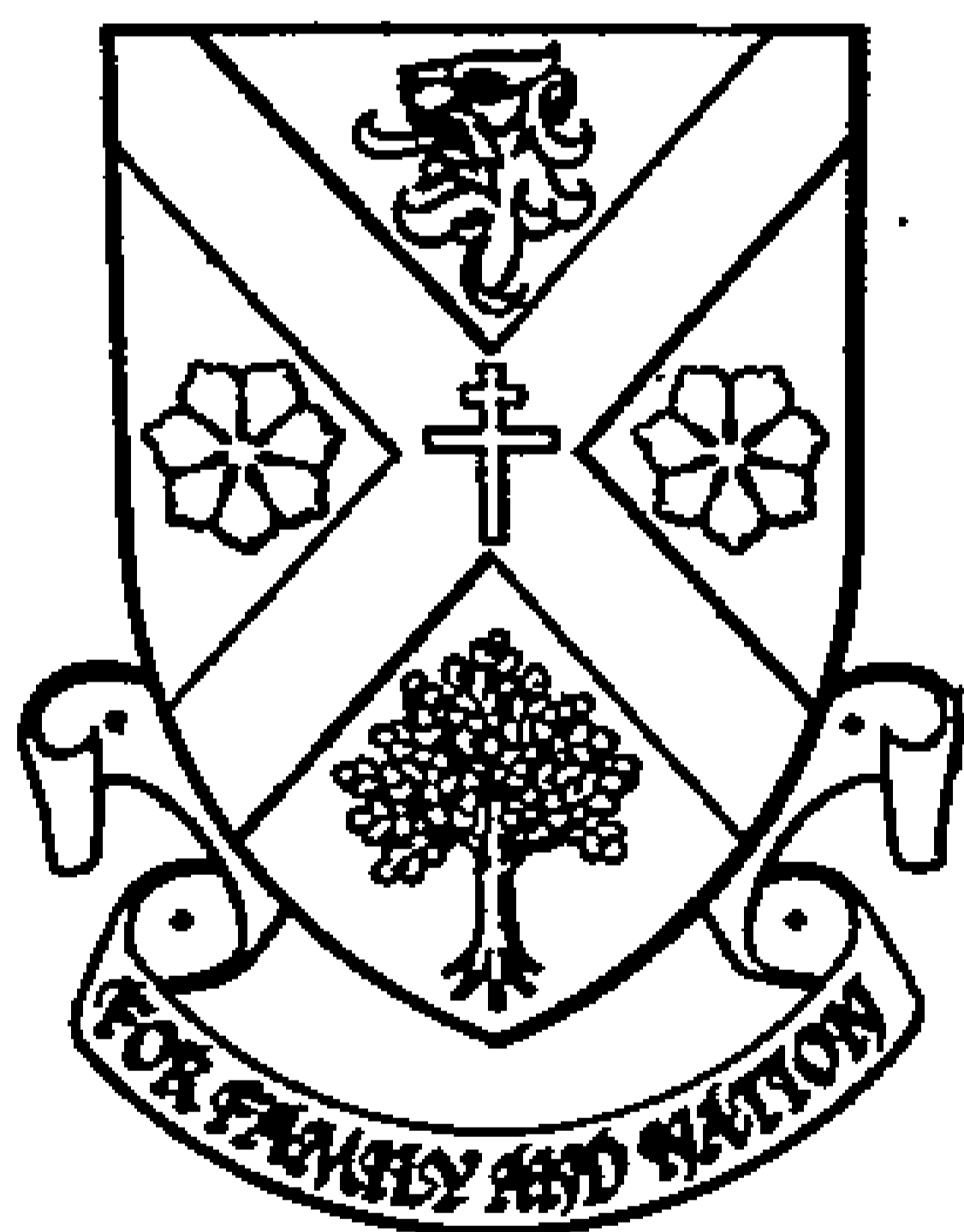


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Meetings**

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

### **Membership**

The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £6.50. 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.

## Information Technology in Genealogy

(Antony Stuart Reid, B.Sc., M.I. Inf.Sc.)

To many genealogists, computer applications begin and end with the Mormon Computer File Index. In fact there has been a considerable number of interesting new developments within the past few years; this article aims to review the current situation, not just with regard to computer applications but to information technology generally. An attempt is also made to forecast the ways in which this new technology will be of benefit to the genealogist before the end of the millenium.

Perhaps the most significant recent development in the UK has been the birth of the quarterly periodical **Computers in Genealogy**. It is published by the Society of Genealogists, the first issue appearing in September 1982. It already has a circulation of 1100. The driving force behind this publication is, quite obviously, either computer scientists or amateur micro-computer enthusiasts, or husband/wife partnerships in which one is a genealogist and the other a computer expert.

The applications of micro-computers as described in the first seven issues include the following printing and display possibilities:

- family relationships in various formats
- genealogical events in chronological order
- pedigree charts
- family trees

Other applications include systems for census indexing and for calculating the dates of Easter and of other movable feasts, of less interest to Scots.

Some of the more enterprising members of the Computer Interest Group have actually written their own programs for these applications, others have simply used or adapted software packages which are now being made available commercially, particularly from the United States.

It must be admitted that the space limits imposed by micros are a serious problem, and great ingenuity has been shown by many of the members in compressing data (dates, registration districts, relationships, etc.) Unfortunately there is, as yet, no standardisation of input format. This has become a key issue which is well summarised by John Welford(1) who states that there are two groups with opposing views — 'bottom-uppers' and the 'top-downers'. The former are very concerned with micros and how to use them, how to connect them up with peripheral devices, how to choose and even write programs etc. The latter group believe that standards should be agreed and that the ultimate aim should be to co-operate together to establish a genealogical data library. The author is a committed 'top-downer' who believes that a lead should be given by responsible government departments. Perhaps it would be worth-while for the Scottish dimension to be taken into account whilst standards are being thrashed out.

The advantages of micro-based systems are not likely to be particularly great for the average amateur genealogist unless he has very extensive files. Still less will they be of use to the professionals, unless they happen to have some rich clients! Those likely to benefit most are the 'one name' societies and it may be that some Clan Societies might

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usefully be able to apply some of the systems being developed, e.g. for displaying family relationships. One of the most exciting possibilities offered by microcomputers is for creating personal data-bases or files of information from a central store.

Of much greater potential interest to most genealogists is the large scale computerisation of records which will doubtless be undertaken by commercial interests, by universities, by genealogical societies, and of course by the Church of Latter Day Saints. It will not be essential for genealogists to have their own terminals since most libraries will have coin-operated machines or those accepting credit cards. The data banks which, sooner or later, will be created include:

#### i. Civil registers

Whilst we must recognise that Civil registers are not created for the benefit of genealogists, it is inevitable that the establishment of a civil register data bank for improving the efficiency of the General Register Office would offer useful spin-off advantages for all users. It is rather surprising that a network has not yet been established permitting all local Register Offices to input all the necessary data directly into the central computer. Apart from reducing repetitive paper work, such a system would: a) enable searches for births, deaths and marriages to be made from a distance, (of particular benefit to non-Edinburgh based genealogists,), b) permit searches to be performed outside normal working hours, c) ensure that the indexes are always up-to-date, d) offer sophisticated searching facilities which would simply not be possible with a printed index. For example, one should be able to search for Macfie, McPhie, McPhee, etc, born in 1982, 1983, 1984, in Blantyre, Bothwell or Cambuslang; or for the marriages of, say, Colin Smith with Margaret Brown anywhere in Scotland.

Recognising that it is very seldom that genealogists need to search recent indexes it is admitted that the above would not be particularly advantageous. If, however, it is found to be feasible to use optical character recognition (OCR) to put all the printed indexes (i.e. from 1865 to 1913) and all those typed (1914–1965) into a computer memory, then of course this would be of great benefit.

#### ii Census Returns

The benefits to be derived from a system enabling census data to be searched by name are so great that it is inevitable that, sooner or later, census data banks will be made commercially available in machine-readable form. In the meantime, readers may be interested to know of the existence of the University of Edinburgh National Sample from the 1851 Census of Great Britain. This project — under the guidance of Professor Michael Anderson of the Department of Economic History — was established primarily to further the study of the nineteenth century social structure. This has been achieved by creating a two per cent cluster sample from the enumerators' books. The Scottish communities/districts included in the sample are listed as an annex to this paper.

For genealogists lucky enough to have a particular interest in one of the districts covered, it is now possible for them to have a name search done in return for a fee to cover administrative costs. This could save many hours searching in New Register House. Of even more significance, particularly for the DIY enthusiasts, is the fact that the data can now be produced in a format suitable for direct input into the QUEST data query package for use with BBC micro-computers.

### iii Old Parochial Registers

Obviously future development in this sector will be largely dependent on the activities of the Mormon Church. It is perhaps surprising that the trail blazers in the applications of computers to genealogy are taking so long to capitalise on the new generation of hardware and software which has become available recently. We are therefore still dependent on the alphabetical index to births and marriages on the COM fiches which are available for use in New Register House. Useful as this index is, it is confidently expected that the new systems being developed in Salt Lake City will permit efficient on-line searching, e.g. by permitting searches to be made for terms (names, parishes, dates) in combination with each other. According to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the genealogical software program "Personal Ancestry File", which is currently on sale in the US for \$35, will eventually allow personal computer input to their range of ancestral files.

### iv Testaments and Sasines

Most of those searching for testaments and sasines are junior professionals employed by the many firms of lawyers in Scotland. It is likely therefore that computerisation of this class of material will be commercially viable, time being money to a much greater extent than it is for the predominantly amateur genealogist. The first stage will doubtless be use of computers to produce printed indexes. On-line searching capability should soon follow, permitting searching by a terminal installed in a lawyers office.

All of the foregoing relates to just some of the present and future applications of computers. But there is more to information technology than computers. In their report "Making a Business of Information; A Survey of New Opportunities." (2), the Cabinet Office Information Technology Advisory Panel stated that: "The public repositories of the British Library, the Public Records Office, Companies House and major museums, among others, contain information in many different forms. The introduction of new methods of mass storage of information, for example optical discs, coupled with rapid facsimile transmission systems (which provide much improved quality over older systems) will enable access to be obtained to this material from the UK and from other countries (for an appropriate fee)."

The above applies equally to Scottish repositories, which means that no sooner have we become, grudgingly, accustomed to using microfiche and microfilm, than it is becoming out-of-date. The implications of this second industrial revolution for genealogists, as for everyone else, are breathtaking.

Within the next decade it is predicted that a searcher in, say, Aberdeen will be able to consult the civil registration indexes on his/her own terminal, to call up on the screen image of the certificates required and to obtain a copy at the touch of a button. This will, of course, have to be paid for, but the cost is certain to be less than that incurred in travelling to Edinburgh, staying overnight, paying the daily fee and ordering copies. The overall effect therefore will be to make access to records equally available to all, wherever they may live. With the increasing use of satellites for data transmission this will include emigrant Scots in Australia.

Finally, mention should be made of the parallel changes taking place in the library world. Family historians, perhaps more than genealogists are vitally interested in published material particularly those describing local communities. SCOLCAP, the Scottish Library Network, is now fully operational and enables librarians to discover not just what are the recent acquisitions in the major Scottish public and university libraries, but also to interrogate the vast bibliographic data bank of the British Library. As more and more special libraries in Scotland join the SCOLCAP network and as libraries organise retrospective input, so the project will become more and more useful to the family and local historian. This will be particularly the case if its scope is extended to include all aspects of Scottish economic, social and historical affairs, notably in periodical literature and in theses. Genealogists could usefully follow the example of the library profession, who have managed to agree international standards which greatly facilitates interchange of data.

In conclusion, whether we are computer 'nuts' or not, information technology is going to bring greatly improved possibilities for rapid and precise searching of all the basic categories of source documents and for their transmission. For those who prefer to continue using traditional methods, they will benefit from a wider range of computer-produced indexes and from a reduction in the overcrowding currently experienced in New Register House.

## REFERENCES

1. Welford, J. — *Computers in Genealogy*, vol 1, No 7, March 1984.
2. Cabinet Office, Information Technology Advisory Panel. — *Making a Business of Information, A survey of New Opportunities*. H.M.S.O., (London, September 1983.)

## List of Sample Clusters of Scottish enumeration districts and communities from 1851 Census

### COMMUNITIES UNDER 2000 POPULATION

Delting  
Shapinshay  
Glenshiel  
Contin  
Croy  
Dalarossie  
Boleskine and Abertaff  
Urquhart and Glenmoriston  
South Uist: Benbecula  
Cawdor  
St. Fergus  
Boyndie  
Kirkmichael

### TOWNS & MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES

Kirkwall  
Brechin  
Montrose  
Crail  
Auchtermuchty  
Dunfermline  
Stirling  
Bonhill  
Rothesay  
Neilston  
Paisley: High Church  
Paisley: Middle Church  
Glasgow: St. Georges

Belhelvie  
 Cluny  
 Clatt  
 Inch  
 Rayne  
 Aberdour  
 Strachan  
 Drumoak  
 Murroes  
 Cortachy and Clova  
 Inverarity  
 Kirkden  
 Kincardine  
 Killin  
 Kirkmichael  
 Cargill  
 St. Madoes  
 Kilmany  
 Dalgety  
 Strachur  
 Kilchrenan  
 Morvern  
 Canna  
 Dreghorn  
 Douglass  
 Carmichael  
 Bathgate  
 Crichton  
 Whitsome  
 Merton  
 Eddlestone  
 Roberton  
 Tundergarth  
 Cummertrees  
 Kirkpatrick Juxta  
 Holywood  
 Kirkpatrick Durham  
 Balmaclellan  
 Sorbie

Glasgow: St. Mary  
 Glasgow: Outer High or St. Pauls  
 Glasgow: Inner High or St. Mungos  
 Glasgow: St. Johns  
 Glasgow: Gorbals  
 Old Monkland  
 Linlithgow  
 Edinburgh: Old Greyfriars  
 Edinburgh: Old Church  
 Edinburgh: St. Georges  
 Edinburgh: St. Marys  
 Leith: South  
 Duddingston  
 Dunbar  
 Jedburgh  
 Dumfries  
 Sanquhar

#### PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES

Aberdeen: West  
 Peterhead  
 Dundee  
 Dundee  
 St. Vigeans  
 Perth: St. Pauls  
 Abbotshall  
 Greenock: West  
 Greenock  
 Port Glasgow  
 Glasgow: Barony  
 Glasgow: Barony  
 Glasgow: Barony  
 Glasgow: Calton  
 Glasgow: Calton  
 Glasgow: Gorbals  
 Glasgow: Gorbals  
 Edinburgh: St. Cuthberts  
 Edinburgh: St. Cuthberts  
 Edinburgh: St. Cuthberts  
 Edinburgh: St. Cuthberts  
 Edinburgh Canongate  
 Newton Upon Ayr

## LARGE NON—URBAN BOROUGHs

Tingwall Whiteness & Weisdale

Westray

Halkirk

Canisbay

Tongue

Farr

Knockbain

Rosskeen

Ardnamurchan

Portree

Kilmuir

Duffus

Rathven

Kincardine O'Neil

Tarves

King Edward

Moulin

Auchdergaven

Muthill

Dunning

Markinch

Clackmannan

Larbert

Muiravonside

Strontian

Lochgilphead

Kilarrow

Colmonell

Kirkmichael

Dallmellington

Mauchline

Loudon

Ardrossan

Dalry

Cadder

New Monkland

Shotts

Bothwell

East Kilbride

Currie

Lasswade

Castleton

Old Luce

Kirkcolum

## RESIDUAL NON-URBAN AREAS

Forres

Kilsyth

Bonhill

Campbeltown

Abbey

Haddington

Kelso

Girthon

## INSTITUTIONS

Fort George Garrison

St. Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen

Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum

Dundee Gaol and Briewell

Dundee Royal Infirmary

Murray's Asylum for Lunatics, Perth

Perth Female School of Industry

Dumbarton Barracks

Helensburgh Prison

Kirkintilloch Jail

Abbey Poor House, Paisley

Glasgow North Prison

Infantry Barracks

Model Lodging House

City Poorhouse

Barony Poorhouse

Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum

George Watson's Hospital

St. Cuthbert's Charity Workhouse

Royal Infirmary

Edinburgh City Poorhouse

Edinburgh Prison

Edinburgh Castle

South Leith Poor House

Dalkeith Poor House

## THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAMES SCOTT, OF THE "BALLINDALLOCH"

By George A. Mackenzie

Forgotten until 4 years ago was a relative's chance remark "Captain Scott was your Uncle". When I started asking questions, my cousin told me that Captain Scott was a Sea Captain, that he had died on board his ship while nursing a sick crew-member, that fever had struck the ship, and that the majority of the crew had fled, leaving on board only one sick member of the crew and the Captain. In the end the latter succumbed to the disease.

Could I learn more? My mother's only brother was James Scott Anderson, which suggested that the story had its origins on the distaff side of my family.

From Census returns of the mid 1800's I found that my grandmother, May Martha Mitchell, had two sisters, and investigations at an Aberdeen cemetery brought to light that they were buried in a Mitchell family grave. Alas, neither appeared to have married a Scott.

The crucial break-through came when the Death Certificate of the younger sister, Marjorina, showed that she had been twice married, and that the name of her first husband was James Scott, Ship Master.

She was unmarried, aged 19 and staying at 58 Castle Street, Aberdeen, during the 1861 Census. By the time of the 1871 Census she was no longer there, and a search at Register House revealed that a M.M. Mitchell married a James Scott in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, in the year 1866. The marriage certificate told me more about James Scott – he was at the time of his marriage in February 1866, "Seaman Mate, M.S.", aged 35.

As a ship's captain James Scott would, I decided, have had official recognition of his position, a certificate. Work on the Index to Registers of Certificates of Competency and Service, Masters and Mates produced a number of James Scotts, all captains, their port and certificate number. Was he, for example, the James Sim Scott, of Aberdeen, whose certificate of 1844 was "destroyed by cockroaches" and renewed many years later?

There were at least 7 James Scotts I had to examine and eliminate to find my one. But I plumped eventually for James Scott, who was born at 'Aberdeen', according to his Competency Certificate, in 1835 and who received his certificate as Master Ord. at Aberdeen on 6th April, 1866. Lloyd's Captains' Register, 1868-1876, confirmed this information and associated him with the ship *Ballindalloch*. It was engaged in the coastal trade in home waters, but also according to this Register, might sail to France (South of Brest), Portugal, Spain (outside the Straits of Gibraltar), and the Azores. The Baltic, however, was its most usual destination. The Captains' Register told me too that the *Ballindalloch* was in a collision on or about May 10th., 1870. Lloyd's List and the Aberdeen Journal Shipping Intelligence brought to light the following details:-

"Swinemunde, 7th. May. The *Ballindalloch*, Scott, which lost mainmast and became leaky through collision off the Medeln, with the *Louis Gertz*, was coming from Stettin in tow, grain laden." and:-

"Stettin, 8th., May. The *Ballindalloch*, Scott, has been in collision with the *Louis Gertz*; she lost mainmast and became leaky, and must discharge."

Little wonder that Lloyd's Register of Shipping indicates that the *Ballindalloch* underwent some repairs in 1871.

The *Ballindalloch* was built by Young of Garmouth in 1859. It had a framework of wood, one deck, two masts, schooner rigging and a square stern. It was of carvel build and at its head had a female bust figure. Tonnage 89.92. Its original master was George Arthur of Peterhead, Master Mariner, and he held 32 of the 64th shares, the other 32 were divided between Alexander Morrison, Peterhead, Shipping Co. Manager, and the George Maitlands, senior and junior, of Peterhead also. Arthur sold his complete holding in 1860 to the junior Maitland. The latter may well have stretched his resources for he had to mortgage his share of 40 a year later with a Glasgow banker for the sum of £500. Within three years the mortgage was discharged. There were various transactions between Morrison and the Maitlands. At the time of his death in 1878 the senior Maitland owned 32 shares. His executors, all of Peterhead, James Mitchell, the elder, draper, William Boyd, solicitor, William Leslie, fish-curer, and George Maitland, merchant, and Morrison sold the *Ballindalloch* early in 1879 to a sail-manufacturer, James Reney of Connah's Quay, Flint. The registry of the vessel was transferred to Chester from Peterhead.

And Captain Scott? He had disappeared from Lloyd's Captains' Register and from the *Ballindalloch* at the end of 1871. This double disappearance suggested that his death may have taken place about this time.

From the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and the Memorial University of Newfoundland I obtained copies of documents which gave details of Scott's sea-going career. From 1856 to 1862 he was variously described as "Line Coiler," "Boat Swain," "A.B.," or just "Ordinary." His ships were the *Grace & Jane*, *The Sparkling Fame*, the *Eliza Hall* from English ports; and the *Kate*, *Perseverance*, *Union*, *Brilliant*, and *Grace* each registered in Peterhead; the *Jessie* of Burghead. One crew document gives his place of birth as Ballavie. Other such documents give his birthplace as Aberdeen. Aberdeen being more widely known and easier to spell than Belhelvie? On 5th. February, 1863, he paid the fee of 10/- (50p) and applied at Aberdeen to sit the examination for a Certificate of Competency as "Only Mate, Foreign Trade." He passed.

Within 3 years he was seeking to improve himself. After two spells as mate on the *Grace* and then sailing as mate on the *Cactus* (Shields), *Santiago* (Middlesbro'), and *George* (Whitby), he applied to be examined for his Master's Certificate. The application was from 58, Castle Street, Aberdeen. This time the fee was £2. But the expense was justified. Again he passed. Indeed 1866 was quite a year for James Scott, son of a Belhelvie shoemaker. He married Marjorina Mitchell in February. In April he received his Certificate of Competency as Master. And in mid-November his wife gave birth to their first child, a daughter, at their home in Castle Street, Aberdeen.

Of Scott's home life, whether in Aberdeen, or at 53, Queen Street, Peterhead where the family settled for some years, I know nothing. But his life as a sea-faring man can be given a little flesh and bone from copies of a selection of Crew Agreements. He visited many of the Scottish and English East Coast ports; and went further afield – to Cadiz, Mazagan, Gothenburg, Alicante, Villa Real, Oporto. William Kirby, master of the *Grace* in 1862, gave him in his report V.G. for both ability and conduct. Two crew members of a later voyage on the same ship were in a different class – one deserted in Plymouth, the other was left in prison there. His ship on one occasion discharged 4 seamen at Bornholm – 2 Britons, a Swede, and a native of Heligoland.

His typical weekly diet on one of his foreign-going trips was made up as follows:– 7lbs of bread, 4lbs of beef, 3lbs of pork, 1½lbs of flour, ¾ pint of peas, ½lb of rice, 14ozs of sugar, approximately 2ozs of tea, and 3½ozs of coffee. The water allowance worked out at 3 quarts daily. If butter were issued, he had to do with less beef or pork. Usually spirits were not allowed on board. His wage as an A.B. in mid 1861 amounted to £3-5/- per calendar month. As a mate a year or two later he was making £4, perhaps £4-5/- monthly. And when his monthly wage sometimes came to £5 he no doubt thought he was doing well. As master of the *Ballindalloch* for a period of just over 5 years he must have thought that a larger command was due. But it was not to be.

Filling in the details of the last six weeks of Scott's life has been a complicated and difficult process. Crew agreements confirm that he was on board the *Ballindalloch* at the end of 1871. The earliest extant agreement of 1872 has no mention of him. From that time onwards for several years the vessel was skippered by Robert Boggie and then by William Dinnes, both of Peterhead. For the crucial period of early 1872 the shipping intelligence in newspapers has supplied the clues – the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Aberdeen Free Press, and the Peterhead Sentinel. Scott left Landscrona in the *Ballindalloch* on the 25th. November, 1871 and via Hull, South Shields arrived at his home port of Peterhead on 24th. December. From there the vessel sailed on 8th January, 1872, and on the 12th arrived at Methel (sic). It returned to Peterhead and left there once more on the 27th January, reportedly for Newcastle. On the 31st January, however, the Scotsman reported:– “Leith, arrived 29th, the Ballindalloch, 85, Scott, Peterhead, oats.”

In the Peterhead Sentinel of 21st February appeared:– “Arrived Peterhead, 19th February, Ballindalloch, Boggie, Leith.” Had Scott died between the 29th January, and mid-February, 1872? The Sentinel of 7th February supplied the answer: “At Stirling, on the 6th inst., James Scott, shipmaster, Peterhead – deeply regretted.”

A copy of the death certificate of James Scott, shipmaster, proved that he was the husband of Marjorina Mitchell. A cause of death was – smallpox. A police sergeant had notified the registrar of his death, which had taken place at the Guild Hall (a strange place to die), in Stirling.

Outbreaks of smallpox were common enough in the 1870's. Indeed early in 1872 there were several outbreaks in the country – by mid-February in Aberdeen at least 66 cases of the disease had been notified, of which 12 proved fatal. But I thought it nevertheless worthwhile to investigate further the matter of Scott's death. The Scotsman was the first newspaper I was able to consult. Its issue of 6th February, 1872,

reported that a ship's captain, while travelling from Leith to Dundee, became unwell and broke his journey at Stirling. He went to the house of a sister-in-law and from there, two days later, smallpox having been diagnosed, was removed to the temporary 'hospital' in the Guild Hall. "Some excitement," the Scotsman said, "has been manifest in the town."

Contemporary Stirling newspapers proved that 'some' excitement was an understatement. Scott's attack of smallpox brought about a flurry of committee meetings and hasty decisions. The Guild Hall was set aside and equipped for sufferers from the disease. Two neighbouring householders found other accommodation. The various measures taken were, however, attacked for their inadequacy and inhumanity, even in the Town Council.

One councillor, Bailie Low, considered that the Guild Hall was "with its draughts, more suitable for winnowing corn". He further stated that "the treatment Scott got was most shameful and more than he would have received from South Sea savages". A regular newspaper columnist of the time, Cock of the Steeple, confessed that he had heard the words "slow murder" and "heathenism" used when Scott's treatment was being discussed in the Town Council Chambers. One of the proper preventives for the smallpox according to this columnist (and one which he considered Scott had probably ignored) was "above all, never to lose faith in Him, to whom belongs the issues of life and death (Psalm xc)."

Following these and other comments Doctor Beath, Officer of Health, wrote to the press to clarify the situation. In doing so he raised the wrath of Mrs. Kennedy, (née Mitchell), Scott's sister-in-law, in whose house the latter had lodged in Stirling. Mrs. Kennedy wrote a letter to Bailie Low and that gentleman forwarded it to the two Stirling newspapers, with a letter of his own for good measure. She scathingly attacked the measures taken and not taken. Scott was removed, not from a "closet", as Dr. Beath had alleged, but "from a nice warm, comfortable room on a dull, cold, damp day, to a place with nothing but an iron bedstead without bedding; no fire, not even coals; no water, and, although there had been water, not a single dish of any kind with which to give it him." The poorhouse cab was used to transport Scott to the Guild Hall from the Kennedy house. "It is a curious thing," she says, "that my sister should have to pay 2/6 for the use of it, as well as, later in the day, to pay 3/6 for another cab to take up bedding for him." The bulk of her letter was based on what she had seen and heard first hand. She strengthens her case by confirming that much of her information on the matter came direct by letter from her sister, Scott's widow. The latter, who had nursed Scott in the Guild Hall until his death, had returned to her home in Peterhead and written from there.

References to the smallpox episode continued to appear in Stirling newspapers until 11th April, 1872, at least. It is doubtful that any profited much from the episode. Not the Public Health Committee; which by mid April decided "no more should be done in the meantime, seeing that the (Police) Commissioners had a house provided for holding 2 or 3 patients." Not Alexander Kennedy, engine-driver; who claimed for the price of bedding belonging to him - "the public Health Committee, having heard Sergeant M'Iver (the same who had registered Scott's death and who had been elevated to Interim Sanitary Inspector!) declined making any further payment." Not the person who drove the poorhouse cab; who wrote thus to the editor of a local

newspaper:— “Sir, I observe in your issue of today a letter from Mary Kennedy, sister-in-law of the late Mr. Scott, who died recently in the Guild Hall from smallpox. The letter has reference to certain circumstances connected with that case. With most of these I have nothing to do. One particular, however, concerns me. Mary Kennedy alleges that her sister-in-law paid 2/6 for the conveyance of her husband from Burgh Muir to the Guild Hall. This is utterly erroneous and misleading. What she paid me was 2/- not 2/6, as she alleges. By giving this a place in your next issue, you will much oblige. I am, etc., The Driver of the Conveyance. Stirling, 29th February, 1872.”

Scott's illness was the only case of smallpox in Stirling at that time. Perhaps, even, he was the victim of a wrong diagnosis. For he was, at the age of 37, suffering from the advanced stages of purpura, some of whose symptoms are not unlike those of smallpox. Dr. Beath, however, could claim in his rather bare official report for the month of February, 1872:— “31 deaths in the Burgh for February, of which one from smallpox. The case of smallpox was brought to Stirling and the disease had not spread. “The Burgh”, he continued, “was in exceptionally healthy condition for this season of the year.” The excitement was over.

Captain James Scott of the *Ballindalloch* was buried in Stirling. His 2 daughters Mary Martha, and Annabella could have had but little recollection of him. His widow, having remarried, became Mrs. Munro and died in 1904, aged 59, in Aberdeen. My search appears to be over. But for me an intriguing mystery remains. Who was the James Scott, aged 19 of Peterhead, who appears as Ordinary Seaman on an 1873 Crew List of the *Ballindalloch*?

And the *Ballindalloch*? It stranded on the Hats and Barrels Rocks, Pembroke, on the 29th April, 1881, when bound for New Ross with coal from Swansea. The crew of three, including the master (by name McLaughlin or Loughlin), were landed at Waterford on the 30th April, by the steamer *Limerick*. The *Ballindalloch* became a total loss.

## JAMES STEWART — FACT OR FICTION

### ANOTHER DUNAVERTY MYSTERY

by A.I.B. Stewart

“Cuthbert Bede” hid the identity of the Rev. Edward Bradley of Grantham, a Victorian Clergyman who spent many summers in Kintyre and published several very readable volumes, of which *Glencreggan, a Highland Home* (1861) and *Argyll's Highlands* published in 1906, long after his death, are best known.

In each he purports to tell in different terms the story of the survival of Captain James Stewart of the Blackhall family, of the massacre at Dunaverty, Southend, Kintyre in the early summer of 1647.

Quoting Lord Teignmouth (*Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland* – 1836) he says in *Glencreggan* “A fine young Highlander sprang from the rock to reach a boat which contained some of the fugitives when Argyll, compassionating him interceded with Leslie on his behalf. His name was Stuart (sic); he proved grateful to his protector and became his first factor, for by this conquest Argyll became possesd of Cantyre and divided it among the Campbells”.

Argyle of course had finally got his title to Kintyre in 1607.

Although in *Glencreggan* the author correctly quoted Sir James Turner, the narrator of the only surviving eye witness account, to the effect that all the garrison “were put to the sword except one young man McKoull, whose life I begged to be sent to France”; he overlooks this in *Argyll's Highlands* where he writes:

“The one person whoe has been mentioned as having been spared is said to have been James Stewart of the Blackall family who, when led out to be put to death requested leave first to read his Bible. Stewart of Ardvoirlich was an officer under Leslie and interceded for his life which was granted and he lived to be the ancestor of many respectable families in Cantyre”.

It was certainly the case that several respectable Stewart families in Kintyre claimed to be descended from the Blackhall family. The most detailed ancestry is given in a handwritten note inserted in the pages of Duncan Stewart's genealogy of the Stewarts, dealing with Blackhall, in the library of the Stewart Society. The note states – “Burke's Landed Gentry 1843 under 'Galbraith' 'Daniel Galbraith who married in 1765 Margaret dau. of Archibald Stewart (sic) of Askomilbeg, a grandson of James Stewart of the Family of Stewart of Blackhall, an officer of Montrose's army and a devoted Royalist who fled to Kintyre after the defeat at Philiphaugh in 1647. By this marriage alone survive at present (1843) David Stewart Galbraith and his brother Daniel who married Miss Macdonald of Scothouse, cousin german to the late Glengarry”.

: There follows a short family tree in which the places of the two Archibald Stewarts have obviously been transposed, as follows:

1. James Stewart (details as above) –
2. Archibald Stewart Esq., of Askomilbeg, m Flora Macalister.
3. Archibald Stewart.
4. Margaret m. Daniel Galbraith in 1765.

The descendants of the Revd. Charles Stewart (1682-1765) Minister of the Highland or Gaelic speaking Church in Campbeltown from 1708 until his death claimed that he was the son of an Archibald Stewart who in turn was the son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall.

This is obviously inaccurate, at least on the basis of the published genealogies.

The examination of the genealogy of David Stewart Galbraith gives more definite results. He was a native of Killean Parish, Kintyre and was a writer or solicitor in Campbeltown, in the early part of the nineteenth century and was known as "Factor Galbraith".

He owned the four markland of Drumore and the three markland of Ballegreggan in the immediate vicinity of Campbeltown and also the estate of Machrihanish about five miles distant, but these were lost when he was sequestered in 1852.

The marriage of the parents of his mother Margaret Stewart is vouched by the tombstone erected to them by her brother Archibald, Tacksman of Refleuch; which stands in Killean Churchyard and reads as follows – "In 1762 erected to the memory of Arch. Stewart, Tacksman of Uledale and his wife Flora McAlister, daughter of Hector Macalister Esq., of Askomilbeg by their son Arch. Stewart, Tacksman of Riefleuch who died 1st May 1788 aged 80. David Stewart, his youngest son died 29th June 1815 aged 52."

This is more accurate than the 1843 handwritten note above referred to, in that Askomilbeg was never a Stewart property, though it did belong to Macalisters who obtained possession on the marriage of Archibald Macalister to Finvella Boyle, granddaughter of John Boyle of Ballochmartin, to whom it had been feued by the Earl of Argyle in 1609 as a first step in setting up the burgh of Campbeltown. It remained in Macalister hands till 1745, though the titles do not show Hector as proprietor. Archibald, Tacksman of Uledale, in Killean Parish, is also referred to in the Kintyre Presbytery Minutes in 1755 as "an honest and discreet man" appointed with another to view the manse and glebe at Killean with a view to improvements.

The Galbraith note states that Uledale's father was Archibald Stewart without giving any further indication of his identity.

While there is no direct proof, I suggest that all the evidence points to Archibald Stewart, Tacksman at different times of Tangie, Corputechan, The Drum and The Ballergies – all farms on the West Coast of Kintyre as the father both of Archibald, Tacksman of Uledale and of the Revd. Charles.

This Archibald first appears on the record in Kintyre in 1683 and survived there till at least 1712 when he served with heads of leading families on a Justiciary Court Jury.

In 1683 described as "in Drum" he acted as cautioner in a Bond for good behaviour by John McNeill, Tacksman of Lochorodale who, along with many other

dependants of Argyll, were asked on the occasion of his forfeiture by the Crown in 1681 to give such security.

In 1693, described as "in Tangie" he got a Tack of Corputechan and was made leading elder of the Killean congregation. In 1709 he is described as "in Ballergiemore" and took a tack of the half merkland of Strathmollach, and Archibald and Robert Stewart described as sons of John Stewart in Ballergiebeg took a tack of half of the three merkland of Putachantuy in Killean Parish. I suspect that 'John' may be an error here for 'Archibald' as there is no trace of a contemporary John in that farm. In 1692 in a return of Fencible men he is shown as Tacksman of the Drum and the two Ballergies.

The Rev. Charles appears to have been a local man. He is mentioned in the Kintyre Presbytery Minutes of 23rd June 1706 as Master Charles Stewart and was given a subject on which to address the Presbytery, namely "De existentia Dei num possit demonstrari invicte adversus Atheos".

He apparently succeeded because he was licensed in 1708 and ordained in his one and only charge, the Highland Kirk of Campbeltown in 1709. The names given to his sons are of interest. His oldest son was Archibald who was a surgeon and died young. It would be in accordance with tradition if he were called after his paternal grandfather, who I have suggested was the Tacksman of the Drum. His second son was Peter, who could have been called after his uncle Patrick the Tacksman of Strathmollach. If I am right in thinking 'John' a mistake for 'Archibald', then Robert, the third son could have been called after his uncle in Putechantuy while Archibald, the co-tenant of that farm could well have been the eventual Tacksman of Uledale who fathered Archibald Refleuch in 1708, according to the tombstone already mentioned. None of Charles' four sons was named John after the maternal grandfather John Campbell of Kildalloig, but his fourth son Dugald may have honoured an uncle, the Rev. Dugald Campbell, Minister of Southend, Kintyre.

There is a whisper of a Blackhall connection.

In 1681 the Earl of Argyll had been condemned to death and forfeited. The administration of the Kintyre Estates was entrusted to John Boyle of Kelburn, father of the first Earl of Glasgow. Correspondence between A. Stewart, Ardgowan, presumably Sir Archibald Stewart, First Baronet of Ardgowan and Blackhall, and Boyle of Kelburn survives and in a letter dated 22nd August 1685 Ardgowan introduces the bearer "a friend and relation of his uncle the Lord Polmais" and asks Boyle to help about the business of his father's lands in Kintyre.

The reference to Lord Polmais is tantalising. There was no peer with that title and it can only refer to John Murray, Laird of Touchadam and Polmaise. So far as I know, they had no Kintyre property and I see no marriage connection of a sister with a Stewart to give a Stewart nephew in Kintyre, though one may well have existed.

Of course Stewart Hall was also known as Wester Polmaise and Anne Stewart, sister of the 2nd and 3rd Baronets of Ardgowan and Blackhall married her cousin Archibald Stewart of Stewart Hall, son of Walter Stewart of Stewart Hall, Solicitor General in 1720 and the second son of Archibald Stewart, the first Baronet, but even Walter would be at least a generation too young. There certainly was a Stewart Hall connection in Kintyre in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Even if Archibald, Tacksman of the Drum is accepted as the father of Archibald Uledale and the Rev. Charles, there is not a thread to connect him with James, the alleged Dunaverty survivor, nor indeed is there any real evidence of James' very existence.

As already mentioned, Sir James Turner, the only eye witness whose evidence survives, says the only survivor of the garrison was one McCoull. He was a real life character, McDougall of Dunolly, and he is on record as having subsequently raised an action of damages arising out of the happenings at Dunaverty.

There was no James Stewart, Factor of the Kintyre Estates after 1647. One James Stewart, probably of Ascog in Bute was factor for Lord Kintyre and for Lord Lorne from 1626 to 1636 and in 1636 received a sasine of the three merkland of Eskamulmoir for service and a yearly rent of 6/8d. He had probably died by 1651/52 as the rental for that year shows the lands of Acharoy (Southend) "possesst be James Stewart's dochter during My Lord's pleasure freely".

Incidentally, in 1665, the Earl leased Askamulmore to Captain John Stewart for behalf and in name of James Stewart his brother out of the affection he has and bears to them. The lease was to Captain John for his life and after his decease to James for his life. It was subject to an existing tack to James Brown, the occupier.

The only other contemporary namesake I have found in local records is a James Stewart who was appointed an elder in Killeen Kirk in 1657 and who witnessed instruments in 1658. He is not further designed.

So far as I have been able to trace, there was not, strangely enough perhaps, a Captain James Stewart in the Royalist Army.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly of all, is the fact that no James Stewart of the Blackhall family who was in the prime of manhood in 1647 is shown in the published genealogies.

This of course is not conclusive, as not all children are named in each generation.

I hope that someone else may take up this puzzle and in due course confirm my belief of David Stewart Galbraith and the Revd. Charles Stewart of their Blackhall and thus Royal Ancestry.

## REVIEW

**Family History - a guide to Ayrshire Sources.** 1984. Published by the Ayrshire Archaeology and Natural History Society, Jamieson (Jane) *Editor*. Reference Dept., Carnegie Library, Main Street, Ayr. KA8 8ED. Price 70p post free.

This 16 page booklet serves as a brief guide to tracing your ancestors and as the title suggests is particularly concerned with the County of Ayr. It lists the common sources of genealogical information but more importantly, it indicates what other local records are available, such as Burgh Records, Valuation Rolls, Voters' Rolls, Educational Records, Poor Relief, Burial Grounds, Estate Records and Local Histories and Newspapers. It also shows where such sources can be consulted. This is a well produced publication and can be thoroughly recommended to anyone with Ayrshire roots.

## REVIEW

**Links in the Chain - Scottish Family History Resources in Aberdeen City Libraries.**

38 pages. 1984. (Obtainable from the City Librarian, Central Library, Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen, AB9 1GU.) Price 70p post free.

This is a comprehensive catalogue of publications likely to be of considerable value to those researching their family tree. It is wide ranging in its subject matter covering the simple 'how to do it' guides to Church Records, Valuation Rolls, Baptismal Registers, etc., as well as the works of the Scottish History Society, the Scottish Record Society, and other such bodies. As one would expect the collection is particularly strong in works pertaining to Aberdeen and the North-East but is by no means restricted to that area of Scotland.

The Library also possesses an ever growing number of Family Histories and Family Trees. For those interested in Scottish Genealogy this would be a worthwhile addition to their Library.

(NOTE: The Library Staff cannot undertake genealogical searches on behalf of correspondents.)

## REVIEW

**Marriage Census and other Indexes for Family Historians** edited by Jeremy Gibson - Federation of Family History Societies - 36 pages. £1.20 (including postage).

This Guide amalgamates, updates and expands the lists formerly published in Marriage Indexes and in Census Indexes and Indexing.

The Guide is arranged in the order of the historic counties of England and Wales, which are followed by Scotland and Ireland. There is now included Boyd's and Pallot's Marriage Indexes. Anyone requiring a search in any of the Indexes is informed of where to write and the fee to be sent.

Specialist Indexes included in the booklet are those of British Peerages, Emigrant Scots into England and Wales (compiled by J.D. Beckett), and various indexes covering the Armed Services and occupations such as Coastguards, Comb Makers, and Boatmen on canal and river boats.

## REVIEW

**Journal of the Caraher Family History Society Volume 5.** November 1984.  
Membership £4.

This journal of 78 pages includes illustrations and poems as well as articles on the Caraher family.

The editorial – which Clan? Scotland – raises the question of what clans show representation for variant surname forms derived from Mac Fhearchair; the subsequent articles have amongst other headings "Listings for McKerracher and variants", "Perthshire and other parishes before and about 1833", "Caraher and Crowley family: Liverpool and Ireland from 1778", "an Ancestral Record – Clyde Ironworks", "Dundalk Parish Registers Listings 1815-1843" and "Problems connected to Record Search surnames of Gaelic Origin".

Those interested in the family name will find a wide range of relevant information, and there is a request for help in tracing a missing manuscript of Patrick Charles Carragher, historian and playwright of Arbroath, who worked as an Accountant with Aberdeen and Edinburgh Legal Firms, and died in Aberdeen in November 1922.

## REVIEW

**Handbook for Genealogical Research in South Africa** Dr. R.J.J. Lombard. 164 pages. Institute for Historical Research, Pretoria. R13

This is the second edition of the work published in 1977. The first edition was well received in many countries, and this improved edition contains much additional material.

After defining the nature, aims and history of genealogy the author traces the birth of interest in South Africa to the work of Christoffel Coetzee de Villiers in the middle of the last century when he collected and classified an enormous amount of data. This has led more recently to the publishing of family histories and the organizing

of family gatherings, with the setting up of the Genealogical Society in South Africa and the production of the quarterly magazine "Familia". The Human Sciences Research Council helps researchers to publicise their findings.

The second chapter in the book deals with Methodology of Genealogy, which covers sources such as literature, family photographs, epitaphs, Church Registers, Death Notices and the tactful questioning of relatives. Notes are given about various countries such as Scotland and the peculiarities of their recording and registration of events, with hints about unravelling the cultural history of the particular family being researched. The author then addresses himself to the Repositories of Genealogical Sources, such as museums and libraries, adding details of State archives, periods covered, and addresses for contacting. There is a final chapter on compiling and publishing a genealogy which contains advice which is not confined to those interested in South African families, but is of universal application. Examples of Old Dutch script in an appendix are of great interest, if not of practical assistance to the reader.

The book is well produced and attractively bound, and will be appreciated by those whose researches are not narrowly confined to British sources.

## REVIEW

**Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America 1625-1825** by David Dobson Volume III. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore \$17.50

This list of North American Settlers with Scottish connections is compiled from Scottish newspapers. Most of those listed are stated to have Scottish origins, but some are judged to be Scots by implication. Many settled in the Caribbean, but often migrated to mainland America.

The Scottish newspapers consulted were the Scotsman, The Glasgow Courier, the Edinburgh Evening Courant, Advertiser, and Correspondent, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, the Scots Magazine and the Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser.

The first two volumes are still available at \$20 and £17.50 respectively.

## REVIEW

**Family History Research in New Zealand - a beginner's guide** Anne Bromwell - The New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc.

This clear and simple guide gives advice to anyone starting on their search for ancestors. A sample tree is provided, together with the type of family group sheet and

record of ancestry. Hints on charting are given, with advice on evidence before and after registration. Copies of marriage and death certificates illustrate the advice, wills and title deeds are mentioned, and proceedings of Maori Land Courts as a source of Maori genealogy of Whakapappa included. Maps showing distribution of population, major tribes, and European contacts before 1840 are intriguing – as is a map indicating population changes in three periods between 1858 and 1926. Shipping routes between Australia and New Zealand in 1880 are also of interest.

The booklet can be obtained from the Society at P.O. Box 8795, Auckland 3, New Zealand.

## NOTE

**A Journey in Ancestry** Rae Collins – £4.95 – Alan Sutton Publishing, 17A Brunswick Road, Gloucester

This is a practical guide offering helpful advice by providing genealogical sources and their whereabouts. It first illustrates a means of tracing one's ancestors and then sets the generations against the background of international events.

The book also contains facsimiles of documents relating to characters in the book, and is illustrated with sketches and line drawings as well as photographs of recent generations. The authoress is a member of the Bristol Family History Society.

## REVIEW

### **Family Tree Magazine**

This new British magazine with an international flavour, will be produced six times a year. The first introductory issue was in November.

Articles in that issue included:-

How to trace your family history.

Transportation to Australia – the story of the convicts.

Famous family connections.

History-Genealogy-People – a visit to Nottingham.

An American's search for his artistic ancestor; and

The Huguenots.

The Editor is J. Michael Armstrong, and this specialist magazine for Family Historians has a warm welcome from the President of the Federation of Family History Societies. The subscription is £5 p.a. and the magazine's office is at Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon PE17 1HP.

## NOTE

### **Irish Family History Society**

This new Society has been formed to promote Irish family history through the indexing of parish records and census returns, the collection of old wills, and estate rentals, and the compilation of tombstone records. It is keen to "repatriate" information from overseas on Irish emigrants. Information regarding overseas sources and advice on indexing and computer procedure would be welcome.

Anyone interested in joining or in providing or seeking information about Irish families should contact the Secretary, Michael J. Byrne, Convent View, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.

## NOTE

### **Scotsmen in Stockholm during the 17th Century**

Genealogical data about Scotsmen and their descendants who lived and worked as burghers in Stockholm during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries have been compiled by Curt Haij. About 60 different families are represented.

The compilation has been translated into English through the good offices of Dr. Ynge Olsson (who was responsible for most generously translating the article "A Scots Lady in Alghult"). He has added a Swedish-English aid to assist readers, which makes the list very understandable.

The list and translation have been lodged in the Society's library and is a most valuable addition to it. It is interesting to see how quickly the Scots married into the Swedish aristocracy.

A deep debt of gratitude is also owed to a member, Rear Admiral Vernon D'A Donaldson, who has been responsible for organising this, as well as for a number of articles on the Spens family.

## NOTE

**Tracing your Ancestors** – Jane Cox and Timothy Padfield (revised edition) £4.50. H.M.S.O.

The Stationery office have produced a revised edition of the practical guide to many historical documents held in the Public Record Office. An appendix gives an international list of organisations concerned with genealogical research.

## **MRS EMILY KINNIBURGH**

We have learned with regret, of the death of Mrs Emily Kinniburgh, on 21st September last. She was the widow of Mr Thomas C. Kinniburgh, a benefactor of the Scottish Genealogy Society, who died in October, 1975. Formerly Miss Emily (Kay) Baxter, they were married at St. Martins-in-the-Field in 1928, and lived at Folkestone.

An article on Mr Kinniburgh's ancestry appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. xxiv/2. 35-38 (1977), and *The Kinniburgh Papers*, which have been catalogued, are in our library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

## **MITCHELL MEMORIAL**

Members will be aware of the great work of Mr. John F. Mitchell who died recently at the age of 97. He had been the inspiration behind the volumes of Monumental Inscriptions, and by his hard work in all weathers over so many years had personally been responsible for many of the County Volumes.

A fund is being set up in his memory, and Members are invited to subscribe to the Fund, which will be used to purchase suitable books for the Library, or Members may prefer to donate suitable books themselves. A special bookplate will be placed in all books bought or donated in memory of his work for the Society.

Monetary contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, and books to the Librarian.

## **NOTE**

### **Shipping and Seaman's Register**

Helper wanted to search this Register, Series II (B.T. 112) at Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff to trace Master Mariner Thomas Logan Williamson in early 1800's, possibly from Shetlands. A.L. Williamson, Main Waihi Road, R.D.6., Tauranua, New Zealand.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday, 15th February, 1985, at 7.30 p.m. in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

Four Members of Council, Mrs. R. Bigwood, Mrs. K. Cory, Mrs. S. Pitcairn and Mr. D.R. Torrance are due to retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Nominations for Council, containing a proposer and seconder, and having the consent of the nominees, must reach the Hon. Secretary by 4th February, 1985.

## HISTORICAL NOTE: NEW REGISTER HOUSE

Looking through back issues of *The Scottish Genealogist*, I note (vol. xxviii/4, 162), that Dr D.A. Abbott, in reviewing Donald Whyte's booklet, *Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research*, mentions "one or two minor irritations." He lists General Registry Office, which "unaccountably" appears.

Reference to *An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland*, 7th August, 1854 (Vict. Cap. LXXX), will show that it provided for, *inter alia*, "a proper Office in the General Register House, Edinburgh, to be called the General Registry Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland."

I recall having seen strong paper water-marked GRO. No doubt historical facts like these account for the author's use of the term General Registry Office. However, he seems to have taken Dr Abbott's remarks seriously, as in later editions (fourth and fifth) he uses the modern term New Register House.

D. McG.

## POLICE RECORDS

For those seeking information about past members of the Lothians & Borders Police it is regretted that there are no central records concerning Police personnel. Enquiries require to be made with the Force concerned. Official Records go back to 1898, but to trace someone in the Service prior to 1920 an approximate date of joining or of leaving the Service is necessary.

The Lothians & Borders Police comprise the Forces of Edinburgh City Police, Lothians & Peebles Constabulary, and Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk Constabulary.

## **INTERNATIONAL GATHERING 1985**

### **VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED**

The third International Gathering to be held in Scotland will take place this year, 1985.

The highlight will be the week May 25 to June 1 when Glasgow will be host city. The McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, will house the Gathering Centre and there Clan societies and other organisations, including ourselves, will have information booths.

The booths will be open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily from Saturday, 25th May (but *not* on Sunday, 26th May) until Saturday, June 1st. Offers of assistance from Members who feel that they can spare a morning or an afternoon during that week to help sell Society publications and distribute Society literature at our booth, will be warmly welcomed. We should appreciate particularly help from Members in the Glasgow area.

If you can help, please contact me at a Meeting or 'phone me – after 8 p.m. – at 031-556 3844.

Joan P.S. Ferguson, Hon. Secretary

### **SOCIETY SALES**

As no member has yet offered to take over the position of Sales Secretary, the Society regrets that there are likely to be long delays in the servicing of orders received after 31st December 1984. These delays will continue until a suitable person is found.

### **Angus Volume 4**

This is the fourth and last volume of Angus Monumental Inscriptions. It covers the cemeteries in Dundee and Broughty Ferry. A4; paperback; 300pp.

Surface mail to all countries	Airmail to all countries	Surface	U.S.A. Airmail
£8.75	£15.00	\$14.50	\$23.50

Please make your cheques, P.O.'s. etc., payable to THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY, and send them with your order to: The Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3LT, U.K.

**EXCHANGE** — I am willing to carry out research in Weston-Super-Mare or Bristol in exchange for research done in Edinburgh. Mrs. Valerie Newman, Meadow Court, Wolvershill Road, Banwell, Avon BS24 6DJ.

## QUERIES

- 982 GRAY of Sutherland — Captain Walter Gray of the Fencibles of 1778 was son of Patrick Gray, tacksman of Easter Lairg and brother to Lieutenant John and William, attorney in Jamaica. Walter, sometimes styled "of Newton", is described by Donald Sage in "Memorabilia Domestica" as a near relative of the Skibo line. Welcome information on Grays and their connections with those of Skibo, Creich, Rogart, Lairg, Rhine etc. Allan P. Gray, 56 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris 4, France.
- 983 GAMMIE — James Alexander Gammie was born 24th December 1858 at Aberdeen, Scotland, and married Jane Leslie Cant (b. at Garmouth Urquhart, Moray, on 11th January 1861) on 30th December 1881. They had 9 children and lived first at 29 Braeside Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow, and later at 30 Myrtle Street, Cowcaddens. About 1912 they came through Canada to the U.S.A. I am interested in corresponding about the family. Dorothea Jean Gammie, 339 S. Madison Avenue, La Grange, Illinois 605525, U.S.A.
- 984 BRYSON — Peter Bryson married Rebecca Mathieson in Edinburgh on 3rd August 1869. Parents wanted. Mrs. Valerie Newman, Meadow Court, Wolverhill Road, Banwell, Avon BS24 6DJ.
- 986 SIMPSON — Edward (b. 1828 Shropshire) mar. Elizabeth Tweedale, two children John William (b. 1860) and Bertha (b. 1862). They moved to Glasgow, possibly from Manchester in the 1860's. They lived at various addresses including 5 Armadale Street, Rutherglen; 3 Braeside Avenue and Aston Villa, Gallowflat, Rutherglen. Edward died at the latter address on 20th September 1904. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Cambuslang and served as treasurer there for many years. He owned/ran a spindle and flyer and tool manufacturing and engineering company called Edward Simpson & Co., the works being in Herriot Street, Rutherglen. The company was in existence until at least 1945. Charles Kirkland & John Gilchrist were assumed into the company in 1904. Other persons associated with the family are James Shaw of 17 Marlborough Gardens, Cathcart; Duncan Bell of 10 Morrison Buildings, Cambuslang, John Robertson and David Craig. I have Edward's will. If Bertha married it may have been between 1881-91. Any information about family, particularly John and Bertha. K. Simpson, c/o 18 Lucas Road, Burbage, Hinckley, Leics LE10 2NA. (Would "swap" research on this family for one in Sydney, NSW, Australia.)
- 987 SCOTT/GRANT — James Scott, Bank Accountant of Biggar, b. 7th June 1857 in Melrose, married 28th March 1884 in Melrose Eliza McLean Grant (b. 4th December 1860 in Newtown). They had nine children all born in Biggar before they emigrated. James Scott died in Canada on 12th July 1913 and Eliza in Los Angeles on 8th May 1935. Information wanted about their parents.
- 988 SCOTT/SHARP — James Scott, son of James and Isabel Scott, married Margaret Rebecca Sharp at Hawick on 9th June 1856, and had two children, James Scott (b. 7th June, 1857 at Melrose) and Robert Smith Sharp Scott (b. 17th November

- 1866 at Melrose). Margaret Sharp's parents were James Sharp and Elevation Frost, possibly from England. Further information desired.
- 989 GRANT/WOOD — Robert Grant married Eliza Wood on 29th December 1854 at Earlstown of Melrose. Between 10th February 1855 and 13th October 1869 they had nine children, Helen, Charles, Mary Burns, Eliza McLean, Catherine Burns, Mary Burns, Isabella, James and Betsey. Further information wanted.
- 990 O'HARA/GOFF — Charles O'Hara married Elizabeth Goff and had four children; Francis, (b. 5th April 1874 at Paisley, married Elizabeth McEwen or Ewing on 26th October 1894 at Paisley and died on 10th August 1949) and Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine, who married respectively Mr. McCallum, Mr. Drew and Mr. Haney. After his first wife's death Francis married Frances Welch. Further information desired.
- 991 McMANUS/EWING — Cornelius (Con) McManus married Elizabeth Ewing in Paisley on 8th October 1863 and had three children:— Catherine (b. 3rd March 1865, who married James Lang), Michael (Mack) wounded in the Mons War in India, and Elizabeth (b. 11th March 1874 in Paisley and married 26th October 1894 Francis O'Hara and died in Glasgow 11th August 1914). The Ewings were believed to be Irish and to have some relationship with the Whisky concern, Ewen & Ewen. Further information wanted. James C. Bronson, 972 Marlinton Court, San Jose, California 95120, USA.
- 992 MORRISON — Malcolm Morrison (1804–1872) a Blacksmith from in or near Glenelg, Inverness-shire, married Margaret ? and had three sons:— Peter, Neil (b. 1827), who married Mary McCuaig (b. 1827) and had six children, and John (b. 1829). Malcolm and Margaret emigrated to Ontario. Information on this family appreciated by John N. Morrison, 11418 — 65 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5W 4K8.
- 993 TENNANT — Robert Dempster married Lillias Tennant (b. ca 1815) both residing at Balerno, Midlothian on 7th February 1840 at Balerno and immigrated to Canada soon after. Seeking Lillias Tennant's birthplace and parentage. C. St. John, 966 Inverhouse Drive, No 401 Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4B6, Canada.
- 994 STEELE/RAMSAY — John Pollock Steele (b. Kilbirnie, Ayrshire 1841) married Mary Liggett (?) Ramsay, (b. Kirkoswald, Ayrshire 1849) in Wisconsin, USA, in 1871. Information desired as to their departure from Scotland. Did they travel together ?
- 995 STEEL/POLLOCK — Elisabeth Pollock married James Steele on 31st May 1834 at Avondale, Lanark. They had four sons and three daughters — John, James, William, David, Elisabeth, Jean and Helen, and lived at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire. Was the husband James Steel, Ironminer, who died in Main Street, Kilbirnie on 24th March 1858 ? Details wanted both of James Steel and Elisabeth Pollock. Mrs. N. B. Steele, 10 Esk Street, Rowes Bay, Townsville, Queensland, Australia 4810.
- 996 BRUCE — Georges Bruce, b. in Scotland, married Elisabeth Snellen (b. 1728) in Breda on 18th July 1760: he served in the Army, probably with Scottish Regiments in the Netherlands, becoming a Captain in 1745, Major in December 1747

and Colonel 1769. He was in the Garrison at Leperen with Second Battalion, Mayonbanks, in April 1767 and was appointed Military Commander at Leperen on 30th March 1772. He died there on 6th July 1780, leaving a son Stewart John Bruce (b. at Breda 21st June 1767) who rose to Lt. General in the Dutch Army after marrying Christina Schimmelpenninck, sister of the Grand Pensionary. What is known about Georges Bruce's ancestors? J. A. Baron de Smeth, Torfhoeken 13, 2230 Schilde, Belgium.

- 997 PERTSHIRE — Wanted information on whereabouts of Lair Books and Burial Records of early (pre1855) burials at Greyfriars Burial Ground, Perth mentioned in Mitchell's Monumental Inscriptions page 628 and 636. Perth Parks and Recreation say they do not have them, Sandeman Library negative as is Edinburgh. Any information on whereabouts of these records welcome. B. Hayes, 17629 Osborne St., Northridge, Ca. 91325, USA.
- 998 LENNIE — Robert Lennie, son of Robert Lennie and Jane Renwick, was born at Liberton Edinburgh, in 1832, married Janet (Jessie) Watson (born to William Watson at Penicuik on 28th November 1834) at Dalkeith, Midlothian in 1854. Any information welcomed.
- 999 RAMAGE — William Ramage, born to James Ramage and Margaret Runciman in 1861, married Mary Lennie (born 1863 to Robert Lennie and Janet Watson) on 31st December 1884 in Edinburgh. Any information welcomed.
- 1000 CLARK — George Clark, son of John (Owen) Clark and Mary McCann, born at Tranent, East Lothian, on 16th May 1866. Any information about parents and siblings welcomed. Miss S. J. Robertson, 11 Lindisfarne Street, Carlisle, Cumbria CA1 2ND.
- 1001 NETHERY/NEVERY/NITHERY — James Nethery, a Jacobite captured at Preston, England, on 14th November 1715 was sent to the Colony of Maryland in America, in May 1716 from Liverpool. Need his age, place of birth (possibly Perthshire ?— and parents' names. J. Marshall Neathery, P. O. Box 37, 100 Weather Street, Rolesville, North Carolina, 27571, USA.
- 1002 BUDGE/BURGESS — James Budge, b. 1791, son of Magnus Budge and Barbara Garrioch, Deerness, Orkney, had five children:— James Jnr. b. 1817, Margaret b. 1819, Jane b. 1822, John 1826, Mary b. 1830. The family changed their surname to Burgess. Information wanted about the whole family. A. K. Burgess, Balti-Brook Farm, Baltimore, Ontario K0K 1C0.
- 1003 DUFF — John merchant in Dundee. Died 1849 aged 82—87. Possibly born in Perth. Married Elizabeth How, Dundee, 1798. Had about ten children. Any information about origins welcome.
- 1004 STEWART — David, shoemaker, and wife Christian Menzies, lived Curfew Lane or Row, Perth. Had a son John, b. October 1840. Any information about origins and relations welcome. Ruth Duff, 24 Cheyne Walk, Chesham, Bucks, HP5 1Ay
- 1005 MCLEOD — Hugh McLeod, Schoolmaster studying for the ministry, married Janet Hume Inglis (b. c. 1840) in Edinburgh on 28th May 1860, and sailed from Glasgow in the 'Bruce', arriving in New Zealand 12th September 1860. Was Hugh the

son born on 20th May 1824 to William MacLeod; Farmer and Jannet Murray of Sutherland, who were married on 17th February 1818 ? Mrs. P. A. Sparkes, 47 Gayhurst Road, Dallington, Christchurch 6, New Zealand.

- 1006 ABERNETHY — James Abernethy (1739—1821) married in 1771 Jane Wilson at Penicuik, and had the following children:— Thomas, Janet, James, David and John. Wish to contact anyone researching family.
- 1007 FINLAYSON — John Gray Finlayson (b. 1846 Inverness) married Isabella Davidson in 1877 at Forres and had the following children:— John, Adaline, Lizzie, James, Mary, Marjory and Rose. Wish to contact anyone researching family.
- 1008 KINCAID — Alexander Kincaid (1792—1872) married (first) Jane Archibald and (secondly) Elizabeth Cameron, having issue by the first marriage — Jean, Alexander and Janet — and by the second marriage John, William, Elizabeth Benge, James and Daniel. Wish to contact anyone researching the families. Mrs. Sue Peake, 61 Richmond Street, Woodburn NSW 2472, Australia.
- 1009 DRUMMOND — John Drummond (b. 1796) married Marjory McGregor (b. 1806 in Perthshire to John McGregor, Gamekeeper, and Margaret McKay) and lived at Quoig Cottage, Monzievaird, Strathearn. They emigrated in New Zealand in 1840 in the "Bengal Merchant". Further information wanted. A. L. Williamson, Main Waihi Road, R.D.6, Tauranga, New Zealand.
- 1010 GARDNER — Thomas Gardner of Newmains, b. 1854, parents Thomas and Agnes (nee Abby), married at Dykehead Mary Buchanan Watson b. 1856 Torbothie, parents John Watson (b. 1828 Leadhills, d. 1899 Shotts) and Mary (nee Newlands). Any information on families appreciated. Peter Gardner c/o PO, Ensay, Australia 3895.
- 1011 MONCRIEFF — John Moncrieff (b. 1699 ? 1701 ?— second son of Matthew Moncrieff of Culfargie was apprenticed in 1716 at Edinburgh surgeon- apothecary, Mr. John Knox, for three years (see George Seton 'House of Moncrieff'). He was previously (August 10th 1715) apprenticed to Thomas Falow, merchant in Edinburgh (Edinburgh Apprentices Roll). Information is wanted about him and his wife, and children and their marriages. Miss J. Wilson, The Cottage, Carlops, Penicuik, EH26 9NF.
- 1012 FAIRLEY/MCFARLANE — Alexander Wilson Fairley (b. 1847 Glasgow d. 1885 Glasgow) — Brass Moulder married Margaret Longmuir McFarlane (b. 1845 Strathaven d. 1909 Glasgow), daughter of Thomas McFarlane (1804—1878), a handloom weaver, by his second wife Jean Longmuir (1805—1877), at Cathcart, Glasgow, on 30th. December 1870 They had three children; (1) Alexander Wilson Fairley (b. 1874 — Airdrie), (2) Jeannie Longmuir Fairley (b. 1876 — Airdrie) and (3) Margaret McFarlane Fairley (b. 1878 — High Coats, Old Monkland). Information about descendants appreciated by Alastair Macfarlane, 78a, Boundary Road, Pennant Hills, NSW 2120, Australia.
- 1013 DOUGLAS/GORDON — John Douglas of Arkland, born ?, died April 1686 ? married Margarethe Gordon, born ? died ? Seeking all information about family.

- 1014 DOUGLAS/NIESBETH(Niesbethin) son of John, William Douglas born 1651 Dundee ? died 6.1.1711 Schippenbeil; East Prussia, married date ? 1. Maria Neisbeth, born ? died Schippenbeil ? Father Johann Wilhelm Niesbeth, his wife ? and parents ? 2. Dorothea Kinemont (kinmontin) born ? died 7.1.1744 Schippenbeil. Information on their parentage sought.
- 1015 VON USEDOM/BROOK — Friedrich Ernst Ferdinand von Usedom, born 9.7.1840 Königsberg, died 14.2.1913 Rudolstadt, married 18.10.1859 Königsberg Mary Florence Brook, born 16.5.1848 Huddersfield, died 8.5.1916 Rudolstadt. Parents: Frederik Brook, Merchant, born ? died on the ship from New Zealand to Australia, married date ? Mary Genn born Butts Grove York date ? died 12.5.1885 Berlin. Any information wanted by Karl-Gunther Archibald Douglas (Nr.1), Mittelgasse 15+7, 7951 Erolzheim, Germany.
- 1016 ROBERTSON — Rev. Dr. Harry Robertson (b. 2.11.1748) was minister of Kiltarn and married Ann Forbes 23.4.1772: children born between 1773–1788 were:— William, Gilbert, Harry, Anne, Hector, Elizabeth, Rose, Hugh and George (twins), and Christiana. Gilbert and Harry went to Demerara, West Indies. Gilbert returned and died at Edinburgh 10.9.1839. Information is wanted on any or all of children. A. J. Hamilton, P. O. Box 9, Somers 3927, Victoria Australia.
- 1017 DAWSON/KEITH — William Dawson born c. 1840, Clackmannanshire, son of James Dawson and Mary Edgar, married Anne Keith (b. c. 1840, Ireland) on 31st October 1862 at Dalkeith. They had three children:— James b. 1863, died 1876, Andrew Ernest born 1876, and Stewart Weldon born 1878 in Edinburgh. Stewart came to Canada in the 1890's. Andrew listed as engine fitter in 1891 census of Canongate burgh of Edinburgh. Any information on this family appreciated.
- 1018 KEITH/REID — Thomas Keith iron founder b. c. 1816 New Battle, Edinburgh married Margaret Reid (b. c. 1819 in Haddington) 1838. Who were their parents? Their children:— Annie b. c. 1840 Ireland, Elizabeth b. c. 1843 England, Jane b. c. 1845 Dalkeith, Thomas b. c. 1849 Dalkeith, John H. b. c. 1853 Dalkeith, Priscilla b. c. 1859 Dalkeith, Charlotte F. b. 1861 Dalkeith. Information on this family appreciated Joyce L. Dawson, 400–10th Avenue, Campbell River BC, Canada V9W 4E3.
- 1019 SCOTT — Catherine Scott (b. 1st May 1817 near Alloa) daughter of James Scott, Maltster, and Janet Scott, was a nursemaid and sailed to Australia on 19th April 1838 from Leith on 'Lady Kennedy' as a bounty immigrant, arriving in Australia on 12th August 1838. She was under the protection of Andrew Stewart's family of Stirling. Verification wanted of her date and place of birth, or her parents and their date of marriage. Barbara Parker, 9 Quarrian Crescent, Beenleigh 4207, Queensland, Australia.
- 1020 HAMILTON — Andrew Hamilton, born Scotland about 1805-6 moved to Lancashire with parents early 19c. Married Jane ? probably in N. Ireland where children Rebecca (b. 1828-9), Sarah (1833), Fanny (1835), and Mary (1837) were born. Son Andrew born 22nd June 1841 in Salford, Lancs. Andrew Snr was agent for Temperance Society (1850–60). Any information on birthplace and parents of Andrew Snr welcome. S. D. Hamilton 48 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3RB.

- 1021 BOWACK (BOWAK/BOAK) — John Bowack (b. 2nd November 1749) merchant in Montrose married (1) Christian Crookshanks (in 1794) and had children, Ann (b. 1795), Jane (1796), George (1798) and John (1800); (2) Margaret Smith (in 1806) and had children John (1807), Nicol (1809) and Jean (1812). Any information on families welcome. S. D. Hamilton 48 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 3RB.
- 1022 AIKEN/AITKEN — Thomas Aitken married at Eldister, Sandwick, Marjory Sinclair; children: Thomas b. 1747, Edward 1751, Marjory 1753; Gilbert 1758; John 1761, Adam 1764. Thomas jr (m. Martha Jameson) and Adam (m. Janet Black of Lanabaster). Information would be appreciated on the parentage of Thomas, Marjory Sinclair, and Martha Jameson.
- 1023 GADIE/GALDIE — Christian Galdie married Andrew Morrison in 1806 in Dunrossness Parish, Zetland. Children: Lawrina b. 1805 (m. Laurence Johnson of Renwick 1833), Janet c. 1810 (m. Adam Johnson of Renwick 1841), Mary b. 1815 (m. Thomas Aitken in Eldister, Sandwick 1836), Katharine b. 1817, Tingwall, Andrew b. 1821. Details of Galdie and Morrison parentage sought.
- 1024 GORDIE/GOUDIE — Ann Goudie married Thomas Aitken in Eldister, Zetland in 1806; children: Barbara b. 1807; Thomas b. 1808 (married Mary Morrison 1836); Martha b. 1811; Margarite b. 1815. Information sought on Goudie/Gordie.
- 1025 HALCROW — Laurence Halcrow in Eldigarth, Sandwick, Zetland married Susanna Halcrow; only know child, Henry, bapt. 1747 and married Margaret Manson in 1780. Information sought on parentage of Laurence and Susanna.
- 1026 HALCROW — Malcolm married (1) Marion (otherwise Margaret) in 1756 (Sandwick, Zetland). (2) Helen. Children: William, b. 1757; Adam, b. 1762 (married Ursula Halcrow who later married John Aitken in 1792); Marion b. 1764. Information sought on their parentage.
- 1027 MANSON — Margaret Manson married Henry Halcrow in 1780 (Sandwick P/R, Zetland); children: Janet 1782 (m. John Manson (Startigirth) 1823; Katharine, b. 1787; Laurence b. 1789 (m. Ursula Halcrow 1832); John b. 1792 (m. Barbara Smith); Barbara b. 1795; Elizabeth b. 1798 Margarite b. 1803. Information sought on Manson family.
- 1028 MORRISON — Andrew Morrison married Christian Galdie 1806, Dunrossness parish, Zetland. Andrew was described as "in William Setter in the North Kirk". Who were his parents. June A. Westbury, 227 Montgomery Avenue, Winnipeg, R3L 1T1, Man. Canada.
- 1029 HATALIE — The Hatalies who owned Mellerstain in the 17th Century are believed to have lived in Perthshire. Anyone knowing of Hatalies living in that County should communicate with Mrs. Virginia Glendening, 4122 Palo Verde, Lakewood, Ca. 90713, USA.

- 1030 BURNET — Andrew Aitchison (confectioner) b. 1787 in Edinburgh to John Burnet and Jane Weare, m. 1817 in Edinburgh Jean Hamilton (d. 1863 Australia). Family: Walter, Andrew, Henry, Jean Johnstone, George Hay, Robert Hunter, John Neilson, Jessie (b. in Haddington) (Robert and John married and died in Australia). Information on other family members please. Mrs. B. J. Holt, 16/147 Smith Street, Summer Hill, NSW, Australia 2130.
- 1031 MARTIN/THORN (TAIN) — William (b.1793 ?-1798 ?) in Banchory Ternan; m. stonedyker resident of Row of Balmain, Fettercairn in 1851, died before 1872; reputed father of James Martin born 1822 in Fordoun whose mother Ann Thorn or Tain (1795—March 1st 1881) later married George Dear of Fettercairn. Any information about William and his legitimate family or Ann welcomed.
- 1032 MARTIN/FALCONER — James Martin b. Fordoun 1822, d. Brechin 23rd February 1872, married Eliza Falconer June 22nd 1842 in Fettercairn. Eliza, b. October 3rd 1821 at Fettercairn, d. 26th June 1905 in Brechin. They had 11 children; Robert b. 1839; James b. 1842; George b. 1845; Jessie b. 1849; Jane b. ?, married James Davidson; Alexander b. ?, Eliza Jr. b. 1854, Ann(ie) b. 1856 married Joseph Manby; John b. 1859, Francis b. 1861, William F. b. 1866. James Jr. worked with Merrilees and Watson Engineers. Robert worked with Pullars Ltd., Bridge of Allan. Annie had five sons. Eliza Jr. had four daughters; one son. Any information on descendants please.
- 1033 FALCONER/NIDDRIE/PHESDO — John Falconer (1749—1834) married Janet Niddrie (1756—1830) and lived at Balnakettle near Fettercairn. Was John F. the son of Robert F. and Jean Hutcheon who had at least six children at Balnakettle in the 1750's and 1760's? How was Robert Falconer related to Dame Elizabeth Trent, Lady Phesdo ? Ancestry of Janet Niddrie desired. G. Wm. Martin, Box 580, King City, Ont. Canada, L0G 1K0.
- 1034 MCCOWAN — Dr. Robert Thomas McCowan (1809 app.—1878) was born in Trinidad to David McCowan (mason and merchant) and Sarah Thomas Packwood. He was a surgeon with the military in Trinidad 1830-1870. He also practised medicine in Cumnock, Kirkintilloch, Bankfoot, Lochgoilhead and Paisley. He married Jessie Thomas Miller in 1849 and had a son, Robert Packwood McCowan, in 1851. Looking for descendants of R. T. McCowan and his brother, James Anderson McCowan (b. 1815). D. B. McCowan, R.R. 1 Pickering, Ontario, Canada, L1V 2P8.
- 1035 ATKINSON/ANDREW — John Atkinson, son of Thomas Atkinson and Agnes Dickson, married on 16th July 1886 at The Manse, Maryhill, Lanark, Anne Andrew (b. to John Andrew and Catherine Marshall on 11th January 1859 in New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, who were both dead by 1886, and having an Uncle, Archibald Marshall). Witnesses were David Andrew and Annie Hay. Known children:— John/Jock, Thomas, Kate/Catherine, and Agnes b. 21st November 1893. Any information appreciated Mrs. A. M. Hayes, P. O. Box 285, Narrogin 6312, Western Australia.

- 1036 AGNEW — John Agnew, b. 1790 Kirkcolm, Scotland m. Mary McCredie in 1814. They came to Australia in 1841, with children John, Mary Anne and Robert. John senior had sisters Elizabeth 1792, Jane 1796, Janet 1803 and brother David b. 1799. Information about John's parents and ancestors appreciated. Miss N. Agnew, 41 Millicent Street, Moorooka, Q. 4105, Australia.
- 1037 YOUNG — Henderson b. 1st November 1837 to John Young and Jean Knox at Garvald, East Lothian; had brothers James b. c. 1842 and Andrew b. c. 1845. Father was widower by 1851. Any information on this family welcomed by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hay, 86 King Street, Crieff, Perthshire, PH7 3HB.
- 1038 GRAY — John and Janet Gray of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, had a son Robert, born in 1671: he later became minister of Nesting in Shetland from 1703 until his death in 1749. Who were his parents, siblings and descendants? Any information about the Gray family in Lanarkshire, Edinburgh/Leith, Shetland and New Zealand/Canada/Australia desired. T. A. Gray, Jesmond House, Milligans Chase, Galleywood, Chelmsford, Essex.
- 1039 STAGE — John Stage, b. 1791/2, son of Henry Stage (a seaman, possibly Danish) and Isabella Kerr; died 17th July 1856 at Coldingham, buried Eyemouth, widower of Jane Robertson. Information wanted of John's birth and marriage, and Henry's birth, marriage and death. Also Margaret Stage, daughter of John Stage (above), born 1829/31 and married prior to 1851 to Charles Robinson, artist. Information needed of Margaret's birth, marriage and death. R. J. Rickard, 40 Warriston Drive, Edinburgh, EH3 5NA.
- 1040 LOVE/MACALPINE/TAYLOR — John Love b. c. 1839 possibly at Kintyre, Argyllshire, or Ayrshire, was stepson of John Taylor and Margaret McAlpine and was possibly son of Margaret and Robert Love. Taylor family, including Alexander 8 years, Mary 4 years, Archibald 1 year, and John Love, were at Bridgend, Dalry, Ayrshire in 1851. John Love was a ploughman at Merksworth Farm, Renfrewshire, in 1861 and married Janet Nesbit at East Greenlaw, Abbey Parish, Paisley in 1862 before emigrating to New Zealand. Any information about the family, ancestors, or descendants welcomed by Ian Love, 16 James Street, Ashburton, Mid-Canterbury, New Zealand. Postage refunded.
- 1041 NESBIT — Janet b. c. 1840, m. John Love at East Greenlaw, Paisley in 1862 before emigrating to New Zealand. Parents were James (deceased by 1862) and Janet Orr. Any information about the family, ancestors or descendants welcomed by Ian Love, 16 James Street, Ashburton, Mid-Canterbury, New Zealand. Postage refunded.

- 1042 BLUE/MURDOCH — Dugald Blue, b. c. 1840 at Greenock, Renfrewshire to Archibald Blue and Grace Murdoch, was a herd boy for John Lang at Davidshill, Dalry, Ayrshire in 1851, and later emigrated to New Zealand c. 1858. He returned to Dalry to marry Mary Houston. His sister, Jane, b. c. 1849 was a domestic servant for the Paton family at Rightside Farm, Dalry in 1861, and later emigrated to New Zealand and married Robert Skinner. He had a brother Archibald. Any information about the Blue/Murdoch families welcomed by Ian Love, 16 James Street, Ashburton, Mid-Canterbury, New Zealand. Postage refunded.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

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

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