

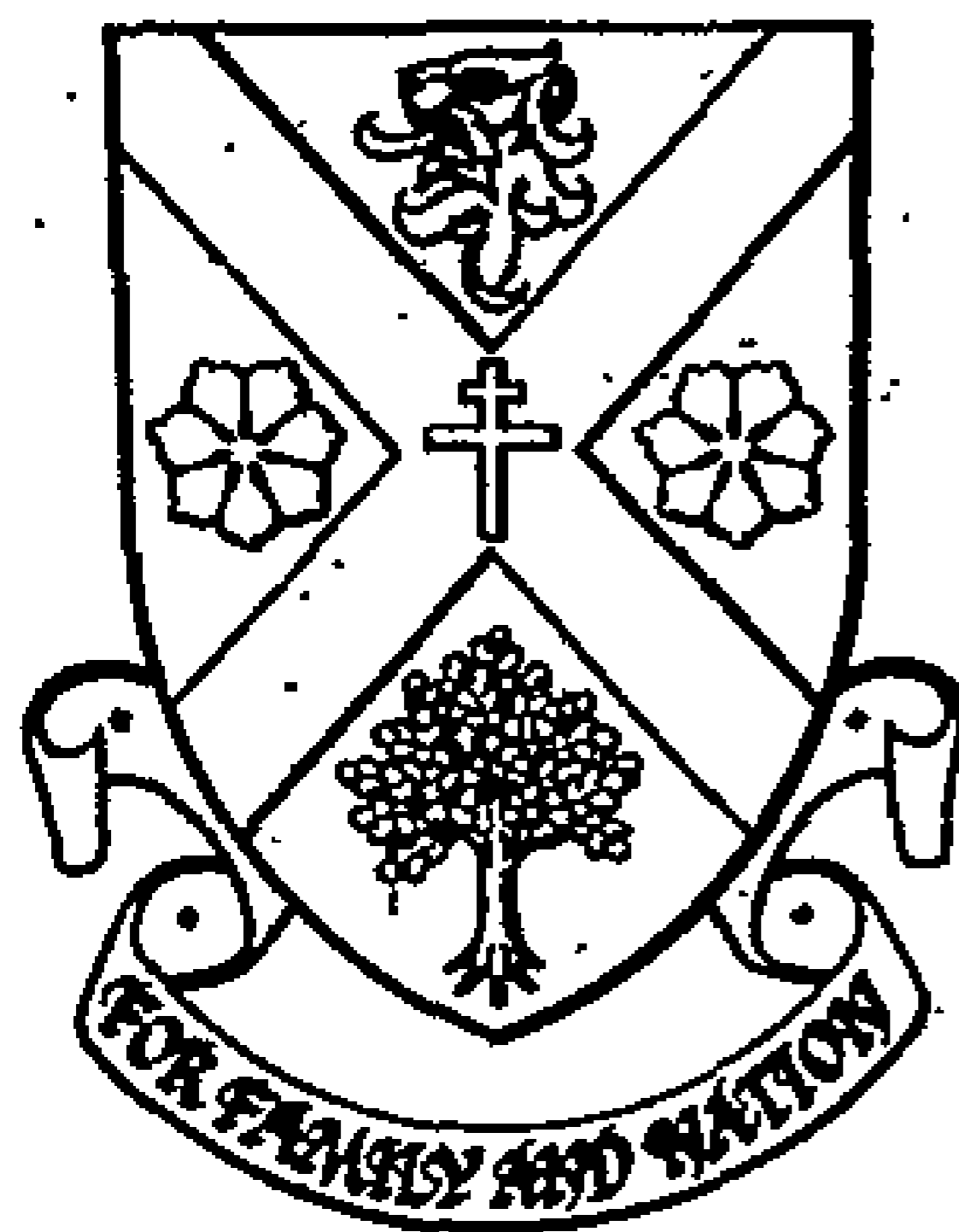
# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONTENTS

Page

THE ANCESTRY OF SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL . . . . .	1
By D.W.A. Baker	
THE NORTH CAROLINA SETTLEMENT OF 1739 By A.I.B. Stewart . . . . .	7
REPORT OF COUNCIL 1983 — 1984 . . . . .	14
ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 1984	16
NOTE ON ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS . . . . .	20
REVIEWS & NOTES . . . . .	21
STEWARTS AND THE NEW WORLD By A.I.B. Stewart . . . . .	23
QUERIES . . . . .	27



## **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 £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. 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 the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, 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.

## THE ANCESTRY OF SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL

By D. W. A. Baker

Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, 1792—1855, soldier, explorer and Surveyor General of New South Wales, was a very proud man. He was proud of his professional skills, proud of his achievements as a cartographer, explorer and naturalist, proud of his standing in the community and proud of his ancestry and family connections. Yet his origins were distinctly humble. He was born, according to the Falkirk parochial register of baptisms, on 15th June 1792, the lawful and first son of John Mitchell and Janet Wilson. This couple had been married the previous year and the Falkirk marriage register for 27 June 1791 described John Mitchell as a shoremaster in Grangemouth and Janet as the daughter of James Wilson, late merchant in Edinburgh.

Little is known of John Mitchell, not even the date or place of his birth. The first definite information about him is his official appointment as shoremaster and wharfinger for the Company of the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation. In the minutes of the company's committee of management for 4th August 1790, now in the Scottish Record Office, John Mitchell is described as 'late Ship master or Mariner', and he was to officiate at Grangemouth 'in that part of the Harbour and wharf which is his property'. From this evidence we may reasonably conjecture that John Mitchell, after a career at sea or on the canals, had settled down in middle age to a job on shore and the comforts of matrimony. This, anyhow, is consistent with his death, while still in the company's employ, in 1804.

The term 'Ship master or Mariner' is tantalizingly vague. It might apply to the owner and master of a large merchant vessel trading in the Baltic or across the Atlantic to the West Indies; equally, as the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company records show, it might apply to the master of a canal barge who commanded one man and a dog and whose 'ship' was pulled along by a horse.

It is just as hard to draw firm conclusions from 'that part of the Harbour and wharf' which was John Mitchell's property, but it is not likely to have been very valuable. Although Grangemouth was to develop into one of Scotland's major ports, it was, in 1790 when the Forth and Clyde canal first opened, of little significance. The shipping accommodation was only a small tidal harbour and there was not even a customs house till 1810 so that all customs business had to be conducted at Bo'ness, three or four miles along the firth. It seems most unlikely that John Mitchell's property here was sufficient to give him any financial independence.

Mitchell's position in the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company also suggests he was neither rich nor poor, but a middling sort of man. He was not a mere 'servant' of the company, like a lock-keeper on a weekly wage, but an 'officer' on a yearly salary. He was, however, the lowest paid of all the company's officers. Initially his annual salary was £20, but by the time of his death this had risen to £30 and was augmented by the use of a house and garden.

The normal duties of the shoremaster were no doubt fairly humdrum. He had to manage the wharf at Grangemouth and collect the dues belonging to the company. But sometimes less routine responsibilities fell his way. In its early days as a new port, Grangemouth lacked proper facilities for maintaining law and order and, according to R. Porte-

ous in his book *Grangemouth's Modern History* (Grangemouth, 1971, p. 95), John Mitchell's predecessor, George Russell, was obliged to keep the seamen, especially foreign sailors who could be very troublesome, under control by patrolling the streets with an axe over his shoulder; it was a weapon all respected. There is no record of John Mitchell breaking up gangs of unruly or roistering sailors, but it seems clear that the position of shoremaster at Grangemouth was not one which would have been sought by a rich man nor given to one devoid of property or respectability.

John Mitchell's wife, Janet, was probably a suitable helpmate for him. She was certainly a good mother to her three sons and one daughter. She was virtuous, pious and loving, but ill educated. Her letters to Thomas Mitchell were written with shaky grammar and eccentric spelling. He was well educated and his letters to her were often encouraging, commending her for the improvement in her writing. Some of this correspondence is preserved in the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

Janet Mitchell's second son, John, 1796–1865, was sufficiently successful in business at Leith and as a man of letters to obtain an inaccurate entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. When Janet died in 1836 John wrote to his brother in Sydney to send him the melancholy news. She had been, he said, a truly virtuous and affectionate mother, and it was universally acknowledged that her talents and manners had enabled her to grace the extensive society of wealth, virtue and respectability into which he had had the honour to place her. This merchant of Leith was proud to have raised the widow of Grangemouth to a higher station in life.

Similarly, it is evident that both Thomas and John Mitchell felt themselves destined, by their abilities and training, for something grander than their father had achieved. Before becoming Surveyor General of New South Wales in 1828, Thomas Mitchell had a successful career in the army which was greatly assisted by the powerful patronage of Sir George Murray, Wellington's Quarter Master General and later Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. In 1825 Mitchell was greatly excited by his responsibility for preparing the plans for an extensive military review on Hounslow Heath before the King. In his letter to John, telling him of this, Thomas Mitchell remarked 'I suppose you would refuse to be "Shoremaster at Grangemouth"'. The two brothers were keenly aware they were going up in the world.

It was, perhaps, precisely because of this rise from humble circumstances that Thomas Mitchell so emphasised the grandeur of his ancestry and the importance of his family connections. The most overt expression of this family pride is an undated scrap of paper in the Mitchell Library in Mitchell's own handwriting, written sometime after he had obtained his knighthood in 1839. It sets out briefly his descent from the gentry and his rather tenuous connections with the aristocracy.

Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell  
of Mitchell (or of that ilk) great-  
grandson of Alexander Mitchell of  
Mitchell, and of Alisia Livingston,  
grandchild and representative of  
John Livingston of Haining, brother  
to Viscount Kilsyth.

Sir Thomas elaborated a little on his ancestors' claims to fame. The Mitchell family, he wrote, was of great antiquity in Stirlingshire. Since the marriage in 1713 of Alexander Mitchell with an heiress of the Livingston family the immediate representatives of the Mitchell family had taken the name of Livingston of Parkhall. The Livingstons in times gone by had possessed nearly half of Stirlingshire and had produced various warriors and statesmen but, as the family was attached to the Stewarts, 'the wings of its pride are spread in other lands'. In both 1715 and 1745 Livingstons had been loyal to the Stewarts and consequently forced into exile.

So Sir Thomas liked to think of his connections with the Livingstons of old and saw them all romantically walking in an air of glory. But just how was he descended, as he claimed, from Alexander Mitchell and Alisia Livingston?

According to an anonymous work, *The Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet* (Edinburgh, 1963), Alexander Mitchell was born about 1678 and died on 14th December 1738. In 1712 he became a Writer to the Signet and the following year married Alison, daughter of Alexander Livingstone of Parkhall, Stirlingshire. This marriage not only connected the families of the Mitchells and the Livingstons (or Livingstones, the spelling had not yet been standardised) but it also resulted in some Mitchells calling themselves Livingstons. Alison's father had left his property to his daughter and her husband and their descendants with the proviso that those who inherited this property should adopt his surname. He explained his motives in his will which is quoted by E.B. Livingston in *The Livingstons of Callander* (Edinburgh, 1920, p. 320).

Forasmuch as considering it hath  
pleased Almighty God in his providence  
to remove by death my only son, and  
that thereby my fortune would  
fall to be divided amongst  
my haill daughters if not  
otherwise provided by me, and  
seeing I am resolved that my  
Estate underwritten should remain  
entire and undivided, Therefore,  
for the love and favour and  
affection I have and bear to Alisone  
Livingstone my daughter, spouse to  
Alexander Mitchell of Craigend,  
Writer to the Signet, and her said  
husband, and Alexander and William  
Mitchell, lawful children procreat  
betwixt them ... the said Alexander  
Mitchell, younger, and other heirs  
named, who shall succeed to the said  
Estate, shall be holden and obleidged  
to assume and use the surname and  
Armes of Livingstone.

The Mitchell family, therefore, was subsequently divided into two sections, those who in-

herited the estate of Parkhall and who called themselves Livingstone and those who did not so inherit and who remained Mitchells.

Alexander Mitchell and his wife had four sons and a daughter. The latter, named Margaret, married a man called Hugh Buchan and passed out of the story. Of the four sons three died without issue and need not be noticed further except for the second son, William, who succeeded to Parkhall on the death of his father in 1738, the first son, Alexander, having already died. William, like his father, was a lawyer and at the time of his death in 1774 he held a senior position in the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company. We may guess that the services of William Livingstone alias Mitchell for the company may have made it easier for his nephew, John Mitchell, the father of Sir Thomas, to obtain his position as shoremaster sixteen years later.

The only son of Alexander and Alison Mitchell to have issue was their third son who was baptised John on 25th September 1717 and who died at Clarkston, now Avondale, on 22nd July 1786.

John made up for his three childless brothers by fathering twelve or thirteen children, many of whom, however, died in infancy. Was the total number of his children twelve or thirteen? The Register of the Childrens names within the paroch of Polmont which did Begin the 18th day of January 1732 years' lists only twelve. The first child of John Mitchell and Antonia Calder was born on 22nd August 1747 when the father was almost thirty years of age. The second child, Alinson (probably a mistake for Alison) was born on 7th October 1749. Eight months after the birth of their second child the two parents John Mitchell and Antonia Calder, got married. The exact date in the Polmont Marriage Register is 1st June 1750. The newly-married couple had their third child on Bth June 1751. Nine other children followed, the last being born in 1766. None of these dozen children was called John and they all, or-course, had the surname of Mitchell as their father did not inherit the estate of Parkhall until his elder brother, William died in 1774, so not till then did he adopt the name Livingstone.

That John Mitchell, the Shoremaster at Grangemouth, was not a son of John Mitchell and Antonia Calder is further demonstrated by a disposition and deed of tailzie executed by John Mitchell - or by John Livingstone, as he had now become, in 1784. This, as quoted by E.B. Livingston at p. 322, reads:

That I, John Livingstone of  
Parkhall for the better preservation  
of my family and continuance of my  
Estate with my descendants and heirs  
of tailzie after mentioned, namely,  
To myself in liferent and to Thomas  
Livingstone my only son in fee ...

The statement is quite clear: 'Thomas Livingstone my only son'. John Livingstone alias Mitchell, who had twelve children by his wife Antonia Calder, did not recognise John Mitchell, later shoremaster, to be his son.

The parochial records and other official documents thus show no connection between John Livingstone alias Mitchell and John Mitchell, shoremaster. But the tradition in the family of Sir Thomas Mitchell is quite otherwise. This tradition has the shoremaster as the son, probably as the eldest son, of John Livingstone alias Mitchell. This is demon-

strated most clearly by a document in the Mitchell Library entitled 'Sketch Pedigree of the Livingstons of Calander, Haining & Parkhall, Kilsyth, Jerviswood & Newbigging and also of Mitchell of that Ilk. Compiled by E. Lockhart Esq. W.S. from Documents in the Registry Office Edinburgh.'

This sketch pedigree was donated to the Mitchell Library in 1932 by a grandson of Sir Thomas Mitchell, G.V.F. Mann. Possibly it was prepared at Sir Thomas's request and designed to flatter his aspirations to inherit gentility. Apart from illustrating the family tradition it has little value as evidence, and it seems unlikely that Lockhart consulted the Polmont parish registers in compiling it. The twelve children in the register are all listed although their spelling has sometimes been altered; they are all given the surname 'Livingston', even those who died before their father inherited Parkhall and changed his name; no dates are given for the birth of these children and, although numbers one to six and number twelve are given in their right order, numbers seven to eleven are muddled. For these reasons the sketch pedigree should not be relied on. Its greatest originality, however, is that the first child of John Livingston alias Mitchell is entered as John Mitchell of Mitchell and shown as the father of Sir Thomas Mitchell and his siblings.

No one could confidently accept Sir Thomas's claim to be descended from Alexander Mitchell W.S. through his son, John Livingston alias Mitchell, on the evidence of Lockhart's sketch pedigree, but there are more substantial reasons for thinking this was so. One of them is the will made in 1844 and preserved in the Scottish Record Office of Sir Thomas's young brother, John. This will begins by saying, 'I John Mitchell or John Mitchell Mitchell as being named after my father or grandfather ...'. So both the father and grandfather of this John Mitchell and of Sir Thomas were named John Mitchell.

More substantial than this evidence from a will is the undoubted fact that Thomas Livingstone, the only acknowledged living son of John Livingston alias Mitchell and Antonia Calder, was an uncle of Sir Thomas Mitchell. Thomas Calder Livingstone was born in the parish of Polmont on 25th July 1761. Quite clearly he was not a brother of Janet Wilson the daughter of a merchant in Edinburgh. He must therefore have been the brother of John Mitchell the shoremaster.

There was a close relationship between the uncle, Thomas Livingstone, and the nephew, Thomas Mitchell. It was Thomas Livingstone, 'about new year's time in 1805', who took young Thomas Mitchell, a year or so after his father's death, to Edinburgh to place him in college there. It was with Thomas Livingston at Parkhall that Thomas Mitchell went to stay after finishing his education in Edinburgh before leaving for London to join the army in Spain. It was during this visit in 1809 that Thomas Livingstone was tragically killed, perhaps in his nephew's presence, while hunting otter in the Avon. For the rest of his life, Thomas Mitchell treasured his uncle's memory. A close family friend, Michael Linning, wrote to Mitchell in 1818 saying he was pleased that the nephew entertained 'a due sense of gratitude towards and affection for your late Uncle Thomas Livingstone Esq. of Parkhall'. Forty years after his uncle's death he was still remembered with affection in Thomas Mitchell's mind. The family and other personal correspondence in the Mitchell papers in Sydney amply attest to the avuncular relationship between Thomas Livingstone and Thomas Mitchell.

One can only conclude, then, that John Mitchell, the shoremaster, was the son, but the illegitimate son, of John Mitchell who in turn was the third son of Alexander Mitchell

W.S. who had married Alison Livingston. That this was so is not surprising. The nature of consensual unions in 18th century Scotland is dramatically illustrated by John Mitchell's marriage to Antonia Calder, which did not occur till more than three years after the conception of their first child, nor till eight months after the birth of their second. Born in 1717, John Mitchell had ample time to have fathered a son out of wedlock, the mother perhaps dying, before he began courting Antonia when he was very likely in his late twenties. One may imagine that the illegitimate John Mitchell went away to sea and that years later on his return, possibly after his father's death in 1786, influence was used to obtain suitable employment for him at Grangemouth. If so, the son who was rejected became the corner-stone of the family, for his son, Sir Thomas Mitchell, did more than any of his relatives for science, for letters and for Scotland and the Empire.

#### **RESEARCHES IN LONDON, SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS**

Mr. John Ambler of 1 Westgrove Gardens, Bridge Road, Emsworth, Hants PO10 7DR is prepared to carry out searches in the above areas in return for reimbursement of expenses only.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA SETTLEMENT OF 1739

A. I. B. Stewart

The first entry in the Books of the Customs House at Campbeltown is dated 6th June 1739 and notes the presence in the port of the ship "Thistle" of Saltcoats, (Robert Brown, Master) to take aboard emigrants for Cape Fair in America.

This reference marks the first organised emigration from Kintyre to North America and the first trickle in what eventually became a torrent of Highland emigration to North Carolina.

Prior to the Act of Union in 1707 the American Colonies were English and it was extremely difficult for Scots to trade there.

It took a man of the calibre of "Great" Daniel Campbell of Shawfield (1670—1753) the son of Walter, Captain of Skipness, and the prototype of the Scottish merchant adventurer, to overcome these difficulties. He amassed a fortune in the Virginia trade while still in his twenties.

But he was exceptional, and many Scots who set foot in North America prior to the Union of 1707 did not go willingly. Cromwell transported Scots prisoners to the colonies after Dunbar and the unsuccessful uprising of the Earl of Argyle in 1685 resulted in the transportation of a number of Campbeltown and Kintyre lads to New England(1).

Amongst the banished was the Rev. David Simson of Killeen and Southend who was exiled to New Jersey where he died in 1695 "steadfast in the faith"(2). It is interesting to note that his son David, Minister of Kilchoman in Islay and also of Southend, married Isabel, sister of Hector Macneal of Losset who was father of Dugald Macneal and father in law of Coll McAllister, two of the 1739 leaders while his grandson Rev. Neil Simpson of Gigha married Mary, daughter of Malcolm McNeill in Skeroblin — a family well represented among early settlers, (and who were differentiated in North Carolina by the title of the Scribblin McNeills).

A year before the emigration to North Carolina, Lachlan Campbell, a prominent tacksman in Islay, had settled thirty families in New York State in response to an advertisement offering 1000 acres to Protestant families who settled there. He took more across in 1739 and 1740, settling 423 persons in all. The promises made to Lachlan do not seem to have been kept. He returned to Scotland in 1745 to fight for King George and thereafter returned to America, where he died, it is said, of a broken heart.

The first indication of the identity of the leaders of the 1739 venture is given in a petition presented by Dugald Macneal and Coll McAllister to the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1740 seeking financial assistance for certain "Scotch Gentlemen and several poor people brought into this province". Tax remissions were given for ten years and the Upper House proposed that "£1000 be given to Duncan Campbell, Dugald McNeal, Daniel McNeal, Coll McAllister and Neal McNeal, Esqrs to be by them distributed among the several families". The Lower House deferred payment, but in June 1740 grants of land were given to these 5 and some 17 others out of some 80 or so heads of families in the 350 emigrants. The leaders appear to have claimed and been given large plots on the basis of the number of followers they had brought. Duncan Campbell for instance was given a total of 2643 acres.

At the same time all five were appointed magistrates for Bladen County.(3)

There is a tradition that these settlers found relatives already settled and that some had been there since 1729, but there is not a scrap of proof and the legend perpetuated by John McLean that Hector McNeill of the Bluff was there to greet them is not borne out by fact(4) Hector's father Neil was one of the leaders.

Most commentators have been satisfied that American emigration was led by tacks-men and was due to the collapse of the tacksman system and later to the clearances. While these considerations undoubtedly apply after 1745 it would seem that they have no relevance to 1739. All the leaders were landowners and men of substance. Their move was apparently engendered by disillusionment with the Union, a desire for improvement and the hope of more prosperity than they could expect in the rather forlorn Scotland of the immediate post-Union period.

All were related directly or indirectly, by blood or marriage, to Hector Macneal the First of Losset.(5)

Hector's father Lachlan Macneill Buie of Tirfergus (1611—1695) an elder of the Highland Church in Campbeltown must have been a very remarkable man. He was the son, presumably, of Neil Buie McNeill who in 1594 witnessed a Bond of Manrent between Kintyre McNeills and Sir James McDonald of Kintyre and who in 1609 was in possession of Machrihanish and other lands. Lachlan seems to have escaped completely unscathed from the dynastic and religious wars which devastated Kintyre during most of his life. By his first marriage with Mary McNeill of Carskiefy he had four sons and two daughters and by his second marriage with Margaret McAllister of Tore he had four sons and four daughters. Three of his sons settled in the North of Ireland. The remaining five became lairds respectively of Tirfergus, Losset, Ugadale (through marriage) Kilchrist and Machrihanish in Kintyre. Hector of Losset, Lachlan's fifth son, who died before September 1730, was survived by his second wife Florence Campbell who was a sister of Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland, Ardrishaig, the first of the pioneers to be named in the North Carolina Assembly resolution. Florence must have been a considerable person herself, as she had already buried Lachlan McLachlan of McLachlan and McDonald of Largie, her two previous husbands and chiefs of two of the oldest families in Argyll.

Hector's heir was his unmarried son Dugald, the second named Scotch Gentleman, who prior to 1739 raised as much as he could on the security of Losset presumably to finance the venture.

Coll McAllister, the fourth named was fiar of Ballinakill. He was closely related to the McAllisters of Loup. His father, Ronald in Dunskeig, who acquired Ballinakill in 1717 is buried in Clachan, his name being added to a mediaeval stone presumably erected to an ancestor(6) Coll, too, sold his lands to finance the venture. His wife Janet McNeill who accompanied him was Dugald Losset's sister.

Neil McNeill of Ardelay in Gigha is the fifth named. His wife was Grizel Campbell, a cousin of Kilduskland and of Hector's widow, while his daughter Florence married Alexander, Coll's youngest son and Dugald Losset's nephew. He sold Ardelay in 1738 to John McLachlan in Daill in Islay.

Daniel (or Donald McNeill (the third mentioned) is designed in contemporary letters as "of Taynish". He was the second son of the marriage between Neil McNeill of

Taynish and Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mr. Alexander Campbell, Advocate, Commissar of the Isles. Like Duncan Campbell and Neil McNeill he was a direct descendant of Patrick Dow, grandson of the third laird of Auchinbreck, and was related to Hector of Losset.

Lachlan of Tirfergus' fourth son Torquil acquired Ugadale by marriage with the heiress Barbara McKay, whose family according to some authorities preceded Somerled in Kintyre and who held their lands under a charter of Robert Bruce. On Torquil's death he was succeeded by his son Neil, who stabilised the spelling of the family name in his branch as McNeal, later extended to MacNeal.

Neil, known as "the Baron" took over the Bonds on Losset granted by his cousin Dugald and eventually acquired that estate where he normally resided, so founding the family of MacNeal of Ugadale and Losset.

Neil had a brother, Captain Hector Macneal, a merchant shipmaster, who for at least twenty five years sailed and traded between Boston, the West Indies, the African Coast and Bristol. The correspondence between the brothers sheds some light on the origins of the Carolina Settlement.

Hector's letters show him to have been a steady, sober, hard working master mariner of a type that was to become very familiar in the succeeding century. He married in 1732 Elizabeth, daughter of a Boston merchant, Cuthbert Campbell, who later moved to Rhode Island, and who was probably identical with the citizen described in 1714 as having lately possessed a house in New Street, Campbeltown. Hector was constantly meeting Scots relatives and acquaintances on his travels particularly in the West Indies and he even found a cousin who was surgeon in a Swedish ship he came across in Cadiz. In 1731 he wrote that "it is reported that Archie Caradele is living in New York and is in a very good way".

Hector may have contributed to the idea of an American settlement when he wrote from Boston on 4th May 1736 as follows,

"I should be glad to know if I could have any encouragement to gett 200 or 250 passengers from the North of Ireland to New England, who could pay for their passage if a ship was sent there to take them abroad. You may easily be informed of this from our friends in Belfast. No doubt the Highlands could also spare many who if industrious and versed in husbandry might with little charge procure lands capable of improvement . . . . .  
About ten years ago some families that came to New England from the North of Ireland settled themselves in a place which they now call Nuttfield. They being joined by others, have improved so much in linens and woollens that they not only supply themselves but a great part of the Country ..... and have also vastly improved their lands".

On 27th September 1737 he was thanking Neil for having taken so much trouble about passengers, and in November returned to the same theme enquiring—

"Whether I can be of service of a freight with passengers for America next Spring". He could take advantage of a voyage to the North of Ireland for such emigrants to visit his relatives in Kintyre. He repeated his suggestion in a letter from Bristol on 13th, January 1738.

His relatives had a different idea. They favoured North Carolina rather than New England and asked Captain Hector for his advice in this connection. He gave it on 2nd July, 1738.

"You mentioned several of our relations that designed to come to America and settle in North Carolina. I wish they may have the desired success but I assure you that Province is remarkable for knaves and villains of all sorts. I was once in North Carolina and found the people of that country to be the worst sett of men I ever knew. However as Neill Du of Gigha has been there no doubt he is a better judge of both people and country than I can be".

Neill Du was of course Neil of Ardelay and he evidently reassured the family sufficiently for the North Carolina venture to proceed.

The "Thistle" probably landed her passengers at Brunswick, N.C. as the river port of Wilmington had not then been developed. They were then faced with a ninety mile journey by canoe or lighter to the area that was later named Cross Creek in Bladen County on the Upper Cape Fear River where most of the original land grants were situated. The journey took at least a week.

In 1760 the Colonial Assembly appointed a committee to determine the location of a trading town on the Upper Cape Fear River and in 1762 the town of Campbellton was chartered with a county court house to be erected there. It never developed to the extent that its founders hoped and in 1778 the court house moved to Cross Creek, which was renamed Upper Campbellton. In 1783 in honour of the French Marshal Lafayette both settlements were incorporated in the new and now flourishing city of Fayetteville.

Unfortunately the old Bladen Court House was burnt down with the destruction of records prior to the erection of Cumberland County in 1754 so that it is not always possible to identify other settlers or to tell exactly what happened to them.

Dugald Macneal, unmarried and without issue, was dead by 1741. His plantation, named Port Neill, the same as an Irish cousin's estate, was not finally disposed of till thirty years after his death.

Coll McAllister probably died about 1745. The fate of his two sons is however very well documented. Hector, the older, returned to Scotland. He married and resided in Arran where his daughter Mary married Neil Shannon 4th of Lephinstreath (7) who joined her in the McAllister home at Monyquill and later Springbank, Arran.

A tragic letter dated from Monyquill, May 31st, 1774 tells of the loss of his only son Charles.

"He and one of his sisters in the month of February was going to Islay to see their friends there and by some fatal accident he fell overboard and was lost between Arran and Kintyre. In two days thereafter his remains was found accidentally by fishermen on Island Davarr, in the mouth of Campbelltown harbour which we was acquainted of by Express and was the first account of the fatal misfortune when we believed vessel and all on board perished till an express from Islay in two days thereafter brought an account all was safe but my son".

There is a persistent tradition in Arran that the captain of the vessel, a Revenue Cutter, had made unwelcome advances to young Charles' sister and when he intervened

the captain knocked him overboard.

In the same letter Hector makes some acid comments which gives credence to the belief that he was an ardent Jacobite, or at least "agin' the Government".

"In an oppressed country reduced to beggary I shall long day and night till I get clear of it . . . . .  
I believe Mr Brother I shall never think myself happy this side of time until I see you and my friends in Carolina where I hope to be while I live to breath the air of liberty".

Among the eight persons reported by the Surveyor of Customs in Campbeltown as having been concerned in the rebellion of 1745/6 was James Bain Fullarton, described as Merchant, Glencloy, Arran and who was Hector's father-in-law and Hector McAllister, also Merchant of Glencloy who was presumably the same Hector(8).

Coll's younger son Alexander was an outstanding citizen. He was a founder elder of Bluff Church in which the first minister was the Campbeltonian James Campbell. He was Colonel of the Cumberland County Militia in the Revolution, a member of important State Committees and a member of the North Carolina Senate. His correspondence (written from his estate of Barmore named after the home of the McAlisters of Tarbert) with his chief Angus McAllister of Loup, his brother Hector and others in Scotland show him to have been a perfervid American patriot.

In 1770 he writes the Laird of Loup.

"As for the peoples notion of this place they see but through a dark glass. If they could see clearly not one poor man would stay in that country where they are always kept at hard labour and never get ahead. This is the best poor man's country I have heard of".

There is also a constant reference to new emigrants mainly from the Clachan district and enquiries as to the welfare of others.

He has many descendants in the United States who have distinguished themselves in public life. His first wife was Flora, Ardelay's daughter, and his second Jean Colvin daughter of Alexander Colvin, certainly of Campbeltown. His sister Isabella married Ferquhard Campbell who was a very prominent citizen before during and after the Revolution and who like his brother-in-law Alexander McAllister was one of the first elders of Bluff Church. They also have numerous descendants.

Neil du of Ardelay also succeeded in his new country. His son, Hector McNeill of the Bluff, who married Coll McAllister's daughter Mary, was the first Sheriff of the newly created Cumberland County in 1754. Another son Duncan married Loveday daughter of the Rev. James Campbell and they left many descendants. Neil himself was dead by 1749.

Daniel of Taynish also prospered. Of his numerous stock the best known, in this country at least, is "Whistler's mother" who in reproduced form graced many a late Victorian parlour in company with the companion portrait of Thomas Carlyle painted by her son James McNeill Whistler. Daniel survived till at least 1774.

Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland did not remain long in the Colonies. He returned to Scotland and in 1756 he sold his American Estates through his Attorney, "Bluff"

Hector McNeill.

He appeared before the Presbytery of Inveraray on 3rd November 1741 to appeal for the provision of a Gaelic speaking minister for the colony but was unsuccessful since this want was not met till the arrival of James Campbell in 1758.

It would seem that the Thistle did not sail direct from Campbeltown to America. It may be deduced that Dugald of Losset with his followers boarded her there and that she then called at Gigha to pick up the others.

This is suggested by the fact that Kilduskland executed on 28th June 1739 a Factory & Commission in favour of Dugald McTavish Yr. of Dunardy(10). The Deed was signed at Ardminish, Gigha (the home of Daniel Taynish and narrates that the granter "is about to leave the Kingdom for Cape Fair in America".

Corroboration is to be found in a letter written by Alexr. McAlister of Cour on 17th August 1770 to Alexander in America:

"I was an entire stranger to you till our friend John Currie arrived at America tho' I saw you take ship at Giga".(9)

There are constant reminders of the importance and relative mobility of sea travel when there were no adequate roads. Hector McAlister in 1754 described one of his frustrated attempts to return to Carolina. He had tentatively arranged with the "Merchants of Campbeltown" to take himself with twenty or thirty families but when he got there he found that only two or three days before they had contracted to take a shipload to Philadelphia. He immediately sent by sea to Jura where understood an arrangement had fallen through but found he had been misinformed and that the ship had already been filled with emigrants. His disappointment was greater in that he had hoped to bring a Minister, Mr Neil McLeod—a good preacher, master of the Highland tongue and "a very popular man amongst the commonality".

Family correspondence did not continue beyond the 1830's but the descendants of these pioneers have never forgotten their Highland ancestry. Many still return on visits to this country and show a very great interest in their roots.

"For still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland".

Reprinted from The Kintyre Magazine with kind permission.

#### NOTES:

(1) New England Historical & Genealogical Register Vol CXIV 1960 (KAS 372).

(2) Andrew McKerral—Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century—Edinburgh 1948.

(3) The Highland Scots in North Carolina 1732-1776 by Duane Meyer, Univ. N.C. Press 1961.

(4) "An Historical Account of the Settlement of Scotch Highlanders in America prior to the Peace of 1783"—John Patterson McLean, Cleveland and Glasgow 1900 reprinted Baltimore 1960.

(5) (a) The MS Genealogy of the descendants of Lachlan Macneal of Tirfergus and (b) The Campbells of Auchinbreck, S.H.S. Highland Miscellany Vol IV.

(6) Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments—Kintyre Inventory 1971 p. 109.

(7) S.G.S. Journal XXV. 3 p. 77. "The Shannons of Lephonstrath".

(8) The same witnesses who were to speak against Hector were also to condemn Ja. McDonald, Sea Coast Trader, Ballacheyran in Kintyre, who I am told was a notorious smuggler. Perhaps the Customs Officers were killing two birds with one stone.

(9) Mr George Stevenson, North Carolina Archivist, presently (Oct 1984) working in Edinburgh has just turned up in the Register House a Petition dated 9/6/1739 in Inveraray Sheriff Court (SC54/2/53 Bundle 2 suit 25) hearing Deposition that Daniel McNeill, Uncle to Taynish is about to sail for America in a ship which is "already arrived or soon expected in the Island of Gigha".

(10) Dugald was arrested in 1746 on being found to have been in treasonable correspondence with the aged Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck. It is of interest that John McLachlan, who purchased Ardelay in 1738 was, apart from Largie, the only Kintyre landowner on the Government's list of suspects. Was the emigration at least partly due to frustrated Jacobitism?

Acknowledgements are due to Lt. Col. Hector Macneal of Losset O.B.E., for making available an eighteenth century family genealogy and family correspondence, and to Mr William C. Fields of Fayetteville for stimulating and encouraging the research and for making available McAllister correspondence and the fruits of his own research. I am also indebted to Messrs. Murdo McDonald, County Archivist and Ian McDonald, Clachan, for advice and suggestions.

## **REPORT OF THE COUNCIL 1983-1984**

### **OBITUARIES**

We have to record with regret the death, in April in Bath, of one of our most distinguished Members, Mr. John Fowler Mitchell, at the age of 97. An Honorary Vice-President of the Society, his contribution to the Society was great and diverse. An obituary notice appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist* in June.

A former Member of Council, Dr. J. Theo Whitley, died on 23rd February 1984, at the home of his daughter where he had been staying latterly. He served on the Council from 1964 until 1973. Whilst in Edinburgh, he had compiled, at Register House, an index to the Baptismal Register of Sutherland from 1730-1854.

In Edinburgh, we lost Mrs. Betty Brack, well-known to Edinburgh Members and as a genealogist, to many people overseas whom she had helped.

### **MEETINGS**

Five lectures were held during the year. Dr. C. Green addressed us on "Computers"; Sir Crispin Agnew spoke on "Genealogists and the Law"; Dr. Duncan Shaw on "Scots in Prussia" and Dr. Ian Grant on "Tradition and Innovation in Christian Names". We had two interesting visits: one to the Scottish Record Office where Mr. Cecil Sinclair described the SRO's map and plan collection and a visit to Corstorphine Old Parish Church where Miss Cowper described its history and some of the families associated with it. Following last year's A.G.M., Miss Cowper gave a talk on The Mitchell Library which was illustrated by the slides of photographs taken by Mr. Burns on the Society's visit during the previous session. Again we held a successful Christmas party at the December Meeting.

The Council met regularly throughout the year as usual. In February, Mr. Strathdee, Mr. Torrance and Miss Ferguson represented the Society at a Meeting of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society. Each gave a short talk on the history and current activities of The Scottish Genealogy Society.

Evening classes continue to be conducted in Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline by Mrs. R. Bigwood and Mrs. S. Pitcairn respectively during the winter months.

### **THE LIBRARY**

The Library has maintained its weekly opening throughout the period, attracting a regular flow of visitors. There was a slight drop in the number of overseas enquirers but this was compensated for by an increase in Members making use of the facilities offered at 9 Union Street.

The Mormon I.G. Index was much in demand with all three microfiche readers being in use at the same time on many occasions. The material available in the 'search room' has been favourably commented upon by visitors. Good use has been made of the volumes of Memorial Inscriptions while the Matthew Stirling Collection continues to prove its value by the increasing number of times its genealogies and works of reference are consulted.

No major addition of books has been added to stock during the period but, nevertheless, some works have been purchased and a number of gifts has been received

from various sources. The latter are always welcome and gratefully acknowledged.

The opening of Library premises on the afternoons of the days on which the monthly Meetings were held, proved to be a complete failure due to the lack of attendance by Members. Mrs. Cory and Dr. Mackie opened the Library on the appointed days and are to be commended for their diligence to no avail.

The request to open the Library at other times than on a Wednesday could not be proceeded with as an in-sufficient number of volunteers came forward to form an acceptable rota. The Council have abandoned the proposal meantime.

The Librarian would like to thank Miss Howden for her much appreciated assistance and unfailing attendance in the Library during the year. Thanks are also due to Dr. Mackie for his work on the Stirling papers and to Mr. Torrance for his co-operation with publications and Memorial Inscriptions.

Correspondence continues to be a major factor in the work of the Library and the Librarian is grateful for the help he has received from Members in endeavouring to satisfy the many inquiries for information from home and abroad.

### **JOHN FOWLER MITCHELL MEMORIAL FUND**

As Members will have seen in the latest Magazine, the Council followed the suggestion made by some Members to set up a Memorial Fund—in memory of Mr. Mitchell's unflagging work for the Society, particularly in the recording of monumental inscriptions. The Fund will be used to purchase suitable books for the Library or Members may prefer to donate suitable books themselves. A special book plate will be inserted in all books either bought or donated to this Fund.

### **MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS**

The spring of 1984 saw the publication of Angus volume 4 edited by Miss Alison Mitchell to whom we are again indebted which completes the survey of the Angus graveyards.

The reprinting of volumes of monumental inscriptions has continued and in 1984 South Perthshire, Clackmannanshire & Kinrosshire became available. Additional copies of both East & West Fife were obtained as demand had outstripped the original order.

Several works are in the course of preparation by Members and Upper Deeside should be available by the Spring of 1985.

The Society would be interested to hear from any member who would be willing to undertake any surveys in their district, especially in Orkney and Shetland.

### **FINANCE**

The most notable event for the Society financially in 1983-84 was the receipt of a generous gift of £1,500 from Mr. Sidney Cramer to be allocated £1,000 to the Library Premises Fund (which had been established as notified last year) and £250 each to a Microfilm Fund and a Benevolent Fund. These funds have also been enhanced by the transfer of 30 pence per Member out of the General Fund to the Library Premises Fund and

# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## GENERAL FUND — INCOME

	£	£
Subscriptions for 1983-84 : Paid in advance	2,634.45	
Paid during 1983-84	<u>5,876.98</u>	8,511.43
Arrears of Subscriptions		32.10
Tax recovered on Covenants		444.98
Investment Income		598.81
Donations		75.09
Sundries		<u>110.24</u>
Total Income for Year		9,772.65
Balance b/fwd from 1982-83		<u>5,867.92</u>
		<u>15,640.57</u>

## PUBLISHING FUND — INCOME

Sales of Back Nos. of Scottish Genealogist	183.20
Sales of Registers of Members Interests	329.50
Sales of Monumental Inscriptions List	1,091.40
Sales of Other Publications	1,044.00
Sales of printed stationery, etc.	151.76
Sales of Ties and Badges	75.25
Payments for postage and packing	<u>542.46</u>
Total Sales Income for Year	3,417.57
Balance brought forward from 1982-83	<u>1,556.74</u>
	<u>4,974.31</u>

## LIBRARY PREMISES FUND

Cramer Donation	1,000.00
Transfer from General Fund	<u>2,704.18</u>
	<u>3,704.18</u>

## MICROFILM FUND

Cramer Donation	250.00
Transfer from General Fund	<u>14.48</u>
	<u>264.48</u>

## BENEVOLENT FUND

Cramer Donation	250.00
Transfer from General Fund	<u>14.48</u>
	<u>264.48</u>

# ACCOUNTS for year ended 30 September 1984

## GENERAL FUND — EXPENDITURE

Printing Scottish Genealogist	3,360.00	
less 5% charged to Publishing	<u>168.00</u>	3,192.00
Postages		1,536.71
Stationery		505.36
Typing, Duplicating and Mailing List		669.29
Lecture Expenses		128.44
Subscriptions to other Societies		50.30
Library : Rent and Rates	987.66	
Running costs and equipment	<u>429.48</u>	1,417.14
Books for Library		310.68
Library valuation fee		391.00
Insurance & Bank Charges		89.01
Sundries		31.65
Transfer to Library Premises Fund		2,704.18
Transfer to Microfilm Fund		14.48
Transfer to Benevolent Fund		<u>14.48</u>
		11,054.72
Total Expenditure for Year		<u>4,585.85</u>
Balance at 30 September 1984		15,640.57

## PUBLISHING FUND — EXPENDITURE

5% of Printing Scottish Genealogist	168.00
Preparation & printing M I Lists for sale	1,847.46
Printed Stationery	105.70
Cost of other publications	375.00
Sales postage & packing	597.95
	<u>3,094.11</u>
Total Sales Expenditure for Year	<u>1,880.20</u>
Balance at 30 September 1984	4,974.31

Note: Value of Sales stocks in hand at 30 Sept 1984 was £7,500.00

The combined balances of the funds were made up as follows:—

Cash at Bank (including Deposit Receipts) and in Hand	7,596.91
£2,121.20 Treasury Loan 15½% 1998 at cost	2,517.56
£1,000 Treasury Stock 10% 1992 at cost	955.00
£3,000 Exchequer Stock 12¼% 1992 at cost	<u>3,178.08</u>
	14,247.55
Less payments in hand for publications	89.40
Less 1984-85 Subscriptions paid in advance	3,311.62
Less 1985-86 Subscriptions paid in advance	124.97
Less 1986-87 Subscriptions paid in advance	<u>22.37</u>
	10,699.19

Alastair G. Beattie, M.Sc., Hon. Treasurer

I have examined the Society's books and vouchers and I am satisfied that these accounts represent the true position.

A. A. Brack, B.Com., Hon. Auditor  
22 January 1985

the amount of the Investment Income that represents the interest earned by the sums in these special funds. After these transfers are allowed for, the picture in the General Fund is of a fairly stable year but with every sign that expenditure will outstrip income in 1984/84, pointing to the need for a slight increase in subscriptions, which have now been held at their present level for four years. Notice of new subscription levels will be published in *The Scottish Genealogist* after the Annual General Meeting.

The Publishing Fund remains healthy. The main expenditure during the year was on the printing of the fourth and final volume of Angus Monumental Inscriptions and the reprinting of other MI Lists. The balance will allow further volumes of MI Lists to be published in 1984/85.

## **AFFILIATED GROUPS**

The Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society's *Newsletter* has been produced for the past year in a slightly altered format, and continues its high standard of presentation. The September, 1984 issue (No. 16) contains a very useful contribution regarding *Early Australian Genealogical Sources*. A new *Directory of Members Interests* (last issued as *Newsletter* No. 14) is being prepared.

In the latter part of 1984 the Society produced a 108-page publication: *Transcriptions of Monumental Inscriptions in the Ramshorn Burying Ground, and St. David's (Ramshorn) Church*. Ably edited by Mr. J. Scott Fairie, a member of their Council, it contains also records of lair ownership. It was published at £2.50 and is selling well. Mr. Fairie and Miss Anne Escott (Glasgow District Libraries), are preparing a new edition of *West of Scotland Census Returns and Old Parochial Registers*, although copies of the first edition (1983) are still available at the bargain price of 75p (incl. p. & p.) from Miss Helen Wright, treasurer, 11 Huntly Gardens, Glasgow, G12 9AT.

The 1984/85 session got off to a good start when Mr. Donald Whyte, their Vice-President (and ours) lectured at the Hillhead Library on *Emigration from Scotland*. The meeting was well-attended and created much interest. This was followed in October by a talk on *Scottish Regimental History*, by Mr. W. Boag, Curator of the Scottish United Services Museum, Edinburgh. Speakers due to appear in the remainder of the session include Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn, Q.C., M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Henry R. Sefton.

We understand that the Society's Chairman of Council, Dr. Arthur Jamieson of Barnach, underwent an operation in the autumn, and is making a good recovery.

During the past year, Aberdeen and North-East Scotland F.H.S. has produced five booklets recording monumental inscriptions: *Keithhall and Kinkell Churchyards*; *Rynie Church*; *Millbrex and Woodhead of Fyvie Churchyards*; *Belhelvie Churchyards*; and *Strachan Churchyard*. This is surely a remarkable achievement. All the booklets are on sale at £1.20 (incl. p. & p.). The Society has also improved its *Newsletter* by re-designing the cover and widening the scope of the contents.

The Society held a successful 1-day conference in August, 1984 when Mr. Donal Whyte presided. He also gave a talk titled *Aspects of Genealogical Research*, which was as much appreciated for its presentation as its content. Visits were made to Snow Churchyard, a small Catholic burial ground on the site of the former chapel, near King's College, and to St. Machar's Church and Churchyard. In the afternoon, a fascinating lecture on *North-East*

*Life* was given by Mr. Malcolm Gray, formerly Reader in Economic History at Aberdeen University. This was followed by a questions and answers session, which included as well as the two lecturers, the stallholders and participants in a *Resources Exhibition*. The conference was well-organised and perhaps points the way to future events which could involve all of Scotland's family history societies.

The 1984/85 session of the Tay Valley F.H.S. has produced lively meetings and increased membership. In October, Miss Ruth Riding, Librarian in charge of Reference Services at the Central Library in Wellgate, Dundee, gave an interesting talk on genealogical sources in the library there. The Dundee archivist, Mr Ian Flett, delivered a fascinating lecture in January, titled *The Jigsaw of Genealogy*.

The *Newsletter* of the Society has developed well under the editorship of Mr. Kennedy McConnel, showing a good balance between articles, short notices and book reviews.

An increase in membership has also helped the Highland F.H.S. to maintain the lecture programme and to produce a lively *Newsletter*. Issue No. 12 (October, 1984) contained an unusual story about *The Trial of a Popish Priest*, Inverness, 1815, by Duncan Ross, the editor. In the same issue is a *Map of the Nairnshire and Morayshire parishes*. The editor reminds members—and this is no doubt applicable to all the family history societies—that contributions from members are needed to keep up the good work. Overseas members of the Highland F.H.S. have helped immensely to keep the *Newsletter* filled with interesting data.

The clan chief, Ronald MacIennan of MacIennan, gave a highly personal view of genealogy at the October meeting of the Society, and in November, another clan chief, the Earl of Cromarty, related episodes in the history of the Macenzies. Yet a third talk on clan history, with reference to genealogists, will be given in April by Mr. R.W. Munro.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

As is usual at this time, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the President and Council of the Royal College of Physicians for allowing us to meet here, the Lecturers who give their time to us and to the Members and Office-Bearers of the Society for their continued support.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions having been held at their current level for four years, it was decided at the 1985 A.G.M. to raise annual subscriptions with effect from 1985/86 to the following rates:-

Ordinary members	£8
Family members	£10
Affiliate members	£12

For those overseas members who must pay in US dollars the subscription remains US \$ 15. In the first instance 10% of subscription income will be applied to the Library Premises Fund and the remainder to the General Fund. It is hoped that once again subscription levels can be held for a few years. Subscriptions for 1985/86 are due on 1 October 1985 and overseas members are reminded that no airmail supplement is now payable as all magazines are posted airmail under bulk posting arrangements.

Members who pay UK income tax are encouraged to pay under a deed of covenant if possible please as this increases the Society's income, by enabling tax to be reclaimed, at no cost to the member. For those paying higher rate tax the net cost to the member is actually reduced. If you are prepared to complete a deed of covenant for the next four years (the minimum period), and have not done so already, please write to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A.G. Beattie, M.Sc., 14 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh EH3 5PS. It would be helpful if you enclose a stamped addressed envelope, please. The Treasurer will send fresh covenant forms automatically to those members already paying under covenant but whose covenants expire this year. Other existing covenants can continue with a supplementary payment, though subscriptions must be paid at the new level.

Owing to a change in banking arrangements it will be necessary for all those who pay their subscriptions by Bankers Order to complete a new Bankers Order form. This will be sent to members who already pay by Bankers Order. Any member wishing to transfer to this method of payment should ask the Hon. Treasurer to supply the necessary form. Again a stamped addressed envelope would be helpful, please.

## FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION

Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions in Kilmarnock and Loudoun District, edited by Alastair G. Beattie & Margaret H. Beattie.

Price £5.50      ISBN 0 901061 27 1

This new volume listing and indexing the inscriptions bearing pre-1855 information is to be published by the Society in April. It covers the eight parishes of Dunlop, Stewarton, Fenwick, Kilmaurs, Kilmarnock, Riccarton, Galston and Loudoun. Copies will be available from the Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh and it is expected that the price including postage and packing will be,

for inland or surface post	£7.25 or US \$ 12
for airmail post	£13.50 or US \$ 22

## **REVIEW**

### **Anderson Families by Michael A. Anderson — Phillimore— £12.50**

The full title of this book is "Anderson Families of Westertown and the North East of Scotland, their descendants and related families with Armorial Bearings and historical notes on contemporary events". As the late Earl of Dundee indicates in the Foreward, the family originated in Banff and Aberdeenshire and settled later in the area of St. Andrews; and it is from the 16th century, when there were several generations of Anderson ministers, that the story begins. Arms were matriculated in 1780, and from there the family is traced as it spread through Fife, over Britain and across the seas.

The religious conflicts of the 17th century were extremely complex and the author has tried to portray the lives of the main members of the family in their historical setting: this has involved a short account of the ecclesiastical events of the times. The first Anderson to be dealt with, however, is James Anderson, born about 1535, and the history moves on with a chapter being devoted to each Anderson, and a tree to make clear the relationships. Illustrations of the members and their wives, of the author himself and his wife, and of the various family homes help to give life to the story. Having brought the account down to the present day the author then deviates to trace other Anderson families and their descendants, largely with material derived from the research work undertaken by Sir Francis James Anderson.

Anderson heraldic links form a most interesting chapter, and a series of trees and an index of names add greatly to the value of the book. Some chapters are devoted to families into which the Andersons married.

For anyone interested in the family of Anderson this book will be an authoritative source book with its Notes and Sources as well as a volume which can be read with pleasure for all the information it contains about the times during which the various members lived.

### **In Search of Scottish Ancestry.— Gerald Hamilton-Edwards 2nd Edition — Phillimore & Co. Ltd. £7.95**

This book, first published in 1972, has become the standard guide for Scottish family historians. Clearly printed, well indexed, and with sound advice leavened by delightful pen-and-ink drawings, it can be strongly recommended for those searching out their Scottish ancestors.

Since the first edition the Sheriff Court records have been lodged in West Register House, Edinburgh, and this further source of information is added to those formerly described — Wills, Sasines, birth, marriage and death records, census returns and deeds registered in the Books of Council and Session. Simply and understandably the author explains what is available and how the searcher can make full use of it.

Equally valuable, especially for those from overseas, is an introductory chapter outlining Scottish history from early times. There is so much misunderstanding of the clan system, the Church disputes, and the Covenanters' struggles that the brief synopsis in 36 pages of Scotland's development over the centuries from early lawlessness, through Reformation, Cromwellian control, development of roads and canals, down to the Union with England, will be particularly helpful in fixing the context in which the missing ancestor lived and in indicating, particularly, both his mobility and migratory tendencies.

The book is most readable, which adds greatly to its attraction, so that those who consult it for Latin phrases or early legal terms may well settle down and digest it all, finding it a "yett" to a most pleasing "orchyeard".

## NOTES

A member points out that an anagram of "ancestors" is "no traces"

Webb — one name Register

Mr. A. P. Weston-Webb, whose family comes from Devon, the City of London and possibly Essex, and Mr. Peter Webb from Bristol are setting up a Webb Register. Anyone who is interested in the family of Webb, or can add information about other branches of it should get in touch with Mr. A. P. Weston-Webb, at 20 Pinnockscroft, Berrow, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 2NF (Tel. 0278 782522). Anyone writing should send an s.a.e. It is hoped to publish a list of all known Webb Searchers and articles of interest about the family at the end of 1985.

It is regretted that the Scottish Genealogist does not always appear on time, and that therefore the date on the magazine may not in fact indicate accurately when the magazine was printed and posted. Every effort is made to try and produce the magazine regularly four times a year.

A magazine of genealogy is produced for those interested in the names Irvine/Irwin/Irving/Irvin/Ervine/Erwin/Ervin by William F. Irwin of 5429 Force Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21206. A year's subscription for those outside the U.S.A. is \$22.50 which includes 10 free family group sheets.

The address of the Caraher Family History Society is 71 King Street, Crieff, Perthshire.

## STEWARTS AND THE NEW WORLD

by A. I. B. Stewart

The Revd. Charles Stewart (b. 1682) Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown, from 1708 till his death in 1765 married Annabell Campbell, the daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Lauchlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, founder of the families of Ugadale and Lossit. The Highland Manse produced a remarkable family who are enumerated in the MacNeal genealogy compiled in 1748 by Annabell's brother Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff Clerk of Argyll as follows:—

- (1). Archibald Stewart, a surgeon who died unmarried.
- (2) Peter Stewart, Writer in Campbeltown.
- (3) Robert Stewart, a Storekeeper in Virginia.
- (4) Dugald Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown, formerly a student in Divinity.
- (5) Elizabeth, married to Mr. Robert Thomson, Minister in Killeen, died without issue.
- (6) Alice, died unmarried.
- (7) Mary, unmarried and
- (8) Annabell, married to Robert Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.

Robert, described in 1748 as being a storekeeper in Virginia, in 1754 exchanged the abacus for the sword and joined the 1st Virginian Regiment.

In 1755, he commanded a troop of Light Horse under the British General Edward Braddock, to whom George Washington was aide, in the disastrous opening action of the Seven Year War, known in America as the French Indian War. The Battle of the River Monongahela or Fort Duquesne was a disaster. Braddock, a brave officer but completely unused to jungle warfare, was ambushed by the French and Indians while crossing the river with colours flying and the band playing. He had paid no heed to the advice of the Virginians who had experience of fighting Indians. Stewart's troop acted as a bodyguard to the General who, in the action, was remounted four times by Stewart who himself had two horses killed under him. The army retreated and Braddock, who was mortally wounded, would have been left to the fate of a prisoner of the Indians, had not Captain Stewart assisted by four of his troopers, carried him from the field. General Braddock died of his wounds a few days later, murmuring "We'll know better how to deal with them next time".

Captain Stewart was eventually promoted Lieutenant Colonel and formed a firm friendship with Washington, with whom he continued in correspondence even after he had returned to England, and Washington became President of the United States. Some 121 letters between the friends survive in the Library of Congress. They cover the period 1755—1784. They were obviously on intimate terms and Stewart visited Washington at Mount Vernon. When the War of Independence broke out, Stewart, who had returned to this country, endeavoured "to remove the very erroneous opinions the Ministers of that day had formed of the General's character and military abilities".

Unfortunately other advice prevailed.

Towards the end of the War he was brought to London from Scotland to be sent with overtures for peace to General Washington, but indecision and the resignation of the Ministers prevented this happening.

In 1763 British settlers were required for lands in Canada taken from the French. Among these was St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, and in a lottery held in 1767 Stewart along with Captain Allenby R.N. obtained a grant of 20,000 acres there.

He never took personal occupation, having in 1768 accepted the post of Comptroller of Customs in Jamaica where it appears his health deteriorated.

In 1783 he wrote his old friend, now President Washington, asking for an appointment as Ambassador or Military Attache to one of the European Courts, but the President replied that such posts were, naturally enough, reserved for those who had fought for the Colonies in the War of Independence.

Colonel Stewart died at Hampstead in January 1809 and was buried in the vault of his friend Captain Robert McKenzie in the crypt of St. James' Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

His oldest surviving brother Peter Stewart (1725—1805) after attending Edinburgh University practised as a lawyer in Campbeltown. His copy of "Lectures on Rhetoric by Dr. Hugh Blair" written in a beautiful script survives. He was Provost of Campbeltown between 1757 and 1769. The Minutes of the Town Council of 29th September, 1775 baldly announce that he had left the town. In addition to his law practice he had been engaged in partnership with his sister Annabella's husband Robert Stewart in an unsuccessful fish merchanting business.

The sad story of this venture is told in a letter dated 22nd August, 1775 from his kinsman Hector McAllister (another descendant of Lauchlan of Tirfergus) in Arran to his brother in North Carolina reporting the death of Hector's brother-in-law Fullarton of Corse in Arran. The latter's father had given security for debts of a fishing company in Campbeltown. "Provost Peter Stewart of Campbeltown, our cousin, and Robert Stewart that is married to the Provost's sister had the management of the company concern. They are both left the country and gone to the Island of St. John's on the coast of North America and have left security of my father-in-law to a considerable amount behind them for which I am to be distressed",

Peter had married Helen daughter of the chief of Clan Mackinnon in 1758. Her father had been taken prisoner shortly after parting from Prince Charles Edward in 1746 by yet another descendant of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, namely Lachlan McNeill, Surveyor of Customs at Campbeltown and an officer on General Campbell's staff, searching the Highlands for the Prince.

Peter Stewart had heard from his brother Robert that the post of Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island was vacant and, having secured the post he set out with his wife and family for the New World to join his sister Annabella and her husband Robert who with their children had preceded them in 1770.

A vivid account of the voyage in 1775 and subsequent shipwreck was left by his daughter Penelope, who in due course married the first James McNutt (See footnote).

They sailed from Greenock in the last week of July in an English brig chartered by her father with an English crew, accompanied in addition to the family and servants by "several of my father's people who intended settling on land in the Colony; for he had two townships granted him by the King George III. We had made ample provision for ourselves and added an additional supply of pork and oatmeal, sufficient to last two years ..... Although I was only ten years old I felt very lonely on leaving dear old Scotland the well beloved home that I shall never forget".

The weather during the voyage was "capricious" and an error in navigation brought the vessel to the north, instead of the south coast of the island, where the ship was driven ashore in a heavy gale. Fortunately as it happened the ship soon broke up, bringing wreckage and casks of beef pork oatmeal and flour on to the shore. Two encampments "one for our family and attendants, the other for the ship's company and emigrants" were erected and provided adequate protection. Her brothers attempted to penetrate the forest but because of the depth of snow and severe frost this was impossible.

They were saved by an Indian hunter who with snowshoes could travel 40 miles per day. He advised them of their position and told them he'd return in the Spring. A couple of weeks after the cries of the wild geese announced the advent of Spring the Indian appeared and conducted Peter Stewart in his canoe to Malpeque, 40 miles across the Island.

Penelope concludes by stating that it was towards the end of June, eleven months after leaving Scotland, some five months of which were spent in frozen isolation, that a schooner arrived and took them to Charlottetown P.E.I.

Dugald, the Rev. Charles' youngest son, and apparently a "stickit minister" had become master of his own brigantine the "Annabella" in which he conveyed his sister Annabella and her husband Robert and family along with many Kintyre settlers to Prince Edward Island in 1770. Among the names of passengers were Galbraith, McMillan, McNeill, Montgomery, McGougan, McArthur, McDougall and McKay. Dugald Ramsay's ancestor who had been a tenant of "Baron" Neal McNeal of Ugadale was also with them (See footnote).

Dugald Stewart (1730—1791) continued seafaring and died in London in 1791 of a stroke sustained shortly after the arrival from Leghorn of his ship Endeavour which was owned by a Mr. Cambridge (Could this have been a Kintyre McCambridge?).

Annabella's husband Robert (1731—1787) was a grandson of the Revd. Dugald Stewart of Rothesay and a cousin of the distinguished Mathematician and Philosopher Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh University. He became the first speaker of the P.E.I. Parliament founded in 1773, and up till his death was recognised as the leader of the community.

Mary, stated to be unmarried in 1748, was the only one of the family to remain in Scotland. She married about 1765 the Rev. George Robertson whose presentation in 1766 to the Lowland Kirk by the Duke of Argyll against the wishes of the members was the occasion of the secession of most of the congregation and the setting up of the Relief or Longrow Kirk.

Peter had seven children by his first marriage and four by his second. Dugald is only known to have had one daughter. Annabella had eight children. Descendants of these Stewarts are known to have lived all over the English speaking world.

#### NOTE

This article was stimulated by "Malpeque and its people" published by the Historical Society of this little Canadian Community and by the late Mr. Dugald Ramsay to whom it is dedicated. I am indebted to Mr. James McNutt for permission to quote from it and to Mr. Donald Stewart of Charlottetown, P.E.I. who, although of Perthshire stock, has done much research on the Campbeltown Stewarts and has provided me with the bulk of the material on which the short biography of Colonel Robert is based and also with Penelope's account of the voyage and shipwreck.

## QUERIES

- 1043 DUFFIE/DUFFY — William Duffie, son of Joseph Duffie and Mary-Douglas, and grandson of James Duffie and Elizabeth Balla, was born in 1833/34, possibly in Ballymena, Co. Antrim, and appears in 1861 census in Stevenston Parish, Ayrshire. His wife was Catherine McKean. Information about this family and origin in Ireland, welcomed by M. Smith, P. O. Box 1183, Sackville, N. B. Canada, E0A 3C0.
- 1044 ARNOT — John Arnot and Janet Campbell of Logie married in 1838 and had six children, namely: Adam 1838, Margaret 1840, John 1842, Robert 1845, Janet 1847, and William Keir 1850. Adam married Ann Boyd at Grange in 1860 and had six children: Christian 1860, John 1861, Adam 1863, Janet 1866 and James Christie 1870. Margaret married Alexander Morrice at Dunfermline in 1872. They lived at Govan and Glasgow, Scotland. Robert married Mary Ramage at Parknook in Dunfermline in 1866 and had three children: daughter 1866, John 1867, and Margaret Henderson 1869. John married Mary Nicol at Carnock Mills in 1870 and came to Canada that same year. William Keir married Janet Mould in 1873 and had five children; the four eldest came to Canada. William Keir died in 1913, and Janet died in 1935 and were buried in the Old Saline Churchyard 6 miles NW of Dunfermline. Interested in hearing from any of the descendants of Adam and Robert Arnot and Margaret Morrice. Mrs. E.M. Arnot, 25 Montgomery Road, Regina, Sask. Canada S4S 5C5.
- 1045 COOPER/EDWARDS — John Cooper married Sarah Edwards, their son William, born c. 1798 in Kelso Scotland, married Mary Ann Shepherd c 1815 West Hamlet Sussex, and migrated to Australia 1838. Information on John and Sarah and children please. Mrs. E. Hamilton, 'Ilka' Bogan Gate, 2876, N.S.W. Australia.
- 1046 HAMILTON/McGHEE/McGHIE — William Hamilton married Margaret, daughter of Alexander McGhee/McGhie of Trowes on the 22.5.1755 (O.P.R. Lesmahagow). Children born: John bapt. 20.8.1756, Alexander 15.9.1758, Janet 27.5.1760, Gavin 26.7.1762, William 9.12.1764, Marion 13.2.1769, Alexander 25.12.1770, Margaret 25.8.1775, David 9.2.1778 O.P.R. Lesmahagow. information on descendants wanted. Mrs. E. Hamilton, 'Ilka', Bogan Gate, N.S.W. 2876, Australia.
- 1047 RITCHIE/CHRISTIE — William Ritchie married Helen Christie; their daughter Margaret, born 25.9.1814 at Libberton married James Hamilton c. 1840 and lived at Kirkfieldbank Lanarkshire. Children born David, William, Helen, Isabella, James, Margaret (died at sea). James. Migrated to Tasmania 1857 and son Robert born 1858 Tasmania. Information on other children of William and Helen and their parents wanted. Mrs. E. Hamilton, 'Ilka', Bogan Gate N.S.W. 2876, Australia.
- 1048 WATSON/RENTON — James Watson married Agnes Renton (daughter of Colonel Renton of Symington House, Lanarkshire). Their daughter Margaret married John Hamilton c. 1846 (son of David and Catherine) and had children, David (married E. Weir), Agnes (married Thomas Greenshields, with descendants still living at Thankerton,) James (married Isabella Hamilton] with cousin in Tasmania,) Jane (married John Dunlop and lived at Thankerton), John unmarried. Information on families welcome. Mrs. E. Hamilton, 'Ilka', Bogan Gate, N.S.W. 2876, Australia.

- 1049 HAMILTON/SCOULAR — David Hamilton, b. 9th Feb. 1778 at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, to William Hamilton and Mary/Margaret McGhee/McGhie, married c. 1812 Catherine Scoular, daughter of James Scoular and Janet Lockhart, b. 1791 at Cartland Lanarkshire. The children of David and Catherine were William b. c. 1813, James b. c. 1815 (m. Margaret Ritchie and migrated to Tasmania 1857), Jean/Jane b. c. 1817 (? married William Hosie 1849), John b. c. 1820 (m. Margaret Dobson and lived near Kirkfieldbank/Linville/Thankerton and died 2nd Nov. 1894; Margaret died 26th May 1906 and both were buried at Covington Churchyard). More information wanted Mrs. E. Hamilton, 'Ilka', Bogan Gate, N.S.W. 2876, Australia.
- 1050 STEVENSON — Alexander Stevenson (b. 1797) married Isabelle Leitch (b. 1794—1859). He was a farmer in Argyllshire or Strathclyde, and emigrated to Canada, dying in McNab County, Arnprior, Ontario. He had two children John (b. 1828) and Donald (b. 1830). Information wanted about the family. Mildred G. Smith, 34 Mary Street N, Box 1091, Huntsville, Ontario, P0A 1K0.
- 1051 CARDIE — Six families of this name have been traced to Doune in the period 1850-1920, and one to Girvan/Maybole in 1785—1893, the latter with maiden names of Crossan, Mitchell, Banks and Marshall. Any information about the name and family desired by Brian Cardie, 92—25 Brimwood Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, Canada, M1V 1EZ.
- 1052 MACONOCHIE — Alexander Maconochie (M'Konochie before 1832) 1787—1860, captain RN and prison reformer, of Edinburgh and London: information wanted about his wife Mary Hutton Brown(e) whom he married April 10th 1822 in Barmburgh, NBL. Was she born there? Also his father Alexander McConnochie or Maconnochie commissioner of customs, Edinburgh 1791. He died in 1796, but where and when was he born and married? Michael Maconochie, 7 Colville Terrace London W11 2BE.
- 1053 SUTHERLAND — Alexander Robert Sutherland, of Edinburgh and London, 1781-1861, physician, MD Edinburgh 1805, fellow of the Royal Society 1828, married a Miss Mills in 1808. His father (christian name not known) was an apothecary in Westminster, London "of Scotch extraction." Details of the marriage and the father wanted Michael Maconochie, 7 Colville Terrace, London W11 2BE.
- 1054 LAMB — John Lamb. b. 1818, in Scotland, married Margaret Laing (b. in Roxburghshire) and had nine children, Robert, Agnes, George, Janet, Wilhelmina, Walter, John, Helen-Jane and Emily. He worked as a stonemason and farmer, and emigrated c. 1842 to Crewson's Corners, Ontario, where he died in 1891. Information on the family desired by Mrs. Patricia Michaux, 3260 Woodburn Avenue, Victoria, B.C. V8P 5B9.
- 1055 DEMPSTER — Andrew Dempster, mason, of Meikle Yett, Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire, and his wife Janet McTaggart, had four children bapt. in Tongland: Jean 1769, twins James and Robert 1772, and Janet 1774. Andrew died in Tongland, 9th Feb. 1826 aged 87. Wish to correspond with anyone knowing this family. C. St. John 966 Inverhouse Dr 401, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4B6, Canada.

- 1056 LYON — Robert Lyon, b. c. 1764—1769 in Scotland, was a teacher for 25 years in the model mill village of New Lanark, and then in Merchant Maiden's School, Edinburgh. He married Christian Brown and had four sons and two daughters: John (b. 1789, Headmaster of Leith Academy), Robert (b. 1792 a Doctor), George (b. 1796 Lawyer and Teacher of Law, who had four children, Robert, Christine, George and Anne, and d. 1844 at 53 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh,) David (1799 Headmaster of Dunbar Grammar School), Anne (1803); and Margaré (b. 1805). Who were Robert's parents and George's descendants? Miss H. I. Lyon, 5/32 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris, Victoria 3146, Australia.
- 1057 BOYD — William Boyd married Beatrix Menzies on 18th Dec. 1750 in Cambuserney in Dull Parish, and had a son Robert, a landed proprietor in Strathday. Was William Boyd the son of the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock and, if not, who were his parents and grandparents? Colonel D.S.A. Boyd, Chestnut Cottage, Corton, Warminster, Wilts.
- 1058 PURDIE — The Purdie families in Currie and bordering Midlothian parishes before 1800 were mostly masons by trade, and were related by marriage to Shaws, Grieves, Dempsters, Wardlaws, Stewarts, Ballantines and Crombies. Wish to exchange information about Purdies. Mrs. Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Drive, 401 Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4B6.
- 1059 HERON/GOWERY — William Gowery Heron, born 1831 at Alyth, as a widower married Eliza Mannouch in London 1858. Information on his family and descendants appreciated. A. Inkpen, 27 Wheatacre Drive, Corton, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 5JG.
- 1060 BERRY/RUSSELL — Mary Berry married John Russell, Cabinetmaker, (b. Elgin 1816). They lived in Edinburgh, had three sons, Alexander b. 1843, Boswall Berry b. 1846, and John Steven b. 1855. Information and photographs welcomed and exchanged Mrs. Julia G. Coxon, 157 Howden Hall Drive, Edinburgh, EH16 6YF.
- 1061 MOWBRAY/MUNRO(E) — John Mowbray of Dalkeith m. Ellen Bell. Their son, William, m. Jane Munro(e) of Invergordon at Inverness on 6th May 1861; he became butler on Dalkeith Estate, while she was the dairymaid. Information on both families wanted. Mrs. Anne Bell, 66 Gypsy Lane, Nunthorpe, Middlesborough, Cleveland TS7 0D0.
- 1062 McDIARMID (McDERMID etc)/McKINNON/CAMPBELL/McDONALD — Alexander McDearmid, b. c. 1803—06 to Donald MacDiarmid and Effie MacIannon, d. 9.8.1856; he married Ann McKinnon c. 1826, lived in Lusta, Duirinish parish, Skye, and had nine children:— Donald (b. c. 1827), Neil (b. c. 1831 who went to Canada), Effy (b. 1.4.1833), Flory or Flora (b. 10.10.1835, married Donald McDonald a Joiner in Glasgow on 29.1.1858, he being the son of Donald McDonald, Farmer, and Margaret McDonald), Ann (b. c. 1837), Mary (b. c. 1842, who married Dugald Campbell, a engine-fitter in Glasgow on 9.9.1864, he being the son of Donald Campbell, Farmer, and Janet Campbell, later becoming a Brewery Traveller; their three children were Mary, Margaret who possibly married in Canada, and Colin Alexander Campbell, b. 22.12.1876 and d. 19.8.1956 in Glasgow), Ann (b. c. 1842)

and Kenneth (b. c. 1844, who went to Montreal, was a salesman, and died there unmarried.) Information wanted about the family Leila K. Leck, 33133 Hill Ave., Mission, B.C., V2V 2R5, Canada.

- 1063 SCOTT — Thomas Scott, mason, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, was married on 20th April 1798 to Margaret Anderson or Andieson at Robertson, Selkirk. Who were his parents? He could have been the son of Walter Scott, bapt. in Woodburn on 3rd Oct. 1769, or the son of David Scott, bapt. in Borthwicksheils on 17th Sept. 1764, or the son of Robert Scott, bapt. in Parkhill on 16th June 1752. Any information welcomed by Mrs. Patricia Scott Garmon, 28111 Mountain Meadow Road, Escondido, California 92025, U.S.A. Telephone No. 619-749-3205.
- 1064 ANDERSON/PENMAN — John Anderson, Grocer, Saunders Street, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, married Christian Penman on 2nd September 1859. Their children were Christina, b. 1859 (m. William Blaikie Stewart, Engineer, in 1887); Mary A., b. 1861 (m. David Simpson Stewart, Private in Royal Horse Guards, in 1886); Jemima b. 1866 (m. James W. Barclay, Drysalter, in 1888); John Aitken, b. 1868, a Mercantile Engineer who married Barbara Tant in 1890; Georgina Penman, b. 1876; Alexander Russell b. 1877, died 1900; and Alfred Hartford, b. 1880 and came to Canada. Information about the children appreciated by Mrs. Lillas Behnish, 11057—82nd Avenue, Delta, B.C. V4C 2B4, Canada.
- 1065 McKELVIE/MURDOCH — John McKelvie, working at Sundrum Castle, Coylton, married Janet Murdoch had issue:— Marion, b. 1760, Margaret b. 1762 (m. John McSkimming 1781); Hamilton, b.c. 1764, Lillas b. 1766 (Lady Lillas Hamilton of Sundrum was her Godmother); John b. 1769, Janet b. 1770, Alexander West b. 1772, James b. 1775, m. Janet Girdwood, both he and his grandson James (m. Janet Robertson) being Factors to John Hamilton of Sundrum Castle, Coylton; Lily b. 1777, and Robert b. 1779. Information about McKelvie families appreciated by Mrs. Lillas Behnish, 11057—82nd Avenue, Delta, B.C. V4C 2B4, Canada.
- 1066 KIRK/MIDDLESTON — Richard Kirk m. Helen Middleston and living at Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire at 1841 Census. Both died there in 1865. Known children: Jean, b. c. 1817, James b.c. 1817—1820, m. Janet Woodburn, Muirkirk in 1857, Richard b. c. 1823, a hotelier and baillie in Dumfries, m. 1 Joan McLean, 1845 and 2 Margaret Richardson, Martha b. c. 1824, Jessie b. c. 1825, Mary b. c. 1826 and William. Information about marriage of Richard Kirk and Helen Middleston and about their descendants appreciated. Mrs. Lillas Behnish, 11057-82nd Avenue, Delta, B.C. V4C 2B4, Canada.
- 1067 BALFOUR/WEIR — John Balfour d. 1.5.1825 age 70. His wife Isabella Weir d. 23.11.1833, age 82. Any information of this family appreciated by George Ross, Susannadonk 39, 4707 WN Rossendaal, The Netherlands.
- 1068 ROSS/BALFOUR — George Ross b. 1820 to David Ross and Margaret Balfour, m. at Arbroath 21.9.1840 Sarah Milne. Any information about this family, ancestors or descendants welcomed by George Ross, Susannadonk 39, 4707 WN Rossendaal, The Netherlands.

- 1069 BRUCE — Alexander Bruce, a farmer at Strowburn Muir, Alford sometimes called "younger", m. Ann Henderson both of the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire on 13th June 1738. They had eight children, all born in the parish. Information required on father and grandfather of Alexander. Contact welcome with any relatives from Alford, Keig, Cairney, Clatt or Glenrinnies. Hugh G. Bruce, Oak Farm, Catfield, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR29 5BT.
- 1070 MALCOLM — The following Malcolms were related:— Robert, m. Margaret Kid, 13th Oct. 1594 and d. 1724; John b. 1695 at Cocklaw, m. Barbara Matheson, lived at Hill of Bandirran, Ceres, Fife; William b. 1735, Limelands, Dunino, m. Janet Fairfull 15th Dec. 1758 (she was b. 3rd Sept. 1732 in Cameron, Fife) and d. 1817, David b. 1770 at Sunnybraes, Strathkinness, and m. Anne Swinton on 13th July 1799; John Kilgour b. 1812 at Gouchston, Strathkinness, m. Helen Ritchie (who d. aged 75 in 1882) and d. 1896 at Moonzie, being buried in St. Andrews; Thomas Stark Christie b. 1842 at Gouchston, m. Margaret Mark on 9th April 1875 (she was born at Huntly on 30th July 1846) and lived at Ladypark, St. Vigean, near Arbroath; and Thomas b. 1878 at St. Vigean, m. Isabella Isles, 2nd Oct. 1901 (she was born at Scone in 1879) and lived at Auchterarder. They were mainly tenant farmers, labourers, carters, quarriers, or lastly a gardener. Further information appreciated by David Malcolm, 108 Alberta Avenue, Cheam, Sutton, Surrey SM1 2LJ.
- 1071 KENNEDY—Alexander (b.1836), son of Aulay Kennedy and Margaret Montgomery of Bafallan, Lewis. Married Margaret Fraser at Avoch, Ross & Cromarty on 12 Nov. 1869 and had issue: Margaret (b.1869), Alexander (b. c1871), John (b. 1873), William (b.1876) and Christina (b.1878). Any information?
- 1072 FRASER—Alexander, born Ferintosh, Ross & Cromarty, c.1796, possibly the son of William Fraser and Isabel Urquhart. Married Margaret Forbes at Culbo, Ross & Cromarty on 20 Jan. 1835 and had issue: William (b.c1831), Janet (b.c1837), Isabella (b.c1839), Mary (b.c1841), Margaret (b.c1844), Alexander (b.c1847), Christian (b.1850) and Johan (b.c1852). Any information?
- 1073 BARRIE—William Barrie, b. in Larbert, Scotland, ca 1826, m. in Stirling (?) Isabella Hardie before 1852 and had a son, William, b. 15 Nov 1852 in Parish of Stirling. Require proof of date and place of marriage and of birth, W.B. Miller, P.O. Box 503, Rawdon, Que, Canada J0K 1S0.  
A.H. Kennedy, 15 Belina Ave, Wyoming, N.S.W. 2250, Australia.
- 1074 BOWIE—Oswald Bowie, b. 1833 Glasgow, County of Ayr (sic), son of William Bowie and Margaret Kirk left for Ontario around 1854. Information wanted on parents. Mrs. Lana Fox, RR No. 4, Box 18, Shaver Road, Quesnel, British Columbia, Canada V2J 3H8.
- 1075 ROBERTSON/COUTTS—David Robertson, b. c 1834, son of David Robertson and Ann Nelson, married at Edinburgh on 19 Nov 1855 Agnes Coutts (b. 28 April 1836 at Dunfermline, daughter of James Coutts and Agnes Law). Issue, Robert Robertson (b. 1856), Agnes (b. 1858), Mary Ann Nelson (b. 1861), Maggie Miller (b. 1866), and James Coutts (b. 1870). Maggie Miller Robertson married — Drummond

and lived at Dunfermline. Any information welcomed. A.H. Kennedy, 15 Belina Ave, Wyoming, N.S.W. 2250, Australia.

- 1076 GIBSON—Robert Gibson was the 6th child, 3rd son, born in 1837, in Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, to Robert Gibson and Margaret Stevenson Gibson, who married in 1823 at Kilmaurs, Ayrshire. Robert married Isabella Lamont in 1861 at Cumnock, Ayrshire, and produced 6 sons, Robert, James, Matthew, possibly a William and 2 other sons. Isabella died in 1873 and Robert, Snr, married Agnes Boyd Nicol in 1875 at Hurlford, Riccarton, Ayrshire; they had 6 girls. Information wanted about the 6 children of the first marriage. Miss Anne E. Field, 37 Oakdale Avenue, Kegarah 2217, Sydney, Australia.
- 1077 ROBERTSON—Hugh Monroe Robertson died on 16 December 1819 while returning from South America on board the "Demarary" of Liverpool, a 400-ton sailing ship. He was buried in a cemetery in Co. Wexford called Cill Park, Cullenstown Castle, where a memorial stands. Who were his parents, when was he born, and what did he do? Ivan Tunstead, Peira-Caua, Newtown Park Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.
- 1078 FLEMING/NAISMITH—John Fleming (grain merchant) married Christina Naismith in Hamilton 19.11.1872. John's parents were William, a farmer, and Jane née Crawford. Christina's parents were James, I.A. Clerk, and Mary Elizabeth née Forster. Information wanted on both sets of parents and any of their other children. Please contact Mrs. Yvonne Fleming, 45 Colchester Avenue, Glendowie, Auckland 5, New Zealand.

# 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.

## **SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

**Hon. President**

**Hon. Vice-Presidents** Duncan McNaughton, MA, FSA Scot.  
Donald Whyte, FHG, FSA Scot.

**Chairman of Council** Dr Jean Munro

**Hon. Secretary** Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, MA, ALA, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh,  
EH3 5JY. Tel: 031-556 3844

**Hon. Editor** Ivor R. Guild, MA, LL.B, WS, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn WS,  
16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS.

**Hon. Treasurer** Alastair G. Beattie, MSc, 14 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh EH3 5PS.

**Hon. Librarian** Robert M. Strathdee, FLA, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH.

**Hon. Auditor** A.A. Brack

**Council** David G.C. Burns  
Miss K. Cory, FSA Scot, (Syllabus Secretary)  
Miss A.A. Cowper, BA, FLA, FSA Scot.  
Dr James D. Floyd (Membership Secretary - Overseas)  
84 Pentland Terrace, Edinburgh EH10 6HF  
J Kinnaid (Membership Secretary - UK)  
45 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JA  
Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn, Mem. AGRA  
James R. Seaton, OBE, MA  
James A. Thompson  
D.R. Torrance, BSc, Deputy Chairman  
Mrs Anne R. Bigwood