — — — Alexander Ramsey, a native of Stranraer, has a command on board the cutter, and Robert McMiken one of his hands, was the person who conducted the Smugglers to the place where the above in-human murder was committed.

1780 . . . We have the following accounts from Wigton in Galloway, in a letter dated 27th past, on the 25th ult a large armed cutter discharged a part of a cargo of contraband goods in Luce Bay, near the Clone, and afterwards near Kirkcudbright, on the same day she came across the mouth of Whithorn harbour, and fired three guns into it, but happily without doing any damage, she mounts 18 guns, 9 or 12 pounders, with two stern chases, has a grey bottom, and is newly tarred aloft.

When the Clone merchants went on board her, they were not permitted to enter the cabin, which was kepted locked, but it is since reported that this daring pirate has no less than five ransomers on board. There was a dogger rigged vessel in company, which is to discharge her cargo next Saturday night, under cover of the cutters guns.

This is a species of fraud and piracy unknown at any other period. It is inconceivable the quantity of tea, which are at present smuggled up on the coast of Galloway, to the great injury of the fair trader, and of the revenue, and all this without any extraordinary exertion on the part of the Government, though the same vessels which convey the illicit goods turn occasionally their arms against his Majestys subjects, and most probably after they have found a market for their wares, make captures on their return, to prevent *any of their time being misemployed.*

The large armed cutter of which we mentioned in our last, the Stag and Lively being in chase the 29th past, out sailed them after a long chase, down the North Channel, and clear off, but on Monday last she appeared again in Glenluce Bay supposed to discharge the remainder of her cargo.

She is called the Resolution, commanded by Mark Ballie, a native of Folkstone, employed in the smuggling trade, and has a English letter of marque on board.

1780 . . . Tuesday last two vessels were seized here (Whitehaven) by the tide officers of the customs, both of them having a considerable quantity of tea on board, one of them from Carlisle had 240lbs, the other was from Kirkcudbright.

1781, August . . . The following is an extract of a letter from Wigtoun in Galloway, dated on Thursday last.

On Monday and Tuesday nights, the 20th and 21st current, a large smuggling lugger appeared in Glenluce Bay, and landed a considerable quantity of brandy, geneva, and tea.

She has mounted 22 guns, has 75 men to navigate her, and, at the time of her being on our coast, had 20 ransomed on board.

The crew consisted of Irish and British seamen, and belonged to Folkstone, and the commander, who ransomed the ships taken, is a Frenchman, belonging to Dunkirk.

It is said, (and I fear, with too much truth) that our adventurers in the smuggling business on this coast, with their connexions in a neighbouring shire, and many of the Irish smugglers, are concerned in these piratical privateers, which carry to our enemies ports, a number of hostages every voyage, the ransoms of which pay for the cargoes of goods smuggled here, by which illicit and most treasonable practices, not only the revenue is greatly injured, by the loss of the duties, but individuals are plundered of their property, and a total stop almost put to the shipping and trade in St. George's Channel.

1781, October 2nd . . . Last Saturday, a large smuggling cutter, mounting 22 nine pounders, and a great number of men on board, was laying in Laxey Bay, on the coast of the Isle of Mann, where she had also been four preceding days, discharging her cargo into sloops and small boats, supposed to be intended for Scotland, and that this place for unloading had been chosen as more secure than nearer home, for whence one had been chased a few days before by Capt. Crawford.

1781, November 13th . . . Tuesday se-ennight, a large smuggling cutter, mounting 22 guns called the Pitt, belonging to the Clone, in Galloway, struck on the Maiden rocks near Larne, and was lost. The owner, a Mr. Thomas Morrinson of the Clone, was drowned, as were also the Captain, and thirty seven of the crew; the remainder, viz, eighteen, took the

long boat, which was driven with the wind to Knochragony, within three miles of Belfast, where they got on shore. Her cargo was estimated at 40,000L.

1782, July 30th . . . The Kings boat belonging to Carse in Scotland, overset in a squall of wind, and all on board perished, viz, Adam Craik Esq, (only son of William Craik of Arbigland) Surveyor General of the Customs in the port of Dumfries . . A very promising young gentleman; his servant, and four boat-men.

1783, February 11nd . . . A letter from Air has the following, last night and the preceding, a large cutter of two hundred tons burthen, mounting twenty 9 pounders, navigated with seventy five men, chiefly English, Irish and Scotch out-lawed smugglers, landed at the Clone in Glenluce, shire of Galloway, 600 anchors of brandy and gin, and 300 boxes of tea, from Zealand.

The duties due to the crown on this cargo, if regularly imported, amount to seven thousand pounds sterling and upwards. This is the sixth cargo privately imported by the same company, on the different parts of this coast since March last, whereby the revenue has been defrauded of 42,000L, and this in eleven months . . These illicit importers have by their great success, become so formidable in the country, that they can raise on a short notice three or four hundred horses and men, many of whom are armed with bludgeons and clubs, so that the officers and foot soldiers stationed near, are not able to cope with them; and unless a corps of dragoons or light horse were appointed on this coast, to assist the revenue officers a stop cannot be put to those daring adventurers.

1783, September 16th . . . Thursday last arrived here the Hussar cruizer, Capt. Gurley, from a cruize a few days before, they fell in with a open boat, loaden with salt, tea, on the Scotch coast, which they captured.

1874, July 20th . . . The House of Commons has a debate on Mr. Pitt's Smuggling Bill.

1784, May 18th . . . Great quantities of contraband goods have lately been run on this coast (Cumberland), and some considerable seizures have been made.

1784, January . . . On the 28th and 29th of December last, two large armed cutters, mounting 22 guns, 6 or 9 pounders; one of them called the Thunderer, who engaged Capt Gelly near the Isle of Mann, the first of October last, and beat him off in the Prince of Wales revenue cutter, stationed in the Clyde, landed at the Mull of Galloway, a very considerable cargo of tea, and spirits. This is her second trip since the engagement. The other landed at the Clone on the opposite side of Glenluce Bay, she was chiefly laden with tea, is copper bottomed, and said to be an extreme swift sailer. these vessels came in company, intending to support each other in case of being attacked, by any of the Admiralty or revenue cruizers. Their landings were effected without the loss of any part of the cargoes.

1784, February 3rd . . . Yesterday week, an excise officer, with a party of the military, stationed at Wigtoun in Scotland, made a seizure of 32 boxes of fine tea, and 60 ankers of fine double brandy, valued at seven hundred pounds . . These articles had been landed the day before at the Clone, from a large armed cutter, and concealed in a cave, over

which was a dunghill, to which spot it was traced by footsteps on the snow . . Three of the cruizers appointed for this channel, are said to be cruising in Liverpool, and another in Cork, the smugglers meet with no molestation yet, at sea.

1784, November 2nd . . . On Saturday se-enight, his Majestys cutter Pigmy, Lieut Douglas carried into Kirkcudbright, a small cutter belonging to Air, having on board 5,600lbs of fine black tea, and 30 hundred weight of leaf tobacco. Also a small boat belonging to the Clone; and bound for the Isle of Mann, having on board 21 ankers of foreign geneva.

1785, July 26th . . . Tuesday last his Majestys cutter, was seen chasing a large lugger, at a little distance from this harbour, (Whitehaven) but the lugger far out-sailed her, and it is said, landed her cargo that night on the adjacent coast of Scotland.

1785 . . . Sale at Kirkcudbright custom house, to the highest bidder, four thousand three hundred pounds of fine black tea, and twenty seven pounds of Hyson tea.

1785, August 16th , , , Thursday last, the General Washington lugger, John Smith, master, (from Norfolk in Virginia) was chased into this port (Whitehaven) from the Mull of Galloway, by his Majestys cutter, the Speedwell, Lieut Willes. The cutters barge followed her in, and took possession of her, on suspicion of her having landed some contraband goods near Ballantray in Scotland, the night before. The prize was detained her, by contrary winds, till yesterday morning, when she sailed for Lough Rian, under the command of Mr. Keene, the midshipman, in company with the cutter.

1785 . . . A smuggling vessel was put ashore near Bellcary in Scotland, and wrecked. The officers of the customs made a seizure of 300 ankers of spirits. We have since heard that she was chased on shore by the Pigmy cutter, Lieut Douglas.

1785, December 21st . . . Lieut Douglas of the Pigmy cutter, lodged 450 casks of brandy in the customs house at Stranraer, on the 28ult, they were delivered up to the owners, who instead of reshipping them, had people in waiting, who, in sight of the officers, took them into the county. Before the passing of a certain act, this would have been called smuggling but we are repeated assured there is no such thing now.

1786, March 1st . . . We hear that a large armed smuggling cutter, from Ostend, of the burthen of one hundred and forty tons, has been hovering off the coast, between this port (Whitehaven) and Black Coom, for these ten days past, laden with spirits, tobacco, silks, and other contraband goods.

She has made several attemps, to land the same near Whitehaven; but the officers of the revenue having made seizure of sundry parcels of tobacco, spirits, on their first attempts, a stop seems to be put to their further proceedings here.

The cutter is attended by two boats, which have landed large quantities of the cargo near Endfoot and Stubplace. Fifty men and horses came over from Scotland, to assist in the discharge of the cutter, and to convey the goods into the interior parts of the country.

The vigilance of the Kings cutter, stationed on the coast of Galloway has driven the smugglers from hence, their usual landing place, to this unguarded coast, where none of his Majestys cutters have appeared for several months past, nor are any cruizers, belonging

to the revenues, stationed on the English coast between Carlisle and Helizard, —a tract of about three hundred miles.

1786, May 3rd . . . On the 24th and 25th ult a large lugger, (upwards of 100 tons) laden with contraband, hovered off St. Bees Head, and was observed by the country people, in open day, to deliver into small smacks and boats, part of her cargo, for the purpose (no doubt) of privately landing it in the night, on this and the opposite coast of Galloway.

She stood towards Balcary on Tuesday evening, and is the third vessel of the kind that appeared in this district within the month. Three boat loads from this vessel, we are informed, landed near Beckfoot in the Abbey Holm, where eleven ankers of spirits were seized by Mr. Addison, Surveyor of Customs, Carlisle.

1787, January 10th . . . A seizure of tea valued at near two thousand pounds, was made the 20th near the Mull of Galloway by Messrs Sloan and Wilson of the Excise, and Mr. Gardner of the hulk, stationed at Drumore.

1787, February 7th . . . Several fine new boats, built for the use of the excise-officers, have lately been sent to the different ports on the coast.

1787, April 25th . . . The Prince Edward cutter belonging to Whithorn, captured on the 9th inst, the sloop Swallow, Black; and the sloop Molly, Bell, in the Bay of Luce.

1787, June 27th . . . If the business of smuggling is not really more brisk than formerly, it is at least more unsuccessful, many captures having been made within these few weeks.

1788, January 9th . . . On Saturday, 22nd ult, Capt. Alexander Cook, commander of the Prince Edward cutter in the service of the customs, seized a very fine cutter, pierced for eighteen guns, called the Jussrowe Johanna, John Davy, master, from Guernsey, Thomas Craig of Girvan, near to Ladyburn, in Ayrshire, supercargo, having on board 260 ankers of brandy, and 260 bales of tobacco.

Reckoning the fine vessel at only one thousand pounds, the brandy at fifty shillings the anker, and the tobacco at one shilling and eight pence per lb, these seizures exceeds four thousand pounds sterling.

1788, February 20th . . . Mr. Cook, commander of the Prince Edward revenue cutter, has taken a large vessel loaden with tobacco, and carried into Kirkcudbright last Friday. She is likely to prove the most valuable prize that has been made in this channel for some years past.

1788 . . . Extract of a letter from Dumfries, dated March 3rd. Upon the 15th ult the supervisor of Excise in this place, seized and brought in here, escorted by a party of dragoons, twenty-nine ankers of foreign brandy, and yesterday, the same gentleman brought in three carts loaded with twenty one ankers of brandy and seven bales of tobacco, all discovered in private cellars under ground, near Gretna Green about 27 miles from this place.

1788, April 9th . . . Sunday last Capt Cook of the Prince Edward revenue cutter sent into

this port (Whitehaven) a large boat, laden with 130 ankers of foreign spirits and 15 bales of tobacco, which he took that morning off Endfoot, a few miles to the westward.

The boat which had sailed from Whitehaven the day before, and had received these articles from a large cutter (from France) was chased on shore, and abandoned by the crew. Capt Cook after getting her off, and manning her, went in pursuit of the cutter. The success of this active officer is only equalled by his industry.

1788, April 16th . . . Capt Cook of the Prince Edward cutter cruizer, took the smuggling cutter which our last account left him in pursuit of. He carried her into Liverpool, on Sunday the 6th inst. Her cargo, after what was brought in here (Whitehaven).

1788, May 21st . . . On the 2nd inst Capt Cook of the Prince Edward cutter in the service of the customs, seized on the coast of the Isle of Mann, the Nelly of Ramsey, about 350 tons burthen, William Alexander, master from Guernsey, with spirits and tobacco. The crew of the smuggler deserted her with a boat load of tobacco, before Capt Cook's people got up to her; but there still remained on board of her, when taken possession of, about 300 parcels of tobacco and spirits. The seizure is carried to Kirkcudbright.

1789, October 21st . . . Last week a smuggling cutter with a valuable cargo of tobacco, and spirits on board was chased on shore and taken at Portpatrick by the Langrishe cruiser, Sir James Bristow, commander.

1789 . . . Tuesday last the Queens cutter, Capt Falcon fell in with and captured a smuggling sloop off Blackcomb, which she carried in Pile-Foudrey. She is called the Betty, belonged to Kirkcudbright, and had on board three hundred ankers of cognac brandy, double rum.

1789 . . . June 3rd. On thursday morning last about four o'clock the King's boat stationed at Carsethorn, within the port of Dumfries, in a cruize in the solway, fell in with a smuggling smack, which she engaged, and endeavoured to board. The crew of the smuggler repulsed the King's men, who were obliged to sheer off, after having one man killed, and another very much wounded.

1790, November 3rd . . . Early in the morning of the 19th ult the excise cutter of Kirkcudbright, assisted by the Success excise hulk, seized at Abbey Burn, near that place, 40 bales of tobacco, and casks of spirits; and next day, a considerable seizure was made at the same place, by the officers of the customs, assisted by the crew of the Prince Edward cutter.

1790 . . . 40 packages consisting of rum, wine and tobacco, were seized by the officers of the customs at Isle of Fleet, and lodged in the customs house of Kirkcudbright.

1791, February 15th . . . On Saturday last Capt Cook, commander of the Prince Edward cutter, seized in the Solway Firth, the John and Mary cutter, Banks master, from Guernsey, laden with upwards of 300 ankers of spirits, and a quantity of tobacco and tea.

1791, March 8th . . . On the 23rd ult, a large lugger and two armed cutters landed a considerable quantity of smuggled goods at the Bay of Luce, and two nights after, discharged the remainder of their cargo at the Isles of Fleet.

1791, October 4th . . . On Thursday last the Badger excise revenue cutter, Capt Stewart, brought into this port (Whitehaven), the Anna Maria sloop, (John Logan, master) from Ostend; which he had seized the evening before, near Ravenglass; laden with 117 casks of foreign spirits, and 51 bales of leaf tobacco.

1791, October 25th . . . The Royal George revenue cutter, Capt James Crawford, arrived off this harbour, (Whitehaven), from which William Roe one of the Honourable Commissioners of the Customs of England, and another gentleman from London; also David Reid one of the Honourable Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, and Alexander Osborn Inspector General of the Out Ports there . . These gentlemen were joined in the Commission of Inquiry in the Isle of Mann.

1791, October 25th . . . The following extraordinary intelligence is communicated in a letter from the mate of the Badger excise cutter, commanded by Capt Stewart; dated Ramsey Bay Oct 22nd 1791.

On Wednesday last the Badger cutter cruizing between the Isle of Man and Black Combe, fell in with a very large lugger, which she chased and came up with, between four and five in the evening; the Badger fired a gun, which was returned by a broadside from the lugger.

A close engagement commenced, the people on board the lugger frequently ordering the cutter to strike, and threatening to sink her, if she persisted in firing.

The cutter notwithstanding, continued the fight till some time after Capt Stewart received a wound in the shoulder, and the cook was shot through both legs.

Greatly overpowered by the superior force of the enemy, and her guns being heated by such incessant firing as had been kept up, during what time is not mentioned, the cutter endeavoured to sheer off; but was peremptorily ordered to hoist out her boat, and send it on board the lugger, the people swearing if the crew of the cutter did not instantly comply, they would sink the vessel, and kill every man.

Capt Stewart then sent a small boat and two of his people, which soon returned full of armed men, who insisted upon four more of the cutters crew going on board the lugger. This was, of necessity complied with; and a sentry was placed over them till the luggers people cut away the mainsail of the Badger.

They afterwards plundered her cabin, and took away her sails, and every article of wearing apparel, the watches, money, belonging to the Capt and mate, except one shirt, which they generously left for each. The property of the crew, was, by order, untouched.

About nine o'clock, the six men belonging to the cutter, who were yet on board the lugger, were ordered into a small boat; which on their refusing to enter, as being too small the others threatened to make them leap over board.

At length five of them entered, and reached the cutter. The boat was then sent back for their companion, and was turned off, without her oars. They were however got on board the cutter, which reached Douglas (Isle of Mann) on Saturday. The lugger was pierced for 16 guns, but had ten mounted; forty two men were seen, but it was said there were fifty on board.

1791, November 8th . . . It is said that the cook of the Badger cutter, who was wounded in an engagement with a smuggling lugger, as described in this paper of the 25ult, has suffered the amputation of both of his legs. The Morgan Rattler commanded by an Irish Captain is the lugger concerned.

1792, January 24th . . . Yesterday the Ann cutter of Dumfries, Capt McConnage, brought in here (Whitehaven) the Spider lugger of Annan, Pattan, master seized in the Solway Firth, laden with 300 ankers of spirits and 12 packages of tobacco.

1792 . . . Last week the Prince Edward cutter, Capt Cooke, seized on the coast of Gallo-way, the Thomas cutter of Wigtoun, William Alexander master, laden with 400 ankers of spirits, and other goods, which he lodged at Kirkcudbright.

1792, March 13th . . . On Wednesday last the revenue officers from Dumfries, assisted by a strong party of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons seized a fine large smuggling vessel at Sarkfoot, provided with a number of men, swivel guns, and other arms. They had effected a safe landing of the whole cargo, the Monday evening before. Upon the officers and military proceeding toward the vessel, which they did in a martial and determined manner over a broad space of deep water, the smugglers had the audacity to fire upon them from their swivel guns, loaded with grape shot; but the vessel owing to her construction, lay in such a situation as prevented their having direction with a effect. At last however, seeing the determined measures that was adopted, they all deserted the vessel.

1792, September 4th . . . On the 24th ult Capt Cooke of the Prince Edward cutter, in the service of the customs, seized at the Abbey Burn in the Solway Firth, and carried into Kirkcudbright, the Fly lugger of Ostend, having on board 65 bales of tobacco, and 73 ankers of spirits. The Fly is a fast sailing vessel, not two years old, and worth about 1000L.

She is pierced for 16 guns, and had 14 on board, with 28 men. Upon the approach of the Prince Edward, her guns were all run out, with a lighted match at each, and she did not strike till two broadsides were fired into her, whereby her foremast and most of her rigging were shot away, and two of her crew slightly wounded by splinters.

1793, February 9th . . . Thursday last, advice was received by the collector of and comp-troller of the customs in this port (Whitehaven), that a sloop (of the burthen of 80 or 90 tons, mounting guns, and having about thirty men) after landing a cargo of smuggled goods, to the northwards of Annan, had been put on shore near Skinburness, where she lain for some days.

The King's barge had attempted to board her, upon which the sloop fired, under French colours. The letter also says, that the vessel is adry three hours in twelve; and that the people frequently land, and have the boldness, to hunt in the neighbourhood.

1807, April 7th . . . One hundred and thirty two casks of foreign spirits and one cask of wine were lately seized at the water of Urr, by Mr. Somerville, Surveyor of the Customs at Kirkcudbright, the four boatmen, and two Auchencairn tidesmen.

ONTARIO BI-CENTENNIAL LECTURES

To mark the Ontario Bi-Centennial, the Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh University organised a series of lectures which were delivered in May.

On 16th May Dr. Bruce Wilson, of the Public Archives of Canada, lectured at the David Hume Tower, on Scotland, Ontario, and Archives, describing work done in Britain to locate and copy record material. Several members of the staff of the Scottish Record Office, including the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Dr. John Imrie, attended. The Scottish Genealogy Society was represented.

Professor Roger Hall, of the University of Western Ontario, and editor of Ontario History, lectured in the Centre at 21 George Square, on 17th May. His subject was Scotland, The Canada Company, and the Settlement of Ontario. John Galt, the complex Scottish novelist, who was first secretary of the Canada Company in Ontario, figured largely in the talk, which was followed by a lively discussion.

On 18th May, in the Geography Department, Drummond Street, Dr. John Warkentin, of York University, Toronto, discussed Ontario in North America.

1984 is the 200th anniversary of the arrival in Ontario of Loyalist refugees from the newly independent U.S.A., the first English-speaking settlers in the province. The lectures were arranged with the co-operation of Mrs. Lyn Munro, of Ontario House, London, and Dr. Ged Martin, the Director of the Centre of Canadian Studies.

FRIENDS OF THE DICTIONARY OF THE OLDER SCOTTISH TONGUE

This Dictionary covers 600 years of the Scots Language down to 1700. It is a rich source of meanings and etymologies as well as a treasure house of information on every aspect of Scottish life and culture.

Since 1931 five volumes (A to F) are now in print and financial help is required for its completion. Anyone interested can become a Friend on payment of £10 a year (or a single donation of £100). Those wishing to assist should contact Dr. Alexander Fenton Honorary Secretary, The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD.

JOHN F. MITCHELL, C.I.E., B.Sc., F.S.A. Scot.

An Appreciation

Sadly we record the passing of John Fowler Mitchell, the Society's Grand Old Man. He was in his 98th year. Members of the Society have benefited enormously from his scholarship and amazing industry. As a Council member, and latterly as a Vice-President, he was prudent and constructive. He would take an active part in any discussion, but during an association of nearly 30 years, the writer never heard him say an unkind word about anybody. In 1980, when Mrs. Mitchell was awarded an M.B.E., many members thought that he, too, should have been recognised. Whatever his own feelings, he acted with his customary modesty and equanimity. Mrs. Mitchell's joy seemed reward enough for him.

The son of a schoolmaster, Mr. Mitchell was educated at Allan Glen's School, Glasgow; the Royal College of Science, South Kensington; The University of Glasgow; Merton College, Oxford; and the University of London, where he graduated B.Sc., with honours in exploratory physics.

Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1910, he held a number of important posts, including Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, a magistrate and Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Delhi; Sub-Divisional Officer, Fazilka; Superintendent of the Central Jail at Multan, and Forest Settlement Officer at Kangra. From 1920 until 1934, he held various financial posts, including Under-Secretary of Finance, Punjab; Accountant general at Madras, Central Provinces and Central Revenues, and Director of Audit, Indian Railways. Previous to his retirement, he was officiating Deputy Auditor General for India, and was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. An accomplished linguist, he was particularly fluent in Urdu. Mr. Mitchell did military service from 1940–46, and was a member of the Allied Commission for Austria, 1946–47.

Interested in family history, and having researched on his paternal and maternal (Woodrow) lines of ancestry, Mr. Mitchell was a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society (1953). For many years he researched on Scottish Excisemen (pre-1828), and the fruits of his labour can be seen on microfilm at the Scottish Record Office. The original paper slips are in the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society. In the late 1950's Mr. Mitchell began copying inscriptions from gravestones, resulting in the compilation of *Copies of Monumental Inscriptions* (1961), and *Some Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions* (1962). In 1959 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Mr. Mitchell developed a method of abbreviating inscriptions, and with the active support of Mrs. Mitchell, commenced recording information from pre-1855 gravestones throughout central Scotland. How well they succeeded is well known, and their efforts have encouraged work in burial grounds all over the country. First came *Monumental Inscriptions in Kinross-shire*, published by the Society in 1967. This was followed by volumes for *Clackmannanshire* (1968); *West Lothian* (1969); *Dunbartonshire* (1969); *Renfrewshire* (1970); *Fife*, 2 volumes (1971–72); *Stirlingshire*, 2 volumes (1974–75); and *Perthshire*, 2 volumes (1974–75). These books record, inter alia, details about the humbler folk who do not appear in official records like the Register of Deeds and the Register of Sasines, and form a mine of information for genealogists. The notes by Mr.

Mitchell about the areas covered, add to their value. Mr. Mitchell also contributed frequently to **The Scottish Genealogist**. The good work on gravestone inscriptions is being carried on by a daughter Miss Alison Mitchell, who has produced a volume on Speyside, and three volumes for Angus.

In 1979, they moved from 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, to 47 Connaught Mansions, Bath, to reside near their married daughter. Prior to leaving they were the recipients of a pair of cut-glass goblets, a gift from the Council and members of the Society. The glasses were designed by Mrs. A.C. Geissler, Edinburgh, and show the name and (the then recently granted) armorial bearings of the Society. One has the initials JFM engraved on the bowl, and the other SMM, signifying Sheila McBeth Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell is survived by his widow, and besides the two daughters, by his son Mr. John Angus Mitchell, C.B., C.V.O., M.C., LL.D., Secretary of the Scottish Education Department.

Donald Whyte

ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL CONGRESS 1984

This Congress will be held at the University of York from Monday 3rd. September to Saturday 8th. September. The theme will be "What life was like - contemporary accounts and their use for the Genealogist."

The Opening Address will be on "Dialect", followed by 13 other lectures and 2 excursions. There will also be a Reception, an evening of Folk Dancing and Old Mining Songs of the North East, a party in Kirkgate and a Banquet.

Details can be obtained from Miss S. Colwell, 26 Rangers Square, Hyde Valley, Greenwich SE 10

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

At 6p.m. on Saturday, 7th. July, the Society will close their office at Harrington Gardens and move to 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London EC1M 7BA (Tel. 01 - 251 - 8799), where they will open to the public at 10 a.m. on 1st. August. The nearest underground station will be the Barbican, or bus connections along Clerkenwell Road - Aldersgate Street (Nos. 5, 55, and 277).

The premises are closed on Mondays, but on other days open at 10 a.m.

A SCOTS LADY IN ALGHULT

By Erik Spens

"The Adventurous Simplissimus" by Johann Jacob Christoph von Grimmelshausen is one of the most famous German novels. Henrik Schuck says in his general history of literature that this book "is perhaps still the best German novel" and characterises it as "a cultural historical document of unique value as well as a considerable work of art". The first edition was published in 1669, and the book is a description of life and times during the Thirty Years' War. It is filled with atrocities, and obviously the writer, who enlisted as a soldier at the age of fourteen, experienced the war and its horrors at first hand. However, the book should not be regarded as an autobiography.

The narrator of the novel — the author's alter ego — is young Simplex, the Soldier Svejck of the Thirty Years' War. His name may have a bearing on the remark ascribed to the reformer Huss when from the stake he sees a woman *bringing along a bundle of wood*: "Sancta Simplicitas". The title of the novel uses the superlative, Simplissimus, i.e. the most simple-minded one. In one of the earlier chapters we are told that he arrives in Hanau, a town in Hesse on one of the tributaries of the Rhine. At this time — a few years after the death of Gustavus Adolphus — the town was the quarters of Scots detachments of the Swedish army under the command of Major-General Sir James Ramsay. After a series of seemingly stupid but also in a way witty remarks Simplissimus was employed by Sir James as a jester. About 30 brief chapters describe his adventures in this job, which is interrupted when he is kidnapped by a band of Croats. In his employment he had succeeded in winning his "master's favour, grace and love, of which I am rightly proud". In the latter part of the book he seems to claim some kind of kinship with Sir James. Perhaps he wanted to regard Sir James as his foster-father. It is tempting to believe that in his youth the author, who was born in 1624 at Gelnhausen not far from Hanau, has had some contact with Sir James. Thus James Ramsay is mentioned in a literary masterpiece, but he is also a name in Swedish war history, where he is known as "brave" James Ramsay. He belonged to a family, originally Norman but spread over Scotland, on which several noble dignities were conferred. One branch is registered among both the Swedish and the Finnish nobility. The family coat of arms is silver, a black eagle, a gold ring in its beak. It can be compared with the family name (*ravens-oy*= Raven's Isle); consequently the figure in the coat of arms represents an "ennobled" raven which has taken to wearing a brilliant gold ring in its beak.

James Ramsay's biography can be found in "The Dictionary of National Biography", which states that he was born about 1589 and that he accompanied James VI in 1604, when, having received the message about Queen Elizabeth's death, he left Scotland in order to succeed her as James I of England. But James Ramsay was to abandon his position at the Court and instead make a career in the Swedish army. He is mentioned as chief of a regiment in 1627, and with his regiment of musketeers took part in the battle of Breitenfeld. When the Saxon army fled, the Scots were sent forward to check Tilly, and of the infantry "the Scots Brigade earned most thanks and commendation".(1)

James Ramsay, mentioned as the "most fine-looking" man in the Swedish army, was then married to Isobel Spens, daughter of the Scots Feudal baron, Sir James Spens of Wormiston, and his wife, Agnes Durie (de Douery), both belonging to Scots lowland families of Norman origin(2). As early as 1613 James Ramsay had travelled to Sweden as a

courier for his father-in-law-to-be. The marriage contract between Isobel Spens and James Ramsay was drawn up in 1619 and witnessed by, among others, her brothers-in-law Thomas Spens (of Lathallan) and Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell.(3) The wedding is supposed to have taken place in the same year in Stockholm. James Ramsay acted as a courier for his father-in-law that year as well.

Sir James Spens is assumed to have visited Sweden in 1610 as a delegate for James I, when a marriage between the King's daughter Elizabeth and the Swedish Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus was a possibility. By order of James I, James Spens, together with his stepfather's grandson, Sir Robert Anstruther, acted as a mediator at the peace negotiations at Knared in 1613, and then became Swedish ambassador in London as well as general of the Scots' detachments in the Swedish army. As the delegate of Charles I of England he conferred on Gustavus Adolphus the insignia of the Order of the Garter in 1626, and was made a Swedish baron ("Friherre") in the following year. There is hardly any information available about Isobel Spens's mother; but it is possible that like her husband she had a post at the Scots Court before the royal couple moved to London. Her husband is mentioned as a chamberlain.

Gustaf Elgenstierna, in "Genealogies of the Swedish Nobility Officially Introduced at the House of Nobility" mentions Isobel Spens as the second of James Spens's daughters, and as the first, Cecily, married to Major General Sir David Drummond. However, in their father's will, drawn up shortly before the Swedish army's departure to Germany early in the summer of 1630 and witnessed by the brothers Axel and Gabriel Oxenstierna, Isobel is mentioned first out of four daughters, which probably means that she was the eldest.(4) She had three brothers and two half-brothers, born in her father's marriage to Margaret Forath. In his will, James Spens stated that his only surviving son in the first marriage, William, was to take over after him the barony of Orrholmen in the County of Skaraborg; after which he distributed his remaining property in Uppland between his son Axel in his second marriage and the child expected by Margaret Forath. He further declared, concerning the daughters, that "as God has well provided for all of them and I myself, according to the custom of my native country, have given them a decent dowry", he wished to have them in mind "out of fatherly affection and love", Isobel to receive a couple of gold bracelets worth one hundred riksdollars ("riksdaler"), Agnes and Elizabeth two letters of credit each worth three hundred mark in Scottish money; and Cecily seventy-five ounces of silver.

According to an older record, James Spens died in Stockholm in 1632 "of a stroke at the same moment as he received the news about the death of King Gustavus Adolphus".(5) The statement is not quite correct. He died in Frankfurt-on-the-Main on 17th November 1632 (6)

A few days after the fatal battle of Nordlingen, 1634, James Ramsay, who had received a bullet wound in an arm at the assault on the fortress of Marienberg near Wurzburg in October 1631, was appointed governor of Hanau, a well fortified town at this time. In the following year, imperial troops under the command of Field Marshal Count Wilhelm Lamboy laid siege to the town, an event that attracted the attention also of other countries. But the town endured the siege under great sufferings, and James Ramsay has been mentioned as "the bravest of the brave". The long-lasting siege has been described in German literature, also in dramatic form. The town in Lamboy Forest still arranges great festivities every year on 13th June, i.e. on the day that relief arrived

and the siege was raised. However, not very long afterwards, viz. on 12th February 1638 the town was taken by German troops — through treachery. James Ramsay was again wounded, and as a prisoner taken to Dillingen on the Danube in Bavaria, where, according to Swedish sources, he was kept in severe imprisonment. His secretary died in Vienna during attempts to extract information from him by torture. James Ramsay himself died on 11th March, 1638. His coffin stood for a long time in Dillenburg City Church, but the final burial took place in 1650. The exact place of his grave is not known.(7) .

James Ramsay was certainly a gruff and tough soldier, and these characteristics have obviously come to the fore in the days of starvation in besieged Hanau. His valour is well documented.(8) It is not only von Grimmelshausen who has sung his praise. The magistrate of Nuremberg requested in 1634 that James Ramsay be made the successor of the governor of the city who had died. In his reply Axel Oxenstierna declared that he well understood their "special affection" for James Ramsay and his "extraordinary experience as a soldier, good judgement and bravery", but that he was needed for other tasks (9).

In his will James Ramsay asked his wife not to wear mourning after him for more than six weeks and, for the benefit of the child, to remarry, choosing a man of an old and good family. However, there was to be no other marriage for Isobel Spens. There are indications that at her husband's death she was a resident of the old university town of St. Andrews, situated not far from her parents' home, Wormiston, in the county of Fife and nowadays famous as the Mekka of golfers. The son, David, born in 1621 and ending up as a colonel in Swedish service, is mentioned in several connections. In his will, drawn up on 29th March 1653 shortly before his death, we find among the legatees in the first place his sister's child, Euphemia Monypenny, who received 1,500 rixdollars ("riksdaler"), his furniture in Smaland, and a third of his rings. This fact implies that Isobel Spens had a daughter whose name is unknown and who was married to a member of the scots family Monypenny. However, in James Ramsay's will the son is mentioned as the only child. The conclusion cannot be excluded that she was a half-sister and that Isobel Spens's marriage to James Ramsay was her second marriage.

St. Andrews was also the domicile of Isobel's sister Agnes, married for the first time to her relative Thomas Spens and for the second time to Robert Hamilton Jr of Stravithie and Kinkell.(10) Her daughters Agnes Spens and Elizabeth Hamilton are also mentioned in David Ramsay's will, and received the rest of his rings, "equally shared", together with his bedclothes and other utensils in Scotland. Isobel Spens's sister Elizabeth also lived in Scotland. She was married to Alexander Livingstone, a lawyer who is assumed to have managed his father-in-law's business in Scotland and also been in charge of family records which are now lost. David Ramsay stated in his will that his accounts were to be found in the possession of his maternal aunt, Elizabeth, who was then a widow. Her husband died before 1647. The couple had three daughters, Janet, Catherine, and Margareth.

Elgenstierna states that a daughter of James Spens (Christian name unknown) was married to William Monypenny, captain in the Swedish service, but it has not been possible to identify him in Scotland. Data from Scotland, however, show that a daughter, Euphemia, apparently the eldest of the sisters, was married to Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell. Two sons in this marriage, David and Thomas Monypenny became

officers in the Swedish service. The Monypenny family held for many generations the feudal barony of Pitmilley, situated not far from Wormiston. Scottish information

also indicates that Isobel Spens had a sister, Grizel, married to Gilbert Balfour of Balbuthie and Grange, estates situated in Fife.(11) But Grizel Spens could have been a daughter of James Spens's younger brother David, who for a short time was colonel and commander of the first regiment James Spens recruited and brought to Sweden, but who then returned to Scotland.(12)

According to notes written by an unknown hand and kept at the House of the Nobility, a daughter of James Spens was "married in 1614 to Colonel James Monipenny". A Colonel of this name was after the victory at Breitenfeld knighted on the battlefield and given the nickname "the Brave". The statement about such a marriage must be incorrect.

Some of Isobel Spens's full brothers and sisters lived in Sweden. Her youngest brother, William, held, after his father's death, the barony ("Friherrskap") of Orrholmen. Her sister Cecily became a widow at about the same time as Isobel. Her husband, David Drummond, had been taken prisoner in a surprise attack and died from his wounds as a prisoner of war at the fortress of Spandau, which has given its name to a notorious prison of modern times.(13) David Drummond is supposed to have been the first named pipe-smoker in Sweden, and a statue in granite showing him with a long pipe in his hand was later put up in Atvidaberg. After his death, his widow was given the right to keep his estates at Slefringe in the parish of Atvid in Ostergotland.

It can be assumed that it was mainly for her son's sake that Isobel Spens decided to leave Scotland and settle in Sweden. She wrote a few letters to Axel Oxenstierna who was a great friend of her father's and the guardian of her young half-brothers, Axel and Jacob, and possibly also the godfather of the elder of the two, who was given his name. In a letter without date or place, but, judging from the text, written after Axel Oxenstierna had been made a count in November, 1645, she thanks him for his "gracious assistance", which may imply that he had helped her about a passport.(14)

In her letter she requests "a few farms as dwellings for myself and my son", pointing out that she "is a stranger who can neither understand nor speak". However, the letter is written in Swedish, but a subsequent letter, dated Stockholm 12th April 1646, is in German. She was still in Stockholm when another letter was written towards the end of the year (9th December), this time in Swedish. In that letter she again requested "recompense" for her husband's "faithful services" and "satisfaction for damage suffered and advance payments made". Her urgent petitions were granted in the following year. By a resolution of 20th July 1647, her son received the following donation for the merits of his father and on the terms given in the Resolution of Norrkoping: the village of Kvarterboda with Fjardingsmala east farm and west farm in the parish of Alghult, Hult small farm, Lindakra, Backetorp, Mortelek crown farm, Torstorp middle farm, Osjobol south farm, and the parish-clerk farm in the parish of Aseda, and further the income from the socage farms Ostrogarden in Djuphult, Godeshult north farm, Marshult west farm and east farm, Pikabol, Silvereke north farm and south farm, Vanatorp and Akvarn in the parish of Alghult, and from Ekholma socage farm Goljehult north farm, small farm and west farm, Stimmetorp, Torp and one farm of Aseda in the parish of Aseda. The donation was made on the condition that Isobel Spens held the farms for the rest of her life.(15) It is possible that Mocketorp in the parish of Aseda was also part of the donation. The Mocketorp store-house exhibited at Kulturen in Lund (the

open-air museum, Tr.N.) may have been built during the time when the farm was held by David Ramsay. Land register and court register mention as tenant of the farm in 1650 "the old sheriff's bailiff Nils Starke of Maketorp", who according to a local source ordered the store-house to be built.(16)

From 1650 onwards, the farms in Kvarterboda and Fjardingsmala are registered as the manor of Isobel Spens. In "Manors in the County of Kronoberg" (Vaxio 1929), P. G. Vejde states that at the Reformation Kvarterboda consisted of two farms, one church-farm and one fee-farm, and that one of these farms was given to "Jacob" Ramsay in 1647, and became a manor before 1651. He has also made the summarizing note that in 1647 David Ramsay — "due to the good, loyal, brave and long war services which the said David Ramsay's father, the late Major-General Sir Jacob Ramsay, has rendered to the Crown of Sweden" — was given a donation of 25 farms and one mill in the County of Kronoberg, fourteen of which situated in the parish of Aseda. In his lifetime his father had received in fee three landed properties which had earlier been given to Wallenstein, and there is reason to assume that the Swedish farms were a rather modest compensation for the German estates which had apparently been lost during the war.

The Judgment Register of the district of Uppvidinge has some information about Isobel Spens. On 9th October 1648 a note was made to the effect that Jon Bengtsson Ibbadas and Karin in Djuphult sold one half each of Djuphult for 30 silver dollars ("daler Silvermynt") to "Lady Isobel Spens of Kvartersboda". On the same day sentence was passed in a controversy between Isobel Spens and her tenant farmer, the sheriff's bailiff Jons in Mo concerning some rye grown on woodland.(17)

Isobel Spens is also a party in a case taken before the Gota Court of Appeal. Her brother William died unmarried in 1647, and was buried in a recently erected side chapel of Skortorp Church in Vastergotland. After him the barony went to his half-brother Axel. Axel was sued for a debt that William had contracted, and claimed that his younger brother Jacob, his sister Isobel, and "The Hon. William Manepenne", "who together with himself are involved in this matter, ought also to be answerable before the Court for the debt". The Court, in a suspended sentence of 24th October 1650, satisfied with his plea, summoned Jacob Spens, "who is under guardianship", Isobel Spens and "The Hon. William and Patrick Manepenne" as co-defendants. The final sentence was pronounced on 24th March 1653. By then Isobel Spens was dead, a fact which was apparently unknown to the Court.

The younger sister, Cecily, had died a couple of years before her brother William (18). She made her will on 17th October 1645, "very weak, however of good and perfect memory". On the following day she is mentioned as "late lamented". According to her will her house in Kalmar was to go to her cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick (Johansson) Traill, and her sister's sons, Captains William and Petter Monypenny" were to inherit "all mobilia and immobilia". Cecily was probably buried in her husband's tomb in the Riddarholm Church, where the sisters' father had also been buried. After Cecily's death, her half-brother Axel acquired her dower estate, Slefringe.

It seems rather unlikely that Isobel Spens had any close contact with her step-mother, who was probably more or less of her own age, or with her two half-brothers, who were considerably younger. However, I have mentioned above several members of the family Monypenny related to Isobel Spens. In Sweden the name has been distorted

to, among other things, "Manepeng" and "Manathpenning" (= 'monthly penny'; Tr.N.). Ten or more members of this family saw service as officers in the Swedish army during the 17th century and during the first years of the Great Nordic War, one or two of them in the Kronoberg Regiment.(19) However, kinship relations between them have not yet been satisfactorily disentangled. Isobel Spens's sister's sons, Thomas and David Monypenny, seem to have been mentioned in 1631 for the last time. Of the members of the family, there were in the army three officers bearing the first name of William (Vilhelm). The youngest (William III) belongs to the latter part of the 17th century. The eldest (William I), a major in 1632, is on record as married to a daughter of James Spens and Agnes Durie. The remaining one (William II) is mentioned as a captain in 1647; he died unmarried in 1653. According to other records, Isobel Spens's brother-in-law, William Monypenny, and "his son" were residents at the "small farm" at Hult in the parish of Aseda. The following note exists about an epitaph in Aseda Church now vanished: "In the year 1791 a rotten epitaph fell down; it had the following inscription: In 1653, on the 1st of November, the brave and noble captain William Manepenny went to rest in the Lord, and was buried in this church on the 10th of July 1654. God grant him, with all faithful, a joyous resurrection".(20) The "son" referred to — possibly rather a brother — may be Patrick Monypenny, about whom there is quite a lot of information. He was born in Scotland in 1616, became a captain in the Kronoborg Regiment in 1644 and subsequently in the Sodermanland Regiment and later in the Narke-Varmland Regiment, was still on active service in 1658, and died in 1699 at Lilla Hult in the parish of Aseda; he was married to Margareta Lood in Smaland, daughter of Captain Peder Mansson-Lood in Smaland and Anna Kase. Patrick Monypenny is also mentioned several times in the Judgment Register of Uppvidinge District.

There is some more information about the Monypenny family in Sweden. One source mentions five brothers — Lieutenant Vilhelm Monypenny, Ensign Patrick Monypenny, and Thomas, Jacob and David Monypenny, the latter three dead in the Swedish service. According to another source, a nameless daughter of James Spens was the mother of Patrick Monypenny and his four brothers. According to a third source, a similarly nameless daughter of James Spens was the mother of Wilhelm, a captain, and Petter Monypenny.(21)

David Ramsay's will mentions as legatees — immediately after his cousins, the two half-sisters Agnes Spens and Elizabeth Hamilton — Peter Monypenny, "the eldest son", and William Monypenny. They are both referred to as "cousins", but that description does not necessarily indicate the same type of kinship as it does today. In Scots usage we find terms like "second cousins", "third cousins", etc. Mention in the will of "furniture in Smaland" indicates that his sister's daughter, Euphemia Monypenny, must have lived together with her maternal grandmother, or at least in the neighbourhood of the farms belonging to David Ramsay. Two entries in the Judgment Register should be mentioned — one concerning "Lady Efva" Monypenny, called "late lamented" in 1685, and another concerning a case pending in 1679 between Patrick Monypenny and "his sister Eupha" Monypenny about house rot at Massamala. The kinship between Isobel Spens and the above-mentioned members of the Monypenny family resident in the parish of Aseda cannot be regarded as fully clarified. The question is whether a confusion of William I and William II has taken place; possibly the first names of Patrick and Peter may also have been mixed up. Another possibility is a mix-up of "sister" and "sister-in-law".

Before Sweden's participation in the Thirty Years' War, Scots troops were billeted at Stralsund, and a sister of Sir David Drummond is said to have got married there to Captain Will Monypenny.

Isobel Spens died not later than the beginning of March, 1653. A will of hers concerning her property in Scotland is said to have been registered in Edinburgh on 15th April 1656 (8/68). This will mentioned among other things claims on related members of the Douglas family.

It can obviously be debated to what extent Isobel Spens actually lived at the Swedish farms which were at her disposal for perhaps five years. However, her son gave instructions in his will of 29th March 1653 that his "body is to be buried in my dear mother's tomb, which I have ordered to be built at my expense near Ellighult Church in Smaland". This instruction gives the impression that there was a feeling of community between mother and son on one hand and the parish on the other, in spite of the fact that the two were probably both Calvinists. The ancient wooden church at Alghult was pulled down in 1807. On a map from 1696 the eastern part of this church has a minor projection added to the choir, and it has been assumed that this projection may have been the chapel where the tomb was erected.(22) That is however not the case. The instruction in the will was never followed. Later research has shown that in 1653 the funeral took place in Kalmar City Church of "the Honourable Lady Isabella Spens and her husband, the Hon. Captain Jacob Ranssau". For a burial-place in the Choir and for five full-hour knells rung with all three bells was paid the sum of 111:10:12 double copper marks. Father and son have been mixed up, and the military title is the wrong one.

To many Scotsmen Kalmar was at this time a well-known city. Before Sweden's participation in the Thirty Years' War, Scots' troops had been billeted in the city to a large extent. Patrick Ruthwen and David Drummond had been chiefs of what was to be called the Kalmar Regiment. Several of the officers of this regiment were Scots in origin. The earlier mentioned lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Trail became sub-commandant at Kalmar Castle after a bullet had made him lame in 1632 at Alte Veste(24). The Scots merchant family Haijock played an important part in the city.

It can be assumed that the funeral was arranged by Patrick Trail and/or his relative John Trail, who witnessed David Ramsay's will and who may be identical with the John Teillor who is mentioned in the will as a cousin. The Traill family has its origin in the Orkneys. The kinship between the branch immigrated from the Blebo estate in Fife and the Spens family has not yet been clarified. The Swedish branch of the Traill family held estates in the neighbourhood of Kalmar.(25)

Isobel Spens and her son had no peace in their grave. The church was pulled down in 1678, being in the way of the "fortifications" of the Castle.

On the male line the Swedish Traills and Monypennys are both extinct, but on the mother's side there are many who can claim kinship with one or other of these families. A daughter of Patrick Traill and his wife Anna Davidsdotter Wemyss became first ancestress of the de Laval family, which immigrated from France. From a daughter in a later Traill generation are descended the Croneborg and Hultenheim families. A niece (son's daughter) of Patrick Monypenny became ancestress of the Swedish branch of the Crafoord family who then for some generations was resident at farms in the parish of Aseda, and had their family burial place in that church. However, "brave" James Ramsay's family branch must be considered as completely extinct.

FOOTNOTES

Only those footnotes have been translated which contain something of interest over and above a mere reference to a source. The abbreviation Tr.N. here and in the text means "Translator's Note".

(1) Frans G. Bengtsson in his essay on the Scottish colonel of mercenary troops, Robert Monro. (The essay is available in English translation. It is included in a selection of his well-written essays called *A Walk to an Ant-Hill*, Chatto and Windus, London, 1950. Tr.N.)

(3) The Contract was given with a letter of 6th March 1798 as a gift by Dr. Nathaniel Spens of Craigsanquhar to Count Carl Gustaf Spens.

(8) . . . About 15 pages deal with James Ramsay and his regiment.

(10) Rear-Admiral Vernon d'Arcy Donaldson, who is married to Mistress Monypenny of Pitmilly, 28th Laird of Pitmilly, and who is carrying on research into her family history, has kindly placed at my disposal some interesting material from Scotland relevant in this context.

(12) David Spens is mentioned in a register of immigrated Scots families drawn up by Agaton Hammarskiöld and kept in the National Archives.

(17) Use has been made of the files concerning this Judgment Register which are kept in the House of the Nobility.

Will, dated 31 May 1631, of Sir James Spens of Wormiston

(Riksarkivet, Svea Hovrätt, huvudarkivet, E VI a 2aa: 130 akt 4)

As man considers that the greater his age, the closer the end of his life, so — while God the Almighty has bestowed upon me many years and I feel the deadly illness begin and grow stronger, which is the true message of death, and I am most uncertain whether I shall be allowed to see my wife and children, as a difficult and long journey has been imposed upon myself and His Royal Majesty, my gracious King and Lord — in the name of the Holy Trinity, I have now decided to make my last will known to my dear wife, Margretta Foradt, and my dear children and heirs, and how my property — which God and His Royal Majesty have graciously granted and given me and I myself have gained with my sweat and toil — is to be dealt with, namely in the following manner.

As my dear wife Margretta Foradt has conducted herself lovingly and faithfully towards me, as behoves a virtuous spouse, I wish to bequeath and give to her, as I likewise in this my document bequeath and give to her, after me, the following real-estate acquisition, as according to the custom of the country I have not earlier bestowed upon her any morning gift, namely my country seat Ala, situated in Uppland, with the following dependencies: Skrumstadh one farm, Hagelstena two farms, Arby one farm, Wickeby one farm, Tackstadh one farm, Torsslunda one farm, Balby two farms, Gadre one farm, Killinge five farms, Granby four farms, and Borgia one farm, which all pay revenue by head, the agreed annuity of corn /gap in the manuscript/ and so on. The country seat mentioned, with all its dependencies and revenue, she is to keep and enjoy for the rest of her life, irrefutably

by my children and heirs, however with no power to sell, mortgage, exchange, or in any way under any pretext whatsoever divest herself of. But if she remarries after my death, she shall have to surrender the five farms in Killinge, four in Granby and one in Borgia, which ten farms my dear son Axell Spens and his heirs would keep and enjoy for his education and maintenance. Further, after my dear wife's death the above mentioned Ahla manor, with all its dependencies, shall go to my above-mentioned son Axell Spens and his descendants for everlasting possession incontestably by all my other children.

As far as my six whole farms in Borie parish and two farms at Thuna in the parish of Galstadh are concerned, /

it is my wish that the child my dear wife is now pregnant with, whether son or daughter, shall enjoy and keep as heritage for time everlasting, with the proviso that my dear wife possess them for as long as she remains a widow. Regarding my dear son Wellam Spens, since the barony of Ahrrehalmen with dependencies, according to the gracious donation of His Royal Majesty, go to him, he may or shall not have any claim to my country seat Ahla or any of its dependencies: they shall without any counter-claim separately and always belong to the children of my second marriage, especially as they are still so young and will suffer the greatest loss from my death, all the more as it is all acquisition property and the law gives me the power to do with it as I think best. However, I give to my dear son Wellam Spans all such Mobilia at Ahrrehalm as I have received from His Royal Majesty as listed in the inventory. The remaining Mobilia, whether at Ahrrehalmm Ala or elsewhere, I bequeath to my wife and the children of our last marriage; when they get married or reach their twenty years of age they are to be distributed between wife and children in accordance with Swedish law.

As regards my daughters with my departed first wife, as God has well provided for them all and I myself, according to the custom of my native country, have given them honest dowries, I nevertheless, from fatherly affection and love, want to remember them, and give to my dear daughter Isabel Spans a pair of gold bracelets worth one hundred Riksdaler, to my dear daughter Agnis Spans two letter of credit worth three hundred Mark Scottish money, to my dear daughter Elisabeth Spans two letters of credit worth two hundred Mark Scottish, and to my dear daughter Cicillia Spans three hundred ounces of silver. With that all my children whom I have had with my first, dear departed wife as well as their heirs shall be totally segregated from all the above-mentioned property, both Immobilia and Mobilia, in the whole of Sweden.

And since I am a stranger in this kingdom, nor have any kinsmen or relatives to whom I can give in charge or recommend my dear wife and young children under age, I hereby want to have, with sincerity and friendship, requested of the Honourable Lord Axell and Gabriel Gustafsson Oxenstierna, Barons of Mitha &c, both my gracious and trusty great friends, that they not only undertake to protect and defend my dear wife and children, but also find themselves unimpeded to be the guardians of the children of my last marriage, / thereby giving to understand that the great affection they have shown me personally during my lifetime must continue to my children after my death and also that they be the executors of this my legally made will.

In further proof that this has been drawn up by me in full health and shall be adhered to irrevocably by my children and heirs, I have signed this with my own hand and below put to it my ancestral seal, with a sincere and friendly request of the above-mentioned Honourable Lords, Lord Axell Oxenstierna, Baron of Kimmetha, Lord of Fijholm and Tidon, well-trusted man of the Kingdom of Sweden, Councillor, High Chancellor and Governor General of Prussia and Lord Gabriel Oxenstierna, Baron of Kimmetha, Lord of Tyresoh and Sundhalm, Councillor of the Kingdom of Sweden and Lord Lieutenant ("lagman") of Vastergoltland, that they together with me sign and seal.

Given in the Royal Capital of Stockholm in the one thousand six hundredth and into the thirty-first year after God's Son's birth of grace, on the last day in the month of May.

Jacob Spens

Axell Oxenstierna

Gabriel Oxenstierna Gustaffsonn

Some Notes and Comments on the article "A Scots Lady in Alghult" (Alghulten Kronika 1983)

In a letter to me dated 27th December 1968, Judge Spens gave the names of the witnesses to the marriage contract dated May 1619 as Thomas Spens of (Latinallan ?) (James ?) Monypenny plus a third witness whose signature he could not decypher. I have drawn the Judge's attention to his discrepancy between what he stated in his letter and what he has stated in this article. He tells me that he is trying to obtain a photocopy of the original document in order to verify who were the witnesses. He added that he now believed that the third witness was David Drummond.

Grizel Spens I think it improbable that Grizel Spens was a child of Sir James' younger brother David. The dated information in Wood's "East Neuk of Fife" points to Grizel having been born in or before 1572, and she is more likely to have been Sir James' eldest child.

Thomas Monypenny was apparently alive in August 1631, when he is referred to as the "heir of Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell in a deed of renunciation by Gilbert Kirkwood, goldsmith and burgess of Edinburgh(1), but dead before 24th July 1635 when his younger brother David received sasine of lands of Caméron, lands usually granted to his heir of the Laird of Kinkell. (Gen. Reg. Sasines RS1/31; Sasines, Fife & Kinross Vol II, 138)

William Monypenny of the Pitmilley family is recorded, both in the Pitmilley Writs and in The House of Drummond, as having married Anna Drummond, sister of Sir David Drummond Governor of Stettin, at Stettin c. 1633. I believe this to have been William's second marriage, his first wife having been the unnamed daughter of Sir James Spens mentioned in Swedish records.

- (1) On 29th February 1620 Sir James Spens had raised a loan of 8000 merks from Gilbert Kirkwood, his cautioners being Thomas Monypenny of Kinkell and Archibald Prymrois, the interest payments being secured by an annual rent out of his lands of Kinkell and his rents of two of Archibald Prymrois' tenements in Edinburgh. The debt was discharged by the provision to Gilbert Kirkwood's agent in Stockholm of Swedish iron to the value of £13,500.

Admiral Vernon Donaldson.

A FRASER IN ANJOU
(a translation of the Article in Vol. XXX No. 2)

For a long time the main evidence for the history of the Fraser family was the Act of 1705, drawn up between Simon Fraser of Lovat and Jean Francois Frezeau de la Frezeliere; this Act tended to support the view that this illustrious Scottish family comes of Anjou stock, namely that of Frezel of Loigne (E. 2526 archives of Maine and Loire).

In fact, behind an attractive picture of speculative genealogy, a serious analysis of the text obliges one to note a flagrant lack of proofs. One must, in addition, note the absence of results from later researches in that direction and the continued lack of information as to the origins of the Frezel family.

Therefore, with regard to the Frasers, we thought it necessary to try to discover, in France, new lines of enquiry and to propose new hypotheses.

The Charter of 1151

In 1188, Radulph Fraser and Robert Poer were imprisoned at Toulouse; they were returning from pilgrimage to Saint Jacques de Compostelle.

These two knights are presented as well known persons (intimate associates), in other words as members of the household of Richard 'Coeur de Lion', Duke of Aquitaine, staying at that time in the Poitou and in a state of conflict with Raymond, Count of Toulouse.

Now Radulph Fraser does not appear in England before 1189—1190 (Oxfordshire-Gloucestershire Pipe Roll, pp.105, 163).

Could it be, then, that we have here a 'French' nobleman (from Aquitaine, Anjou, or other Province) whose family might be established and living in their own home in one or other of the Provinces? This question is particularly pressing in view of the fact that a Gualterio Fraser appears, mentioned in 1151 in a Confirmation of Henri Plantagenet, Duke of Normandy, Count of Anjou, for the Priory of Meron (near Montreuil-Bellay) associated with the Abbey of Saint Aubin of Angers.

There is reference to the signing of a Charter of his father, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, dated 10/11th June, 1151, at Saint Aubin, concerning the eradication of bad practices established by Girauld Berlay at Montreuil-Bellay.

In fact, after the destruction of the fortress of Montreuil-Bellay, the Count and his sons restored to the dependent institutions of Saint Aubin all the privileges which had been withdrawn.

It must be noted that if the capture of Montreuil-Bellay has local implications, it is at the same time an act of war by Geoffrey against King Louis VII, Girauld Berlay being Seneschal of the King of France for the Province of Poitou. On the death of Geoffrey, in September, 1151, Henri, Duke of Normandy, became Count of Anjou, Touraine and Maine.

The Confirmation would thus have been made between June and the end of that same year (Charters and Diplomas of Henri II, Delisle 23/24/25; Cart. of St. Aubin, Bertrand of Broussilon, T. II, p. 337) (i).

The list of witnesses is as follows:—

The signature of Henri, Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou. I, Henri, made this signature, and I confirmed this document with the impression of my seal in the presence of Wido of Sabuleio, Gaufrido his nephew, Goslino of Tours, Pepin of Tours, Bonelle, Gualterio Fraser, Eudone Summulerio.

The study of the Acts of Henri II enables one to establish that the signatories (witnesses) of these documents are aligned according to a hierarchical order which is very scrupulously observed (archbishops, bishops, abbots or priests, archdeacons, deans or elders; counts, barons, various officers attached to his Household). The first four witnesses are noblemen of Anjou-Touraine. Now, G. Fraser signs in the penultimate position between the names of Bonelle and Eudone Summulerio, who would appear to be persons of rather less importance.

Bonelle owns a few pieces of land in Anjou, in the region of Longue, but he does not appear to have exercised any particular functions in the Household of the Count. He may have been a sort of assessor for Pepin of Tours, with whom he figured as a witness, under Geoffrey, on other Charters.

Eudone Summulerio is a 'driver of beasts of burden' according to Niermeyer.

If, as is likely, there is consistency in the list of witnesses (signatures in descending order of precedence) Gualterio would be a chevalier/knight of relatively modest position with a function either in the Household of the Count or in the service of one of the four noblemen who signed above him. He would be established in Anjou/Touraine.

There is no trace of Gualterio in the other Acts of the records of St. Aubin in the various records of Anjou, in contrast with the first five witnesses appearing in the Confirmation of 1151 (2).

The origin of the name of Fraser

The emergence of this Fraser in 1151 is interesting in relation to the fact that the first Frasers appear in Scotland only around 1160 and later still in England.

In the study made by Alexander Fraser, 'The Fraser of Philorth', he puts forward the hypothesis that the transformation from Frezel to Fraser took place in Great Britain under the influence of Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish scribes, the 'e' becoming an 'a' and the 'l' becoming an 'r'. If it is true that the first Fraser was from Anjou, we are doubtful as to the possibility of this explanation for the change from 'l' to 'r'.

The prototype Fredelonis (change from 'd' to 'z' producing Frezel) does not appear to us to be capable of evolving into Fraser. This name presupposes a prototype of the kind: Fred-Harius becoming Fredarius — Fresar.

Some persons by the name of Fredarius are found in Provence from the Xth Century (Marca Hispanica, c an. 890; Histoire generale du Languedoc, Dom Vaissette, c an. 918) (3).

According to the model Fredelonis to Frezel, the derivation Fredarius to Fresar could have taken place in the X/XI Century.

These types of derivations have occurred mainly in the land of Oc (where the dialect word 'oc' = oui, i.e. 'yes') but also in adjacent areas (oil-oc, areas of fragmentation of forms) and even in a more rare and complex manner in Pays d'Oil. In his work, 'Surnames of Scotland', Black shows that one of the very first forms of Fraser would be Fraissier. This would tend to support the hypothesis of the Fredarius (Fresarius) prototype, for such a prototype would equally well produce Fresier. The derivation from Hari(us) to ier being the dominant mode of change in Pays d'Oil on the pattern: Walt-Hari to Gauthier.

The study of place names throws light on the matter

This statement in Black's work enables one to open up a fruitful line of investigation. Indeed, the lack of other mentions of a Fraser has led us to seek toponymic clues.

Now, there is at Saint Avertin, which is a place situated at 7 km. from Tours (100 km. from Angers and 70 km. from Montreuil-Bellay) a château known as Chateau Fraisier. Situated on the banks of the River Cher, this château is the subject of an entry in 1231: 'legal dispute(s) concerning a wine (or cider) press; Prevote (a sort of magistrate) de Varenne, Colleg de St. Martin' (of Carre de Busserolle). Another interesting entry, in the XVI Century: 'Sale in 1577 by Francois Delacour, chaplain to Marc Fortia, Lord of Paradis, of a rent of 35 sous allotted to a vineyard at the Chateau Frasier' (cote G557, archives d'indre et Loire). It seems certain that the Chateau Fraisier is named after a person named Fraisier/Frazier. So, who is this Fraisier/Frazier, and at what period could this chateau have been built? Henri II, Count of Touraine, in 1162, (re)constructed a bridge over the Cher at Vanay (St. Avertin), and the chateau could have been built at the same time. In any case, it seems to us that the Fraser of the Charter of Meron and the Fraisier/Frazier of St. Avertin, though not one and the same person, nor even of the same family group, do bear the same surname: similar structure, a family name presented in three variations of the written form.

This would tend to support the hypothesis that a Fraser appeared and settled in the Valley of the Loire as early as the first half of the XII Century.

If documents were to be discovered (see Note 4) enabling one to be precise about the origin and/or activities of this Gualterio Fraser; to bring to light other Frasers from Anjou or Aquitaine; to link the Gualterio Fraser of 1151 with the Radulph Fraser of 1188; this could lead to the elaboration of a new hypothesis concerning the origins of the Frasers, independent of the Frezel line.

NOTES

1. The original is lost. When it was seen by Gaignieres, it bore three seals hanging from cords of red and white silk. (Copy by Gaignieres, Bibliotheque Nationale, Ms Latins 1726, p. 175).
2. Eudone Summulerio also missing, at any rate under this name; these are the last two on the list of witnesses.

3. There is a Fredarius, Viscount of Carcassonne, about the years 873/877, who is a rebel Gothic nobleman. In 981, another Fredarius is also Viscount of Carcassonne (cf Histoire du Languedoc).
4. Another possibility would be to find and locate precisely a permanent settlement of Fraser/Fresarr/Frasier, from the Middle Ages to our own period.

FEES CHARGEABLE BY REGISTRARS FROM 1 APRIL 1984

Service

a.	Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration.	£2.00
b.	First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for after one month from the date of registration.	£5.00
c.	Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry, applied for at the same time as an extract specified at (b) above.	£2.00
d.	Extract of entry following general search.	£2.50
e.	Abbreviated certificate of birth.	£2.50
f.	Special purpose birth, death or marriage certificate issued under provisions of certain Acts and Regulations.	£1.50
g.	Particular search in the indexes to the Statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	£1.60
h.	General search in the indexes to the Statutory registers: per day or part thereof.	£5.25
i.	For preliminaries to marriage (each contracting party).	£3.25
j.	Solemnisation of civil marriage.	£10.00

FEES CHARGEABLE BY GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FROM 1 APRIL 1984

Service

First or only extract of entry following a particular search.	£5.00
Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry issued at the same time.	£2.00
Extract of entry following a general search.	£2.50
Abbreviated certificate of birth.	£2.50
Particular search in the indexes to the Statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	£1.60
Particular search in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	£2.50
Particular search in the census records (1814-1891) where specified entry untraced: for each census searched.	£2.50
General search in the indexes to the Statutory registers: per day or part thereof.	£5.25
General search in the parochial registers: per day or part thereof.	£3.75
General search in the open Census records (1841-1891): per day or part thereof.	£4.00
Inclusive general search in the parochial registers, the census records (1841-1891) and in the indexes to the Statutory registers:	
per day or part thereof	£7.50
per week	£22.50
per month	£62.50
per quarter	£125.00
Recording of change of name or surname	£12.00
Authentication of extract for foreign government: per extract	£2.50

SALES SECRETARY

The Scottish Genealogy Society is looking for a member, (ideally within easy reach of Edinburgh) to take over the position of Sales Secretary, as of 1st. October, 1984.

The Sales Secretary deals with incoming orders for the Society's publications, and their despatch.

Anyone wishing further details should contact: D.R. Torrance, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3LT

SCOTTISH CLERICAL RECORDS AS A GENEALOGICAL SOURCE

By Rev. Dr. Robert G. Carroon, D.Litt., F.S.A. Scot.

A major source for anyone compiling a Scottish genealogy is the records relating to the clergy of the Church of Scotland and other religious bodies within Scotland. Because the Church was such a central part of the life of the people of Scotland, a great many families had at least one member who was associated in some capacity with the Church. In previous issues of *By Sea By Land* we have discussed the Papal records which have been published and which chiefly relate to the papacy of Clement VII (1378-1394) and Benedict XII (1394-1419). In these records information can be found on ancestors, both clergy and laity, who served the Church in some capacity or required some action such as a dispensation. In addition matters of land records and wills, especially when a testament dealt with an endowment of a church or monastery, are covered in these publications by the Scottish History Society.

The published records of the Church Synods of the Church of Scotland after the Reformation are also a prime source for ancestral information. Because the Synods often functioned as church courts some of their records have been published by the Stair Society, the legal history society of Scotland. These records contain minutes of trials, actions of presbyteries which were brought to the Synod for confirmation, lists of clergy and delegates to meetings, matrimonial cases, divorces, etc. These records have been published for some areas of Scotland as early as 1589 and up to 1649. If you know of a clergyman in your ancestry he may appear in these records, assuming that he was functioning in this time frame.

Perhaps the most important of all the clerical sources for genealogical research is the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* edited by Hew Scott with a new edition by W.S. Crockett and Sir Francis Grant. This publication, in eight volumes, contains biographical information on clergy of the Church of Scotland from 1560 to 1929 and is very detailed. The *Fasti* has used Kirk Session, Presbyterial, and Synod records in compiling information on the ministers and their families. A correction to errors was published in 1950 and should also be consulted. The researcher may also wish to consult *Sons of the Manse* by Adam W. Fergusson.

Using the sources *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the USA* by Donald Whyte and *Pedigrees of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy* published by the Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy I have identified over 100 Scottish clergy who emigrated to the United States and who have descendants. For example The Rev. Hugh Conn, A.B. was born in Macgilligan, Ireland c. 1685 graduated from the University of Glasgow; came from London in 1714; settled at Mount Paran (Baltimore) Maryland at North Point, moved to Bladensburg (Prince George) Maryland where he was minister from 1719 to 1752 and where he died on 28th June 1752.

One of the best known clergy of the era of the American Revolution was the Rev. John Bethune born in 1751 in Brebost, Isle of Skye. He emigrated to North Carolina and later fled to Canada and became the first Presbyterian minister in Upper Canada. His descendants have returned to the United States and several are members of Clan Donald. He had seven children and several became Anglican clergymen.

If you believe you have a clergyman among your ancestors, you may wish to write The Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy in care of the Governor General, Mrs. Frederick William Johnson, 225 Madison Street, Dedham, MA 02026 or consult copies of the above mentioned works in your local genealogical library.

REVIEW

Ayrshire Hone-Stones by D. Gordon Tucker. Ayrshire Archaeological Society £1.50

The hone-stone industry in Britain is not well known, nor the advantage of a natural stone for fine sharpening and polishing over the better known carborundum and emery.

This short booklet of 47 pages records the superiority of Water of Ayr stones over most others, as well as explaining the differences between whetstones, scythe-stones and hone-stones. In 1885 stones were sold at between 35/- and 45/- per cwt and, as the total output never exceeded 406 tons (and for most years between 1896 and 1914 was less than half that weight), it is difficult to see how the industry kept going. Even in 1915 one could get pen knife and desk hones, boxed in wood cases, for prices ranging from 4s.3d to 11/- per dozen.

From a genealogical angle it is interesting to find that the Dalmore quarry was never sold, but passed down the family from William Heron, before 1815 largely through daughters. In 1900 a limited liability company was formed to acquire the business and that of their competitors, the company being run by families of the two competing businesses.

This is an intriguing story of a very specialised Scottish industry. This and other publications of the Ayrshire Archaeological Society can be obtained from Carnegie Library, Main Street, Ayr.

NOTES

SNEDDEN

A Group has been set up with the names Snedden, Sneddon, Snadden, etc. It publishes four news-letters a year to bring together those interested in the name. No subscription charge for 1984. Anyone interested should contact Richard Snedden, 9 Old Ferry Road, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484, Australia.

MCDANIEL FAMILY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

This Society has recently been formed. Books and periodicals can be borrowed by members, who can publish their four-generation chart in the Annual McDaniel Family Ancestor Book. The Society aims to preserve the history of all McDaniel families. Individual membership \$5 (spouse included \$7). Steven L. McDaniel, 635 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

The Society requires a lectern to assist those addressing its meetings to be able to consult his notes without lowering his head. If any member has an adjustable lectern which they are willing to give to the Society, or is willing to contribute towards the cost of buying a mahogany lectern, they should get in touch with the Secretary.

Ref: SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST, MARCH 1984 PAGE 20

"Pneumatic tyres were invented by John Dunlop of Dregthorn, Scotland". This statement is wrong, as Dunlop merely developed the invention. The correct statement should be: "Pneumatic tyres were invented by Robert William Thomson of Stonehaven, Scotland".

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

In Volume XXXI Page 12 with regard to the scheme in Argyshire, Cunninghame District Council are the Managing Agents and Sponsors; their Special Employment Unit organised and implemented the scheme.

ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (BRANT COUNTY BRANCH)

This small Society is associated with the Ontario Genealogical Society. Cost of membership is \$6 and it entitles the member to 8 Newsletters a year (and two queries). Information is available from Ted Wallace, 21 Southglen Road, Brantford, Ontario N3R 6Z8, who is willing to help anyone doing Canadian research if he can.

MORE ABERDEENSHIRE AND BANFFSHIRE M.I.'s

Aberdeen & North—East Scotland Family History Society have published another two booklets in their valuable series covering churchyards in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. They have now published seven such booklets, all of uniform size and price, and the work continues.

The new publications are Monumental Inscriptions for Keithhall & Kinkell Church-yards, and Monumental Inscriptions for Rynie Churchyard, both by Sheila M. Spiers, who acknowledges the help of other members of the Society. Copies may be obtained at £1.20 each (including postage in the U.K.), from the Honorary Secretary, Miss B. J. Cowper, M.A., A.L.A., 31 Bloomfield Place, Aberdeen, AB1 5AG.

SENNACHIE

ODDITIES

The Minister of Inchbraydock, near Montrose, Tayside has sent me the following Monumental Inscription from a small cemetery at Boddin, Tayside:
'In memory of George James Ramsay Born Novr. 24th 1859 Died Decr. 17th 1840'

13th August 1828. A leg of Thos. Young's daughter was interred

6d.

ASSOCIATION GENEALOGIQUE
FLANDRE HAINAUT
159, Rue du Quesnoy, 59300 Valenciennes

Messieurs,

Nous vous presentons nos meilleurs voeux pour 1984 et nous vous informons que nous avons cree le 13 Novembre 1983, l'Association Genealogique Flandre Hainaut dont le siege social est 159 rue de Quesnoy a Valenciennes (Nord).

Nous editons une Revue qui porte le nom de 'Flandre-Hainaut' et nous aimerions echanger celle-ci avec la Revue de votre Association. En cas d'accord de votre part, notre numero trimestriel vous sera adresse a la fin du deuxieme mois de chaque trimestre.

Pourriez-vous avoir l'amabilite de signaler dans une rubrique de votre Revue, la naissance de notre Association, son adresse, l'existence de notre Revue et notre centre d'interet la Flandre Wallonne et le Hainaut.

Dans l'attente d'une cooperation fructueuse, nous vous prions d'agreer, Messieurs, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Patrice Hacart — President Alain Huillard — Secretaire-General

NORTH MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Miss Janet Lewis, 15 Milton Road, Walthamstow E17 4SP will be happy to send details of the one - day Conference being held on 30th. June at Friends Meeting House, Euston Road London N. W. The cost without lunch , is £3. The programme includes talks on "Watermen/- and Lightermen of the Thames", "Tracing the Common Man", and "Wanderers in London".

QUERIES

885. BOUCHER — Andrew Boucher, born 1801 Collessie, Fifeshire. Married Olivia Thomson. Children Robert (b. 1830), Margaret (b. 1831), William (b. 1833), James (b. 1835). Did he then marry Elizabeth Gray and have George (b. 1840), Janet (Jane) (b. 1841) Helen (b. 1842), Jane (b. 1843) and Andrew (b. 1846) all in Wemyss? Any information on the above would be very helpful to Mrs. Joyce M. Wilby, Box 313, Alert Bay, B.C. V0N 1A0.
886. JAMIESON — Frederick Neil Jamieson, born September 19th, 1869 Aberdeen. Mother Mary, father Arthur. Seek confirmation by birth certificate for the parents No success through Scottish Record Office. Mrs. Joyce M. Wilby, Box 313, Alert Bay, B.C. V0N 1A0, Canada.
887. BLAIR/KYD — Skene Blair married Margaret Kyd (b. 1770's in Forfar area) in 1798 at Forfar. Any further information wanted about both, Mrs. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna B.C. Canada V1X 2W4.

888. SCOBIE/THOMSON — Michael Scobie (b. 1740's at Airth, Stirlingshire) married Jane Thomson in January 1763 at Airth. Their daughter, Agnes, (b. 19th April 1778) married John Spottiswood on 11th October 1804. Further information wanted by Mrs. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2W4.
889. SPEIRS/SPOTTISWOOD — John Speirs (b. about 1806) married Janet Spottiswood in December 1836. Further information wanted by Mrs. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C., Canada V1X 2W4.
890. MACARTHUR — John Macarthur, son of Neil, was in 1783 appointed Professor and Piper to the Highland Society of Scotland in Edinburgh. Details of death and resting place and family wanted by Robert G. McArthur, P.O. Box 694 Grove, Ok. U.S.A. 74344.
891. CASSIE — John Cassie (b. 1849) and William (b. 1851) were sons of George Cassie Jnr. and Christian Chapman of Auchmaleddie, near New Deer. Information wanted about the family.
892. CASSIE — Alexander Cassie (b. 1815) married Isobel Gordon and had children — Alexander b. 1840, James b. 1842, George b. 1855. They lived at Auchmaleddie, but where did they move to and did they emigrate? George M. Cassie, Box 2163, Huntsville, POA 1K0, Ontario, Canada.
893. KERSAL/TINLINE — Adam Kersal (b. 1770's) married Ann Tinline in the Hawick area. Interested in all occurrences of either surname. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna B.C. Canada V1X 2W4.
894. ARMSTRONG/WALDIE — Robert Armstrong married Mary Waldie on 15th March 1824 in Hawick. Any information about either greatly appreciated. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna B.C. Canada, W1X 2W4.
895. RICHARDSON/POLLOCK — Andrew Richardson married Margaret Pollock. Their children James, Andrew, John, David, Alex, Isabella, Margaret, George I and George II were born between 1816 and 1851 in Hawick. Information wanted. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna B.C. Canada W1X 2W4.
896. MILLER/RODGER — Robert Miller married Catharine Rodger about 1820 in Hawick area. Information wanted. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada W1X 2W4.
897. ROGER/FORBES — John Roger married Margaret Forbes on 2nd June 1780 at Kilconquhar, Fife. Their daughter Catharine was born on 16th February 1787. Information wanted about both families. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2W4.
898. BRUCE/WADDLE — James Bruce married Elizabeth Waddle on 15th June 1818 at Westruther, Berwick. Elizabeth was born on 21st June 1796. Her father was John Waddle. Further information wanted about both parties. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2W4.
899. DICKSON/SIMPSON — Richard Dickson married Margaret Simpson in 1805; their children, born at Melrose and Lauder, were George, Isabella, Marrion, Richard, Jane, James, John and Agnes, all born between 1806 and 1823. Further infor-

mation wanted about the family Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2WX.

900. REDPATH/ARMSTRONG — Andrew Redpath married Ann Armstrong about 1826 (both had been born about 1801 in England). Their children, born between 1827 and 1843 at Gifford, East Lothian, were James, Mary, Frances, Amelia, Andrew, Archie, Robert, Jane and Ann. Further information wanted Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2Wx.
901. BRUNTON/NOTMAN — William Brunton married Janet Notman; their daughter Jane(t) was born on 12th August 1830 in Edinburgh, and there was also a son, William. Any assistance in tracing the births appreciated. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2WX.
902. BLAIR/EATON — John Blair married Isabel Eaton (b. November 1749 to Alexander Eaton) on 30th August 1761 at Cortachy & Clova, Angus. Their children Jean, Henrietta and Skene were born between 1764 and 1771. Further information desired. Ann Jensen, 115 Gibbs Road West, Kelowna, B.C. Canada V1X 2WX.
903. ANDERSON — James Anderson, born 1795–1800. Departed Leith 7th July 1820 on the 'Skelton' under Captain Dixon carrying letters of recommendation to the Governor of Van Dieman's Land for employment in the Government Service. May have returned to Scotland after 1845, married to Isabella Wilson (b. 1815 Belfast, Ireland). Information wanted by David N. Crockett, 93 Bradley's Lane, Warrandyte 3113, Victoria 3113.
904. SMEATON/STEWART/STUART — Thomas Smeaton, born Ayrshire? mid 1800's had a whisky distillery; he married Jean Stewart/Stuart (Nairn ?), whose father was 1st Engineer on first steamship to sail the China Seas. They had four children; Robert Lee, born Gourock 25.3.1890; Arthur; Agnes Ogilvie; and Florence, all born at Gourock. Information wanted on Smeaton–Stewart/Stuart ancestry, and descendants. Mrs. Claire E. Flower, P. O. Box 13, Murchison, South Island, New Zealand.
905. WELSH(WALSH)/BALLANTYNE — Thomas Welsh or Walsh and Jane (Jean) Ballantyne lived at North Croft, parish of Wilton, near Hawick, where Thomas worked as a servant to Gilbert Chisholm Esq of Stirches. Their children included Christopher (b. 1800), Martha (b. 1803) and Thomas (b. 1807). By 1841 Martha was living at Damhead and Thomas jnr. at Kirkstyle, both in Wilton, Martha being a seamstress with several illegitimate children. Thomas, a 'wool-sorter', with a son Thomas aged 9, born in Hawick. By 1851 Martha was living at Upperdamside. Her brother Christopher died in Hamilton in 1855 (m. to Mary King, with five children), and his death certificate gives his and his late father's profession as 'omnibus coachman'. Information about Thomas Welsh and Jane Ballantyne's ancestors and/or descendants required by Harry D. Watson, 22 Deanburn Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian, EH49 6EY.
906. PIRIE — Robert Pirie, b. 1812/13 Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, m. Margaret Fyfe 1845 and lived in Parishes of Skene and Newhills. Their children were Jane b. 1846 (died young), Alexander b. 1845 (m. Rose Ann McGuire), Isabella b. 1850 (m.

Samuel Keyser), Elspet b. 1852 (m. Frank Cramer), Robert b. 1854 (m. Ann Jane Leeson), Jean b. 1856 and went to U.S.A. In 1857 the whole family went to Campbellford, Ontario, where the last child Charles Wilson was born in 1860 (died in infancy). Robert's brother John, b. 1821 ? at Old Deer, married Janet Hacket and went to Campbellford in 1854 where his children were born — Jessie b. 1854 (m. Alexander Innes), Margaret b. 1856 and Christine 1859 (both died young), Johnny b. 1861 (m. Etta Pethrick and later Lavice Dorie Kerr), and Isabel Wilson b. 1864 (m. James Dowrick). Wish to discover parents of John and Robert (both gave a middle name of Wilson to a child; was this the name of their mother ?) Mrs. Betty Patterson, 139 W. Wilson Apt 403, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, U.S.A.

907. PEARSON — Robert Pearson, son of Robert Pearson, Commission Agent, was born between November and December 1839, possibly in East Lothian or Duns, and married Mary Service Scott at Independent Chapel, Wigton, Cumberland, on 22nd December 1868. He was a Commission Salesman at the time living in the Jewin Street, London, and died at Islington, North London on 22nd November 1888. Information wanted by Mrs. G.M. Birbeck, 3 Moor View, Godshill, Isle of Wight, PO38 3HW.
908. FRASER/GRANT — Peter 'roy' Fraser of Balintombuy, Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, and his wife Janet Grant had children; Duncan b. 1800; John b. 1804; Chirsty b. ca. 1806; Henny b. 1807; and Catherine b. 1810. Chirsty married, in 1827, James Macleod, shoemaker, Fort Augustus. Any information on ancestors/descendants please.
909. MACLEOD — James Macleod, son of Hugh Macleod, flax dresser, and Elizabeth Macintosh, was b. 1800 Elgin and d. 1885 Fort Augustus. He was a shoemaker and later postmaster in Fort Augustus, married Chirsty Fraser and had seven children; Hugh b. 1829 (? shoemaker in Tain, Ross-shire 1885); John b. 1831; Betsy b. 1833; Jessie b. 1835; Alexander Ronaldson b. 1837 (went to Glasgow) Peter b. 1840; Fanny Mackay b. 1843 (listed as assistant postmistress in 1861 census). Would like to hear from any descendants of this family.
910. CAMERON — Donald Cameron b. 1797 Morvern, died between 1861 and 1864 in Glasgow, blacksmith, married Mary Macmillan b. 1803 Mull. Son Hugh Cameron b. ca. 1841 (place unknown, possibly Ireland) m. 1866 Glasgow, Agnes Dickson. Children, Andrew b. 1867 (married Jessie ?, their family were Mary, Agnes, Hugh, Andrew and Donald.. Hugh, Jessie and their children (with the exception of Hugh junior) emigrated to Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.) Maggie b. 1871; Mary Ann b. 1873; and John b. 1877. (married Mary-Kate Macleod). Descendants sought of Andrew Cameron also more information on Hugh and Donald. Mrs. Laura Clark, Carlonnan Farmhouse, Inveraray, Argyll.
911. HAMILTON — Lord Hamilton was Commanding Officer at Victoria Barracks, Belfast, in early 18th Century. His only child, Agnes, eloped with a John Jardine who died in Newtonards, Northern Ireland, on December 23rd 1797, aged 74 years. Information is sought to identify this particular Lord Hamilton, his parents, his regiment, etc. Please write to Violet Jardine, Genealogical Secretary, Jardine Clan Society, 33 Edderston Road, Peebles, EH45 9DT.

912. PORTER/HUME — Alexander Porter married Jane Hume and had two children, Margaret (b. about 1834 and d. 7th April 1904 unmarried in Glasgow), and Alexander (b. about 1845 and d. 28th March 1899 in Glasgow). Where were the couple born, and when and where married? Mrs. Janet W. Pruatt, 717 Daley Street, Edmonds, Western Australia 98020
913. KIRKPATRICK — David Kirkpatrick, (b. 1759, m. Margaret Lorrain 1754—1833), farmed Braehead, Loch Maben, and died Amiesfield, Townfoot 3rd December 1841 and was buried at Mouswald, Dumfries-shire. Information on him and his parentage wanted by Mrs. K. W. Stewart, Gunhill, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.
914. ANDERSON — John Anderson (b. about 1809/10 in Perthshire), emigrated with his parents and his brothers (Peter, Donald, Alexander or James) from Glasgow to Canada. His parents died of Cholera on the trip. An older sister Janet, married Duncan McLaren (b. 1801) and emigrated later. Distant relatives in Glasgow had a Polytechnic store during World War I. Any information welcomed by Mrs. M. C. Finley, 263 Woodlea Crescent, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada L1J 3JS.
915. CAMPBELL — John Campbell (b. 1805—1810 in Rorag/Roag, Skey), a Stonemason married Ann McLean. They emigrated to Canada prior to 1832. Information on his birth and parentage wanted by Mrs. M. C. Finley (Address as above).
916. STRONACH — Ann Stronach (b. 17th November 1790 near Tain to Alexander Stronach, Farmer, and Isabel McKenzie), had sisters, Isabella (b. 1773) who married Angus Urquhart; Jannat (b. 1777), Margaret (b. 1783) and brothers Angus William (b. 1786) who emigrated in early 1800's. Hugh (b. 1779 and married Isabella Beaton or Bethune (b. 1799 in Tain, a daughter of Alexander Beaton/Bethune of Hilton, Tain) and Margaret Campbell (b. 1759), and sister of David Beaton/Bethune (b. 1795) and Catherine (b. 1786; m. McBain.) Ann married Nicholas Ross of Portmahomach. Information about her wanted by Mrs. M. C. Finley (Address as above).
917. CONLIN — Peter Conlin, b. around 1840 at Biggar, Lanarkshire, had, possibly sisters Mary and Elizabeth. Any information welcomed. Gwen Smith, 12 Warwick Place, King's Meadows, Launceston 7250, Tasmania.
918. STEWART — Kenneth Stewart, Tailor, of Ullapool married Margaret Macleod on 6th March 1828 in the Parish of Lochbroom and had children, Janet, William, Annie John and Elizabeth. Who were Kenneth or Margaret's parents. Gwen Smith 12 Warwick Place, King's Meadows, Launceston 7250 Tasmania.
919. FYFE — James Fyfe and Jean Leslie lived at Kintore, Newhills parish. They had the following children:— Katherine (b. 1795), James (b. 1797), John (b. 1799), Leslie (b. 1802), and Alexander. Alexander married Margaret Nicoll and their children were:— Jane (b. 1825 and m. Jim Taylor), Margaret (b. 1826 and m. Robert Pirie), Christina (b. 1828 and m. Andrew Walker), Annie (b. 1830 and m. Alex Morrice), Katherine (b. 1833, d. before 1841), Agnes (b. 1836 and m. Jim Melvin), Leslie (b. 1839), and Elizabeth (b. 1842 and m. Alex Gall). Interested in further information of the family and contacting descendants. Betty Patterson, 139 W. Wilson, Apt 403, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. U.S.A.

920. HACKSTON/HALKERSTON — Decendants of James Halkerston of Rathillet in Fife, some of whom are known to have dispersed in Scotland. Great-grandson of James, called Helenus Halkerston, b. 21st January 1724, d. 24th January 1782, left no male descendants; had two younger brothers, William and Robert, and one known uncle, John, b.c. 1700, alleged to have had issue. Any information about this family and its likely connection with the Hackstons in Ayr and Galloway gratefully received by D. G. Hackston, 47 Woodlands Park, Merrow Guildford, Surrey.
921. MCDANIEL — Asa McDaniel, born 15th September 1776, came from Scotland to U.S.A. at an early age. On 16th December 1802 he married Sarah McCollum in Randolph County, North Carolina, and died on 30th May 1854 in Hendricks County, Indiana. His children were William, Harriet and Samuel. Any information appreciated by Steven L. McDaniel, 625 Pine Street, San Fransisco, Ca, 94108.
922. THOMSON — George Thomson b. c. 1838, Railway guard of East Milton Street, Glasgow (son of William Thomson, Shepherd and Jane Maclean), married in 1863 in Cambusnethan to Marion Muir. Any information about his place of birth welcomed.
923. DONALD — John Donald married in 1814 Mary McCosh in Maybole, Ayrshire. They had the following children:— Robert (1815), John (1871), Margaret (1819), James (1921), William (1824), Agnes (1826), David (1828). He was a farmer at Craigskean and High Grange. Any information about ancestors and descendants welcomed. Alastair M. Donald, 91 Long Fields, Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.
924. BARR — John Barr, m. Catherine Carnachan in Glasgow between 1835 and 1840. Their known children were Agnes (b. in Glasgow 1841) and Elizabeth (b. in Springburn 3rd August 1864). Agnes emigrated to Australia, married Edward Phair in Ipswich, Queensland, on 24th June 1864 and had 8 children (Edward James Barr b. 1865, John Carnachan Barr b. 1857, Agnes Ferguson Barr b. 1868, Annie Kirk Barr b. 1870, Lily Minnie Barr b. 1872, James Barr b. 1875, Jeanie Mary Barr b. 1876, and Eve Grace Barr b. 1878). She died 16th July 1899 in Ipswich. Information about her family wanted by Mrs. Daphne McMahon, 42 Romea Street, The Gap, 4061, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
925. ASHTON — James Ashton, Farmer, m. Agnes Scott, daughter to Mary Ann Scott; both born in Scotland. They had 3 children, James, Thomas and Samuel. In mid 1880's they emigrated to U.S.A. Information about relations wanted by Mrs. Wilma Ashton Craig, P. O. Box 1113, Black Mountain, North Carolina 28711 U.S.A.
926. HOWATSON/HOWITSON — William Howatson born 1784 Eskdalemuir died 1866, Middlebie, m. Isabella Armstrong; his father was Robert Howatson, born c. 1760, m. Isabella Laidlaw. Any information on them or any other Howatson would be appreciated. Brian Howatson, Overdale, Ffordd Ffynnon, Dyserth, Clwyd, North Wales.
927. STEWART — John Stewart believed to have been born in Edinburgh in 1682, emigrated in 1718 from Ulster to America and was an early settler in the town of

Londonderry, New Hampshire. His father Robert, son of Walter Stewart, forfeited an estate in Perthshire because of his association with the Covenanters. Could this family be identified with the Stewarts of Kincarrochie, parish of Scone? Information please K. G. Robertson, 73 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh, EH10 4AN.

928. WASSELL/HEPBURN — Christopher Wassell, son of George Wassell and Ann Stewart Hutton, of 13 Mair Street, and Catherine Hepburn (daughter of George Hepburn and Marion Stevenson) of 21 Eaglesham Street, both of Govan, were married 31st December 1879 by Andrew Leiper of Gorbals Parish. The witnesses were Duncan Black and Jessie Pringle. Their daughter, Catherine Ann, was born at 104 Crookston Street, Glasgow on 21st May 1893. Information about any of the families greatly appreciated by Mrs. F. D. G. Belcher, P. O. Box 424, Duncan, British Columbia, V9L 3X8, Canada.
929. MOIR/MORE/MACLEAN — Would like to hear from anyone researching in these names in the Black Isle area; I am researching the Maclean family in Assynt, have come to a stop around 1780, and would welcome advice about bridging the Highland Clearances gap. Sarah Moir, 3 Mary's Place, Edinburgh EH4 1JH.
930. WEATHERLY/MCNA8 — Thoms Weatherly, a gardener, (b. in Berwickshire) married Isabella McNab, probably in Edinburgh, about 1798. Their children were born in Bothwell, Govan and Renfrew. Details of marriage sought. Miss Esther W. Osborne, 18 Prince Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1K 2A4.
931. GUILD — Catherine Dempster Guild, child of Andrew Guild and Christine (Constance) Pearson, b. 8th March 1841 in County of Kinross, emigrated to Ontario with her parents before 1851. Information about the family in Scotland wanted by Mrs. Marjorie Simmons, 280 Regent Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 4K6
932. MCCOY — Alexander McCoy and his relations sailed to America on 15th August 1772 and landed in Philadelphia on 7th October 1772. Where can information be got about the sailing, and in particular about the McCoy's abroad. Ruth J. Berry, P. O. Box 33, Eagle Creek, Oregon 97022, U.S.A.
933. MILLAR/MILLER — Hugh Millar (or Miller), woollen weaver, married Elizabeth Kirkwood in High Kirk, Paisley, on 3rd October 1816. They had at least four children: Agnes (b. 1817), Robert Coats (b. 1822), Christina (b. 1824), and Jean (b. 1827). Robert became a distinguished clockmaker in Edinburgh. His eldest sons, Hugh (jun.) (b. 1843) and Robert Coats (jun) (b. 1847) founded the firm of 'H. & R. Millar', turret-clockmakers in Castle Wynd, Edinburgh. Robert (jun) disappears from records ca. 1881. Their other brothers William (b. 1849) and James (b. 1858) also learned the craft. May have surviving descendants in Edinburgh? Hugh (jun), who made the clock for North British Hotel, had five children. Daughter Sarah Ronaldson Millar (b. ca. 1879) emigrated to ? Canada early in 20th Century. May also be a family connection with Tyrrell in 19th Century. Information on family welcomed by Graeme C. Millar, Flat 7, 16 Wardie Dell, Edinburgh EH5 1AE.
934. MCKENZIE — Alexander McKenzie (1769—1819) was a forester at Tulloch Castle. He went to Nova Scotia and is believed to have gone there with the Davidsons from Georgia. Information about him wanted by Mrs. Vivian J. Berry, 3877 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6N 2L2.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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To promote research into Scottish Family History.
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