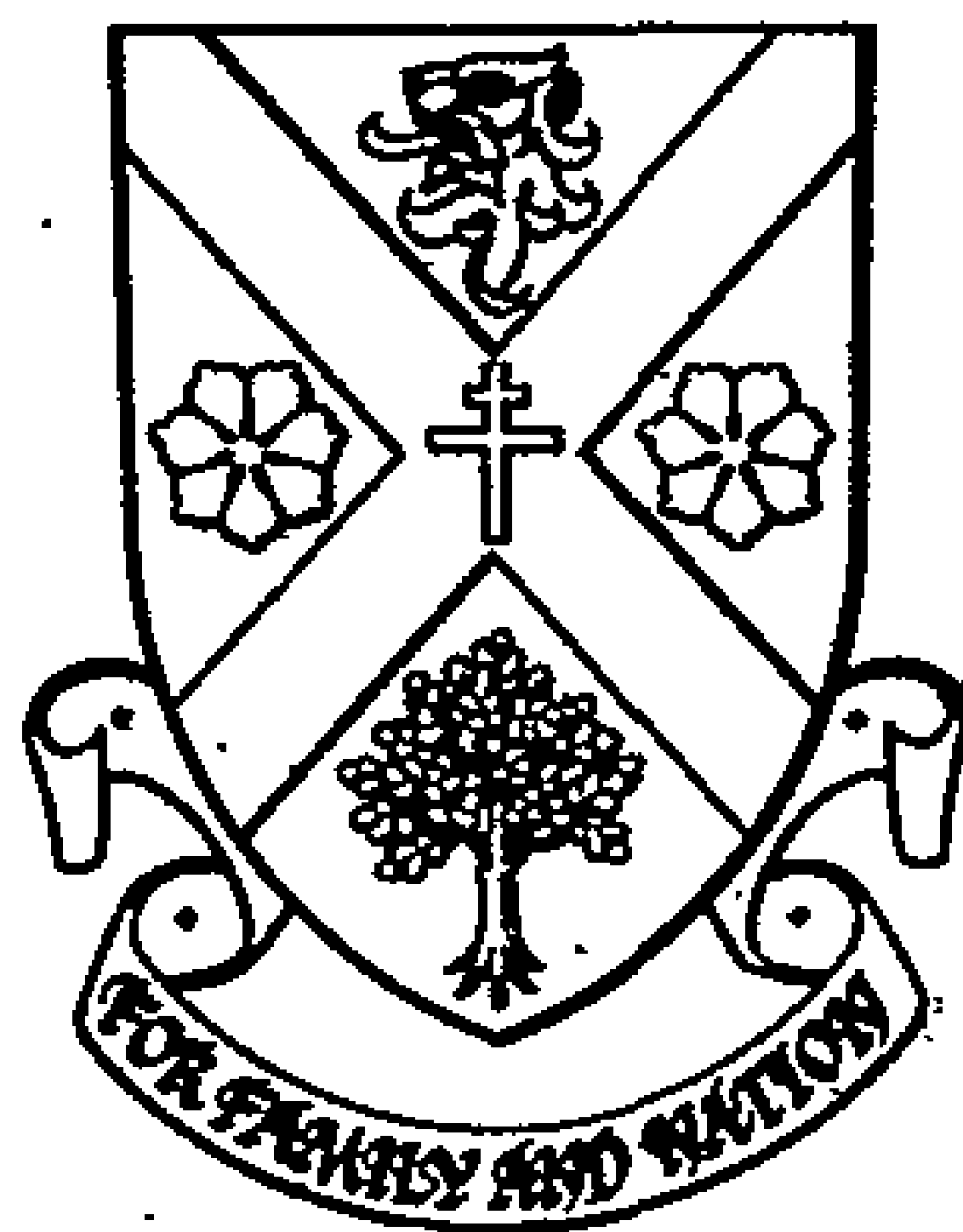


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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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.

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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.

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EMIGRATION FROM NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND, 1830-1900

By Dr. Marjory Harper

There must be relatively few Scots who cannot trace, somewhere in their ancestry, at least one instance of emigration. The Scottish wanderlust is a well-known national trait, which can be seen in the 16th and 17th centuries in the careers of Scottish scholars and students, and in particular mercenary soldiers and merchants in Europe. But it was in the 18th century that emigration from Scotland first attracted significant government and public attention – and often alarm. The New World was not the main recipient of emigrants, and by the 1770s and 1780s the merchants who brought into Britain American tobacco and cotton had developed a thriving export trade for the return voyage in the form of emigrants, many of whom went as indentured servants. Yet it is the 19th century which is remembered as the 'great age' of emigration, not just from Scotland, or indeed even from Britain, but the age when large numbers of people all over Europe left their homes, often spurred on by poverty or lack of opportunity, and took advantage of developments in transport to populate new regions of the world.

This paper examines the reasons behind emigration from one small area which contributed to the great exodus – the counties of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in North-East Scotland. Attention will be paid to the kind of people who were leaving, their grievances with conditions at home and the incentives which drew them abroad. This will involve some consideration of their preferences in terms of destinations, particularly of the ways in which certain countries met needs and ambitions which could not be met in North-East Scotland. Specific case histories will be used to illustrate some of the general points.

Emigration from Britain in the 19th century is generally pictured in terms of destitute Irish and Highland refugees, who fled from the effects of the potato famines. Yet at the same time a steady, if less obtrusive movement, was going on from many other parts of Britain, including North-East Scotland, which drained the area of some of its most enterprising people. This less dramatic movement has been largely overlooked, partly because it did not conform to the kind of emigration discussed in most official records. Regional studies, such as the following paper, based mainly on local sources, may therefore cause us to modify some common assumptions about the nature of emigration in the 19th century.

The most useful sources for the historian are those which were also available to contemporaries, and which undoubtedly influenced some of them in their decisions to emigrate. Private letters from an emigrant to his family or friends at home were of almost inestimable importance, because they bore the seal of personal experience and were often powerful catalysts in the decisions of other members of the family, friends or community to leave home also. Settlers' correspondence was one of the most consistently important means of transmitting information about emigration throughout the century. But correspondence was often made public, and was a device used extensively by guidebooks and newspapers to transmit information. A settler in Australia saw how he could make use of the newspaper when he wrote to his brother in Turriff in 1852, in a letter later published in the *Aberdeen Journal*:-

You will show this letter to as many of our friends as possible. I often think of you all; perhaps the best way would be to send it to the 'Aberdeen Journal' as all our friends... will then have the opportunity of seeing that I am living and liking the Antipodes well.¹

The local newspaper was in fact the primary source of information for would-be emigrants, dealing with a variety of issues relevant to their departure. They were reminded of the options open to them, through advertisements for vessels sailing from the locality and from further afield, advertisements of land for sale abroad and regular notification of conditions for free and assisted passages. The visits of peripatetic emigration agents to the area were announced in advance and subsequently reported, and advice was regularly given on how to prepare for removal. The newspaper also reviewed and quoted from books and pamphlets on emigration, as well as publishing the letters of individual emigrants.

The removal of paupers was the pre-occupation of much contemporary official discussion and later writing on 19th-century emigration. But it seems that relatively few North-East emigrants fell into this category. The area seems to have escaped the worst effects of the post-war depression in the 1820s, and very few of the petitions for assisted emigration made to the government at that time came from the area. Even in the 1840s, when commercial recession did strike Aberdeen, and a number of manufacturing establishments closed down, there is no evidence that the crisis caused significant emigration. The Royal Commission which examined the operation of the old Scottish Poor Law in 1844 issued a questionnaire which included three questions on emigration, and the answers given to these questions in the North-East indicate no significant link between pauperism and emigration. In Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, fifty-two out of sixty-four parishes which reported that emigration had taken place said that no parish assistance had been given, while only three said the opposite. Neither kirk session records (pre-1844) nor parochial board records (after 1844) yield many instances in which the authorities cut their losses by giving financial aid to paupers to help them to emigrate.

In the 1860s and 1870s, however, the governors of the Aberdeen Industrial School appealed for public support to help them remove some of the inmates to the British colonies. When the effects of the late 19th-century depression began to be felt in the city, they sought the support of the National Emigration League, which then asked *The Times* to publish an appeal for funds to remove needy people from Aberdeen. As a result, the *Aberdeen Journal* reported on 27 April 1870 that fifty-seven young, poor emigrants had left the city for Canada, having had their passages partly paid by the funds raised through *The Times's* appeal. Yet the depression affected North-East Scotland less severely than many other parts of Britain, and most reports of emigration in the 1880s continued to emphasise opportunities abroad, rather than destitution at home, as the major force behind the exodus.

Such motives of self-improvement could be attributed to the Emigration Committee of the Aberdeen Ladies Union, on behalf of the 340 girls whom it sent out between 1884 and 1909, mainly to domestic service in Canada. Emigration under the auspices of the Ladies' Union was not a desperate measure to relieve poverty, but was just one of the activities of an organisation which tried in various ways to promote self-improvement among young working women in Aberdeen. Although applications sometimes rose in conjunction with short-time working in the local factories, from which most of the emigrants were drawn, this was not always the case, and girls were eager to go to countries where the supply of working women did not exceed the demand. Their passage money was advanced from the emigration fund,

made up of subscriptions, donations and legacies. Most girls paid a proportion of the fare before leaving, and the committee always tried to ensure that the whole advance was ultimately repaid.

It is, of course, impossible to estimate the extent of assistance given privately to emigrants, often by friends or relatives who had emigrated earlier. The annual reports of the Ladies' Union sometimes mentioned girls who had sent home money for this purpose. Much earlier, the published correspondence of an Aboyne emigrant, James Thompson, who went to Canada in 1844, shows that in 1864 he paid the passages of four members of his family to join him on his farm at Edwardsburgh, Ontario. Thompson's father had just lost his job and was in danger of losing his tied house on the Marquis of Huntly's estate after the laird had gone bankrupt.² In the 1870s New Zealand emigration agent James Adam, a native of Aberdeen, was sent to Britain on a lecture tour, and brought with him quite large sums of money, which had been entrusted to him by settlers in New Zealand for use in payment of the passages of their relatives.

The fact that remittances were being made in this way did not imply that the recipients were destitute; perhaps their friends were merely anxious that they should join them and take advantage of what they believed was the better life to be enjoyed in their adopted country. Indeed, there is much more evidence in local sources to suggest that North-East emigrants possessed some capital, than that they were poor. For instance, local press observations on the economic circumstances of emigrants leaving the port of Aberdeen said frequently that they were people of some means. Thus in 1852 the *Aberdeen Journal* noted that the 400 emigrants who had left for Canada that Spring were

for the most part, decent country people, with some little capital – of such character, indeed, as to be exactly the class which our country can least afford to want.³

On the other side of the Atlantic, the Canadian Immigration Agent often spoke favourably about emigrants from North-East Scotland in his weekly reports of shipping arrivals at Quebec, sometimes contrasting their circumstances with those of destitute settlers from other parts of Britain.

Who were these “decent country people”, and why did they choose to invest their capital in emigrating? Most emigrations took place from rural areas, where the implementation of new agricultural policies had led to greater insecurity for many of those who actually worked the land. The ‘improvers’ believed that bigger farms should be created, in order to maximise production, and this usually meant absorbing and eradicating smaller holdings, often at the end of a lease. Crofters were retained as long as they were economically useful, in carrying out another feature of improvement, the reclamation of waste land. This land was usually granted at a low rent on a nineteen-year lease while it was still in an unreclaimed or half-reclaimed state, but once it had been improved to the extent that it was worth the full rent of agricultural land in the area, it was no longer economically useful to the lairds to retain the crofts. Even if a holding was not consolidated at the end of a lease, and the tenant evicted, the higher rent that would be charged for it after improvement might well be beyond his means. The changes not only undermined the position of tenant farmers, but also curtailed the ambitions of farm servants, few of whom regarded farm service as a lifelong career. Particularly if they had been brought up on a family croft, they were often saving their wages in anticipation of the day when they would be able to rent and work their own small holding. The policy of creating bigger units at higher rents meant that such openings were becoming

fewer and fewer. Furthermore, small farmers and farm servants resented the loss of social status entailed in the new arrangements. A minority of successful tenants increased the size of their holdings, often at the expense of smaller tenants and crofters, with whom they had been closely associated in the early stages of improvement. Many of the latter lost status by becoming landless labourers, and, denied the prospect of their own small holding, they no longer shared common interests with the landholders. The expanding social wedge was manifested in communal eating and sleeping arrangements for labourers, who were now kept apart from the farmer and his family. Resentment at this treatment, and the loss of any sense of attachment to their employer, meant that farm workers were more prone to move from place to place to work. Many contemporaries spoke about this trend, which they often blamed on the biannual feeing markets.

The main question to be asked in connection with these changes in respect of emigration is the extent to which they actually provoked an exodus. The prevalent restlessness and tendency for farm servants to change their employers at regular intervals meant that roots were already being loosened, so that emigration might seem less of a wrench to those who had already left their birthplace. Contemporary evidence indicates a most decisive link between restlessness and emigration, a link noted in public debate, statistical sources and by the emigrants themselves.

The mid-19th century witnessed considerable public discussion on the condition of farm servants. The policy of consolidating holdings and eradicating crofts was widely criticised, both on moral grounds and because it was resulting in so much emigration. In 1859, for instance, a minister wrote to the *Aberdeen Journal*, recommending that the crofting system be extended rather than curtailed, in order to stem the flow of farm workers abroad.⁴ He believed that emigration was draining the cream of the rural labour-force, and his views were echoed by several other correspondents, who claimed that the worthiest people, who had saved for their future, were leaving to find that future abroad. Only the most improvident were therefore obliged to remain at home. The census enumerators and contributors to the *New Statistical Account* also linked emigration with changes in farming policies, while on the other side of the Atlantic, the Canadian Immigration Agent's weekly shipping reports, which usually listed the emigrant's occupations, confirmed that settlers from North-East Scotland were primarily farmers and farm labourers. The emigrants themselves often claimed they were leaving because they had lost their prospects of independence, and were not being treated as they expected. A ploughman from Forgue who emigrated to Jamaica wrote home in 1837:—

You must know we are not here as in Scotland; we are respected as gentlemen, and styled Mr by the best gentlemen in the country, and invited to dinner with them at any time.⁵

Emigration was attractive to many people from North-East Scotland because it seemed to offer a solution to their major grievance — the loss of prospects of independence through possession of a piece of land. They were bombarded with propaganda from a number of countries, which held out great prospects, and often promised conditions which were the exact opposite of those which were causing discontent at home. Throughout the century the main incentive was the abundance of land available, either in free grants, or for sale on easy terms. Emigrant correspondence in particular stressed the advantages of land ownership. Many letters were published in the press, but probably the most influential source of

information was the private letter received from friends or relatives, telling of personal experiences. One set of correspondence, which amply illustrates how discontent in rural communities led to emigration, is that relating to the Fletcher and Farquharson families of Logie-Coldstone on Upper Deeside.⁶

These two families had been brought together initially by marriage, and were further linked in the mid-19th century when a number of members of both families emigrated to the Chatham area of Ontario. The first emigrant from these families was John Fletcher, a school-teacher. He settled in Chatham in 1836, and was joined six years later by his brother William. But it was their brother-in-law, Charles Farquharson, who most specifically said that he emigrated because of the erosion of his prospects at home. His correspondence with John Fletcher shows his dilemma, and how he was ultimately led to emigrate, almost unwillingly, by economic developments on the Invercauld estate.

According to Farquharson's son, when his father took up the lease of Parks of Coldstone in 1847, most farms in the area were small, and there was no social gulf between farmers and hired labourers. But from that date we can trace changes in the old patterns, which were to lead him to take his family to Canada nineteen years later, the first change being the appointment of a high-handed factor. During those years John Fletcher maintained regular contact with his family at home, and repeatedly brought to their notice the good openings for farming in Canada. In 1861 he even bought a farm on Farquharson's behalf, as an investment in case he should decide to emigrate, and he promised to help him establish himself in Canada. Farquharson's lease was due to expire in 1866, and he was under particular pressure after the part of the estate on which his farm was situated had been sold at a high valuation. In April 1865 he wrote to Fletcher

The present here is a time of great anxiety. We have got a new Laird . . . The land is sold very dear, and our farms are all valued very high. Mine is valued at 150 pounds, a rise on the present rent of about 20 pounds in the year; and I am determined not to give that at any rate, and I do not expect to get it cheaper, so that I may say we have almost made up our minds for Canada.

Yet Farquharson remained undecided until 1866, partly because of his wife's reluctance to leave her family and familiar surroundings. He tried unsuccessfully to find another farm. According to his son Donald,

One such appeared to be "The Knock". . . The owner of this farm was the Prince of Wales, the future Edward the Seventh. Dr Robertson, the Prince's factor, would fain have favoured my father, whom he well knew, but a wealthy competitor had offered a higher rent than had my father, which, when both were submitted to the Prince, was by him naturally accepted . . .

At that time, land hunger in Scotland was exceedingly acute, and the acquirement of a suitable farm extremely difficult, and generally called for a lengthening period of waiting, such as none of us was disposed to put in exercise. So at once arrangements were made for a dispendious sale of goods and chattels, and our passages booked for the Port of Quebec and the town of Chatham in Upper Canada.⁷

The Farquharsons in fact sailed from Glasgow in June 1866, part of a group of twenty-six emigrants from Logie-Coldstone, which included other friends and connections of both the Fletcher and Farquharson families.

It is clear from the history of these families that the emigrants were not destitute. John Fletcher bought land soon after his arrival in Canada, and later invested on behalf of Charles Farquharson. His brother David Fletcher (one of the 1866 emigrants) also purchased land on his arrival, as did several other members of the emigrant party of 1866. The correspondence also highlights the role of precedent in encouraging emigration, when one emigrant who maintained links with home was instrumental in attracting others to settle in the same area. Once substantial numbers of people did begin to emigrate, the links between the home area and the new settlement became even stronger, so that future emigrants would be even more likely to be drawn to that settlement.

In common with many others from North-East Scotland, the Logie-Coldstone emigrants settled in Canada. The overall emigration figures from Britain and Scotland as a whole in the 19th century show the predominance of the USA, but as far as North-East ports were concerned, in no year for which figures are available did any other country remotely approach British America's record as the main destination of emigrants. Out of a total of 15,524 emigrants who left the port of Aberdeen in the period 1830-1872, 14,196 were bound for British America.⁸ It might be argued that emigrants bound for other destinations usually embarked at the Clyde ports or Liverpool, but evidence of Canada's popularity is found in many other sources, particularly the *Aberdeen Journal*, which contained more information on Canada than any other emigrant destination.

Canada's popularity was due partly to its proximity, which made it the cheapest destination to reach.⁹ The British Government wished to see the colonies populated in order to form an effective buffer against any American ambitions of northern aggrandisement, and this favourable climate of official opinion was reinforced by the widespread recommendation of Canada in North-East sources. Much of the publicity was in the form of correspondence from emigrants, who often tried to persuade friends at home to join them, and we have seen something of the importance of precedent in its personal application. Furthermore, propaganda often stressed the similarity of Canadian society to that of Britain, in the sense that the emigrant would be surrounded by familiar institutions, (particularly the Presbyterian Church) and by his own countrymen. Most important of all, though, was the fact that Canada seemed to most emigrants to meet their main requirement. Most publicity was concerned with aspects of settlement on land, and emigrant correspondence in particular stressed how easily and cheaply land could be acquired. Until the late 1860s the emphasis was mainly on Ontario; but after Confederation, and particularly after the country had been opened up by the transcontinental railways, extensive publicity was given to farming opportunities in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Although the USA offered similar advantages to Canada, in terms of proximity and land abundance, for much of the 19th century it appealed to a relatively small number of emigrants from North-East Scotland. Perhaps this was partly because it was accorded much less publicity in local sources. Furthermore, the disfavour with which the Republic was regarded by the British government, and a number of authors and editors, meant that contemporary comment was often negative in tone. The social composition of most North-East emigrants suggests that they probably sympathised with commentators who pointed out the evils of settlement under a republican form of government. Perhaps the only way in which the USA had a special function as far as North-East emigrants were concerned, was in the opening it gave for seasonal, temporary emigration, particularly in the granite industry towards the end of the 19th century.¹⁰ Probably the majority of men who went out to work in

the New England granite quarries came from Aberdeenshire. They took advantage of the high wages offered by the Americans, who wanted to establish their own granite industry with the help of Scottish expertise, and who paid rates of \$4-\$6 a day to skilled masons who would train the native labour force. Many masons commuted across the Atlantic annually, leaving Aberdeen in the Spring and returning when the winter had brought much of the American industry to a standstill. Some ultimately invested their earnings in the establishment of their own granite yards in Aberdeen or in New England.

It might be expected that emigrant interest in Australasia would be less than that in America, as a result of the much greater distance and difficulty involved in travelling there. Yet while interest in Australia was only sporadic, New Zealand attracted settlers from North-East Scotland almost from the time of its establishment as a British colony in 1840. Most went to Otago in South Island, which had been established as a peculiarly Scottish, Presbyterian settlement, which was administered and promoted by the new Free Church of Scotland after 1843. It promised to preserve and promote religious and educational facilities, and thus seemed to many emigrants to offer an acceptable and stable society. Otago, in common with other New Zealand provinces, was enthusiastically promoted by emigration agents, who visited Britain on lecture tours, published pamphlets and generally ensured that potential emigrants were made aware of the advantages of settling in their province. A number of these agents operated in North-East Scotland, including James Adam, who had himself emigrated from Aberdeen in the 1840s, and who was later sent back by the Otago Provincial Council to promote their colony in Scotland. The personal attention given by many agents to their charges – and often commended in subsequent correspondence – probably helped to ensure the continuing popularity of the areas they represented.

Although the various Australian colonies were also served by agents and lecturers who were supposed to promote and oversee emigration, Australia was never so consistently popular as New Zealand with emigrants from North-East Scotland. The stigma of penal settlement was undoubtedly a real deterrent, and many commentators stressed the general lawlessness of Australian society. Well-publicised problems of climate and the lack of opportunity for moderate farming settlement also helped to account for the lack of interest in Australia among North-East emigrants. Only in the era of the gold discoveries in the early 1850s did the region enjoy temporary popularity. In five months during 1852 200 people from the North-East were accepted by the government agent in Aberdeen for assisted passages to Victoria, while many others paid their own way to the colony.¹¹ At this time ships left Aberdeen Peterhead and Banff for Victoria, 168 emigrants sailing from Aberdeen alone in 1852. Yet this interest soon waned, for in 1853 only twenty-four Australian settlers left the port, and a ship which had been due to sail from Aberdeen to Australia was withdrawn because of insufficient demand.

Yet despite the general lack of interest in Australia in the county, one Aberdeenshire estate provided a significant number of emigrants of different social classes for New South Wales. The correspondence of the laird's family illustrates further the influence of precedent and personal and regional connections in establishing and sustaining an emigrant settlement.¹² Three of the sons of William Leslie, the laird of Warhill, Old Rayne, emigrated to New South Wales in the 1830s. Their uncle had business interests there, and when he required an overseer for his sheep farm, Patrick Leslie was sent out in this capacity in 1834. Five years later he was joined by his younger brothers George and Walter, in order, so their uncle had written in 1836, to "form a nucleus for a grand Leslie family property". But by the time of their

arrival Patrick Leslie had incurred the displeasure of his uncle, who accused him of mismanaging his interests, so the Leslie brothers found an alternative property, at Dunheved, New South Wales, which they could farm independently.

Among the Leslie's neighbours at Dunheved were two of the sons of Lord Elphinstone Dalrymple of Logie, a neighbouring estate to Warthill, and Hugh Gordon of Manar, whose father's Aberdeenshire estate also bordered that of William Leslie. Perhaps the example of Hugh Gordon, who had acquired some Scottish servants, persuaded Patrick Leslie to ask his father to select and send out to him six trustworthy employees from the Warthill estate – a carpenter, a blacksmith, two horsemen and two cattlemen. He told his father

I certainly would like people from Warthill as they should be attached to us very likely.

The first employee mentioned in the family correspondence as having left Warthill for Australia was a ploughman, Sandy Wright, whom the Leslie brothers' mother suggested should either be employed by her sons or found a good master. She wrote

Sandy may not be full of good manners but having good upright intentions will improve after he has seen a little, & how others do, for as yet he never has been out of his Father's house and is what may be termed rather a green Horn and I wish he was safe and sound in New South Wales.

Wright was employed as overseer at Dunheved, where he was subsequently joined by James Fletcher of Huntly, James Hay of Tarland, and Archibald Farquharson, also of Aberdeenshire.

Most 19th-century emigrants from North-East Scotland were small farmers and farm servants, who had saved money in anticipation of an independent future which they then often found was unattainable at home. Many therefore used their savings to help them emigrate, as a positive step towards a brighter future. Precedent, particularly in the guise of family or regional connections abroad, played a significant role in their choice of destination, as is evident from the correspondence of both the Logie-Coldstone emigrants in Canada and the Leslie brothers in Australia. Wherever they went, the decisions of most North-East emigrants were the fruit of careful planning, not a spontaneous flight from poverty. The movement from North-East Scotland therefore offers a counterbalance to the customary view of 19th-century Scottish emigration, which is commonly seen in a context of famine, misery and destitution.

NOTES:

- 1 12 May 1852.
- 2 Richard Preston (ed.), *For friends at home: a Scottish emigrant's letters from Canada, California and the Cariboo, 1844-1864* (Montreal & London, 1974).
- 3 28 April 1852.
- 4 29 January, 2 February 1859.
- 5 AJ, 22 November 1837.
- 6 Private correspondence in the possession of Mrs J.J. Grant of Banchory, Kincardineshire. (National Register of Archives, North-East Survey, No. 1345).
- 7 Donald R. Farquharson, *Tales and reminiscences of Cromar, and Canada* (Chatham, Ontario, 193-?), p. 165.

- 8 *British Parliamentary Papers*, 1830-1880, reprinted by Irish University Press, *Emigration*, vols 10-28:~ 1) 'Returns of emigrants to the British colonies and the USA, 1830-40' (vols 19 & 20); 2) appendices to the annual reports of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 1841-72 (vols 10-18); 3) 'General statement of emigration from the United Kingdom', table XIII of 'Statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom', issued annually by the Board of Trade, 1873-80 (vols 25 & 26).
- 9 A steerage passage in a sailing ship in the 1850s cost about £4.
- 10 Although the largest concentration of Aberdeen granite workers was probably found in New England, they did not emigrate exclusively to the USA. Contemporary evidence indicates a significant movement to South Africa and Canada from time to time in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as a periodic interest in Australia and New Zealand.
- 11 *AJ*, 9 June 1852.
- 12 Information from the Leslie family has been taken partly from the Warthill correspondence in Aberdeen University Library Archives (MSS 2580) and partly from transcripts of additional correspondence in the private collection of Mr and Mrs W. De Falbe, Thundridge House, Ware, Hertfordshire, by kind permission of Mr and Mrs de Falbe.

NOTE

In the microfiche indexes to old parochial records lists have been arranged by forenames as well as surnames in the case of Shetland. This is helpful but would have been even more so if the father's forename had been used instead of that of the son. It is dangerous to assume that Shetland children adopted their father's surname before 1820.

Before 1750 children of Norse families with patronymic type surnames will almost certainly continue the patronymic system. After 1820 they will with equal certainty retain their father's surname. The gradual change took place between those dates. In the 1780's and 1790's in Northmavine Peter Christie and Peter Sandison were the same person, and in Delting Alexander Herrison and William Sandison were brothers, the sons of Henry Alexanderson.

Has any member positive evidence of when the patronymic system was last used in Orkney or other countries where Viking influences were strong? A.Sandison

THE FATHER OF LACHLAN McNEILL BUIDHE

A. I. B. Stewart

Genealogies of families descended from that outstanding character Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus (1611—1695) have asserted that he was the son of Neil Og of Durlocher (apparently a mistranscription of Darlochan, a farm in the Laggan of Kintyre) and that Neil Og was the son of Neil of Taynish and Elizabeth Campbell. This view is said to be founded on the contents of a Marriage Contract between John McNeill son lawful to the late Malcolm MacNeill of Carskief and Major John Campbell in Cleongart (a farm on the West Coast of Kintyre about 11 miles north of Campbeltown) the father of the prospective bride, Jennet Campbell, and as cautioners or guarantors Lachlan MacNeill son to Niall Oge MacNeill, and Patrick MacVicar, indweller in Campbeltown. The deed was entered into at Campbeltown on 25th February 1676 and was registered in the Books of Council and Session on 23rd November 1683. (Dalrymple Deeds Vol. 62).

The Deed was witnessed by Dugall Campbell of Lindsaig, Baillie of Kintyre, Lauchlan McNeill of "Teirargie", John Campbell of "Culldallog" and Donald McOnlea, "Merchant in Cameltown", the writer thereof.

"Tirarois" was a name given to the modern Tirfergus in earlier days and it is quite clear to me that Lauchlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus was a witness to the Deed and was NOT the cautioner described as Lauchlan McNeill son of Niall Oge. Lauchlan of Tirfergus was a witness only, not a party to the Deed.

It is equally clear that Lauchlan, the son of Niall Oge McNeill was Lauchlan McNeill tacksman of Auchensavil, Southend between at least 1682 and his death in 1722. I submit the following facts.

(1) In "McNeill of Carskief, His Estate Journal 1703—1743" (M. MacDonald, Edinburgh 1955) Captain F. Forbes MacKay the editor illustrates a tombstone of the Carskief family which gives the following information "Malcolm McNeill of Cariskey obit 1647, John his son and Malcolm son to John and Archibald his son and this is intended for Lieut. Colonel Malcolm son to said Archd. May 1820".

(2) In R.P.C. 1683—84 there is a list of prominent Kintyre men who had to grant bonds for their good behaviour, among whom is Lauchlan MacNeill of Auchensavil, brother german to Hector MacNeill in Carskief, while Hector Carskief is named as head of the family of Carskief.

(3) Lauchlan of Auchinsavil married Margaret Campbell and Patrick McVicar, a Baillie of Campbeltown, married Barbara Campbell. The late Mr. Archd. McEachran of Kilblaan, Southend, a careful and well informed genealogist was convinced these ladies were sisters and further, that they were sisters of the intended bride Jennet Campbell. This relationship would account for the frequent references in the Estate Journal by Malcolm, John MacNeill's son to "Uncle Lauchlan in Auchensavil". (The first entry in the Estate Journal is dated November 29th 1703 and refers to Barbara Campbell Relict to the deceased Baillie McVicar).

Lauchlan of Auchensavil evidently died in 1722 as the Estate Journal mentions the receipt of £18 Scots of liquor by Malcolm of Carskief "to my uncle Lachlan in Auchinsavil his funeral".

(4) Some writers have suggested that the Neil Oge McNeill mentioned along with Lachlan of Tirfergus in the Act of the Scots Parliament of 1662 making exceptions to the general amnesty granted by Charles II on his restoration was Neil Oge of Durlocher. However, the description given is "Neill og McNeill of Drimnamucklorchan," and it is quite clear to me that the land intended is Drimnamucklach, a farm on the west side of Kintyre, about 17½ miles north of Campbeltown.

(5) There is a perfectly good candidate for the father of Lachlan, son of Neill Buie, or son of Yellow haired Neil, and that is Neill Buie McNeill who at Killeonane on 18th July, 1594 witnessed a Bond of Manrent entered into between Sir James MacDonald and Hector Macneil and others of the tribe. Neil Bowie McNeill is shown as tenant of Glakhill, Letregan and Machriehanishe in a Decree of Removal granted by the Lords of Council and Session on 27th July 1609 to Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll against his Kintyre tenants. (Acts and Decrees Vol. 245 fol 216). It may be remarked that in the same decree Gillichallum McNeill Oig McNeill was named as the tenant of Knockhantemore and "Traligis" which is probably intended for Trodiga. Neither Neil appears as a tenant in the lists of 1596 and 1605 (S.H.S. Highland Papers). In the 1636 list of Kintyre tenants, Malcolm McNeill is the only McNeill tenant in "Darrachan". Neill McNeill, without further description is in Machrihanish and Neill Oig McNeill in Traligill, the modern Trodiga. In 1653 Neill Oig McNeill in Carskay is shown as a joint tenant of Glenadill, Southend. "Og" was naturally a very common epithet among the Neil McNeills and there can be no certainty that all these Neil Ogs were the same person.

(6) The late Andrew McKerral, a most respected historian, stated that Neil Oig McNeill, in Machrihanish in 1636, was a brother of Malcolm McNeill, Carskief (who died 1647) and that his grave is at Kilcolmkill, Southend.

The family relationships between Tirfergus and Carskief were close. Lauchlan Buidhe married prior to 1653, as his first wife, Mary, daughter to Carskief, (presumably Malcolm who died 1647). This would make him a brother in law to John of the Marriage Contract.

Lauchlan's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Campbell of Culdallog (Kildalloig) one of the other witnesses. Mary, daughter of Lachlan's son John, married Hector McNeill, son to Carskief, and Elizabeth, daughter of Lauchlan Buidhe's son, Torquil of Ugadale, married Rev. John McVicar, Minister of Kildalton in Islay and son of Baillie Patrick McVicar, one of the cautioners.

It may be remarked that Major John Campbell, the father of the bride, was executed in 1685 for his part in Argyll's abortive rising (Commons of Argyll) and Jennet did not long survive the marriage. Her testament dative in which she is designed "spous to John McNeill in Carrin" names her children as Malcolm, Hector, John and Jenet and was issued at Campbeltown on 22nd June, 1686 (Argyll Com Test Vol 2).

It should perhaps be remarked that, although there were McNeills in Carskief as early as 1505, when they were represented by Hector Maclain MacGillecallum, they did

not obtain a charter till 1700, hence the description of McNeills "in" and not "of" Carskies prior to that date, though they had been native tenants in the same lands for hundreds of years. On their tombstone appear arms intended to represent those of the Gigha family. Similar arms were matriculated by Lauchlan of Tirfergus c. 1672/78. All the information he gave was that he was "descended of the family of the McNealls of Giga".

If the views expressed here are correct, the origins of Neil of "Durlocher" become irrelevant to the ancestry of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe, but I should add that I cannot so far trace any evidence for McNeill of Barra's Statement (p. 104) that Neil Og of Durlocher, son of Neil of Taynish and Elizabeth Campbell, had a son Hector of Tarbert.

On the contrary, the Auchinbreck genealogy (S.H.S. Highland Papers IV p. 75) indicates that the marriage of Neil McNeill of Taynish and Elizabeth Campbell produced Hector, Donald, John and Margaret. There is no mention of a Neil Og, son of Neil and the absence of a Lauchlan substantiates the views above expressed. Further, Neil of Taynish was succeeded by his nephew John in 1652. If any of the Neil Ogs mentioned as alive in 1652 or later was the son of Neil of Taynish, he would surely have taken precedence over the nephew John.

Confirmation of the relationship of Patrick McVicar's wife Barbara Campbell is to be found in a Memorial addressed in the 1760s to the Duke of Argyll by George McVicar tenant of Gartvain, Southend asking for an extension of his lease.

George states that he is a grandson of Major John Campbell, executed in 1685 for his support of Argyll and that he is a brother of Rev. Neil McVicar of the West Kirk in Edinburgh.

Neil of course made a name for himself by being the only Minister in Edinburgh, while Prince Charles Edward was in the city in 1745, to pray for King George "and stoutly assert his right to the throne". On receiving remonstrations from Jacobite members of his congregation he added on the following Sunday.

"As to this young person who has come among us seeking an earthly crown, do Thou, in Thy merciful favour give him a heavenly one".

After the forfeiture of Argyll in 1683 Patrick McVicar appeared to act as a local factor for Boyle of Kelburne, then Commissioner on the forfeited Kintyre Estates, and several of his letters survive in the Kelburne correspondence.

Further research would be necessary to ascertain whether these McVicar families were native Kintyre stock of the family after whom Ballymacvicar at the Mull of Kintyre was named or whether they were imported from Inveraray.

SYLLABUS 1985-1986

Wednesday, 18th September

"In Search of Alexander Selkirk (the real Robinson Crusoe)" (*Illus.*)

Mrs Ivy Jardine

Tuesday, 15th October

"Documents, Handwriting and History". (*Illus.*)

Dr Peter Anderson

Monday, 18th November

"Genealogy and Genes". (*Illus.*)

Dr John A. Raeburn.

Monday, 16th December

Christmas Social Evening.

Wednesday, 15th January

"Valuation Rolls and Land Registers". (*Illus.*)

Miss Margaret Young.

Monday, 17th Fébruary

Annual General Meeting

"Visit to Ohio, USA". (*Illus.*)

Mrs Kathleen Cory.

Monday, 17th March

Visit to Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh and Scottish Libraries, with Mrs Norma Armstrong.

Tuesday, 15th April

Visit to Traquair House, with Mr Peter Maxwell Stewart.

Meetings (except March and April) are held at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2, at 7.30 pm.

VISIT TO CENTRAL LIBRARY, GEORGE IV BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Monday, 17th March 1986.

Time of Visit: 7.30-9.00 pm.

Our March meeting will take the form of a visit to the Edinburgh and Scottish Libraries within the Central Library. *Mrs Norma Armstrong*, Head of Reference and Information Services, will lead the visit, which will be slanted to printed resources for the genealogist. Edinburgh Room and Scottish Librarians will be on hand to answer questions. Refreshments will be served.

The number of members will have to be restricted to 40. If you wish to be included, please write to the Syllabus Secretary, Miss Violet Jardine, 16A Kemp Place, Edinburgh EH3 5HU, by not later than the AGM on Monday, 17th February, 1986. The first 40 members to write in will be sent details of where to meet. A "reserve list" will be kept in case of cancellations.

VISIT TO TRAQUAIR HOUSE, PEEBLESSHIRE

Tuesday, 15th April 1986

In April, we will visit Traquair, Scotland's oldest inhabited house, where *Mr Peter Maxwell Stuart*, the Laird of Traquair, will give members an introduction to his ancient Border family history, followed by a special tour of the house. The number of members for this visit will be restricted to 30. A coach will leave Waverley Bridge, Edinburgh, at 6.00 pm, and will return there at about 10 pm. The fare and entrance fee will be £4.70.

If you wish to be included in the visit to Traquair, please write to the Syllabus Secretary as above, enclosing cheque/postal order for £4.70 (payable to Scottish Genealogy Society). Please write before 17th February. The first 30 will receive details of where to meet and, as with the March visit, a reserve list will be kept in case of cancellations.

FOURTH AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

The Fourth Congress will be held at Canberra between 8th and 11th May 1986. During the four days speakers will include *Anthony J. Camp*, two leading Australasian Genealogists, and other speakers of International standing from Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

The address of the Congress is G.P.O. Box 666, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, from which a copy of the Programme and Registration Forms can be obtained.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY

The latest (1985) edition of the Directory edited by *Keith A. Johnson* and *Malcolm Sainty of Australia* has been published at a price of £9.75. It runs to over 700 pages and contains over 80,000 research entries from contributors, of whom over 1,000 are from Britain.

This Directory, first produced in 1982, has proved its worth and international popularity, and the Editors are to be congratulated on this new and enlarged edition. It has been of great value to researchers throughout the world.

The next edition is planned for 1986, for which the closing date for entries is 31st August 1985. A entry with a free copy of the volume costs £9.75 for 15 lines, with additional lines at 25p each.

Anyone interested in acquiring a copy of the Directory or having an entry in the next edition should contact *Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson*, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Nottingham NG12 4EY.

THE CRAIGNISH MS. : FORGERY OR COLLABORATION ?

By Colin Campbell

Between the years 1721 and 1725, Alexander Campbell, advocate (hereafter referred to as "the Advocate"), compiled a long history of the Campbells of Craignish in Argyllshire, the oldest legitimate cadets, as he called them, of the house of Argyll. The Advocate, who died on 26th February 1725,(1) was second son of Donald of Craignish by his first wife, Beatrix, daughter of George Campbell of Airds.(2) The history can be dated from the fact that on page 231 (as published) he referred to Sir John Campbell of Carrick, who was dead by 3rd November, 1722, as alive; and in a cancelled passage on page 234 referred to "Charles Campbell present Bailly of Broadalbin", which Charles (for whom see ante, vol. VII no. 5, Feb. 1961, and XXVII no. 1, Mar. 1980) was appointed bailie-depute of the Breadalbane baron court by 15th May 1700 and died on 21st March 1723.(3)

In 1926 the History was published in the Scottish History Society's *Miscellany*, vol. IV, as "The Manuscript History of Craignish" with introduction and notes by Herbert Campbell, as follows: pp. 177-185, introduction; pp. 187-253, text; pp. 255-260, undated and unsigned letter from the Advocate to his nephew (apparently written while the History was being compiled); pp. 260-299, abstracts of 131 Craignish writs, including some now at the National Library of Scotland (Acc. 6223).

Before going further, it will be convenient to list the abbreviations used here for the published "original" and various copies of it:

MSCH: The published version referred to above.

D: The "Duplicate", 20 pages in a strange hand, referred to by Herbert Campbell in his introduction.

IT: Campbell of Inverneill MSS., III, 25, quarto ms. volume containing an account of the Campbells of Cawdor down to 1754 or soon after, and an 18th century transcript (in a different hand) of the Craignish History, and other material.

NLS: Ms. copy of the Craignish History, National Library of Scotland, Advocates' Ms. 73.1.13.!

ML: Typescript copy of the History, Moir Collection, no 344-665, Mitchell Library, Glasgow. 80 pages with additions concerning Craignish family down to 1812.

CG: Campbell of Inverneill Mss., III, 12, folio ms. volume of 68 pages and 25 appendices, being a history of the Craignish and Inverneill families written in 1785 by Commissary Duncan Campbell (1742-1822), writer in Inveraray, son of Commissary James Campbell (see below), and younger brother of Sir Archibald Campbell 1st of Inverneill. The writer states that he had access to the Advocate's History, the Craignish charter chest, and the chartulary of the Dukes of Argyll. This ms. survives in a copy in the handwriting of Duncan's eldest brother, Sir James 2nd of Inverneill, and bears the latter's signature on page 63 and appendix 22 (b). (A corrupt and abbreviated version of this account was unfortunately printed in *The House of Argyll and Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell*, edited anonymously, and published by John Tweed, Glasgow, 1871.(4)) It would appear, from comparison of the different versions, that Commissary Duncan made use of IT, and not of the original.

In his introduction to MSHC, pp. 180-182, Herbert Campbell wrote that the History was in the Advocate's hand, but that there were with the document twenty pages in a strange hand (D, mentioned above) written on the same paper as that used by the Advocate; that the same strange hand had made an interpolation in the History (MSHC, p. 208); and that a passage on p. 234, which describes Charles Campbell, here called bastard son of Dugal (XII) of Craignish (early 16th century) as ancestor of "the late race of Clan tarlich" and of Charles the bailie of Breadalbane, had been "severely obliterated" in a manner never used elsewhere in cancellation by the Advocate. These alterations Herbert Campbell described as forgeries, and suggested that they, and D, were the work of James Campbell, writer in Inveraray and Commissary of the Isles. (This James, who lived 1706-1760, was grandson of Charles the bailie of Breadalbane.)

The writer of MSHC had muddled the water by making, p. 208, Charles, the ancestor of the "Shliocht Hiarlich Dui or the off-spring of Black Charles" a son of Dugald (III) of Craignish, which Dugal is said (p. 209) to have died c. 1250. It is here, according to Herbert Campbell, that the strange hand (the hand of D) has written in "of whom Charles Campbell of Tuerechan in Glenloch(a)y and his sons Peter, John, Dun and Charles." (Charles in Tuerachan was the same person as the bailie of Breadalbane above mentioned.)

Then, as shown above, on p. 234, the Advoate brings in Charles again, saying "This Dugall (XII of Craignish, here said to have died in 1537) had also another Bastard son called Charles or Tarlich eranich or Irish Charles,". The passage ends with the words "Of this Tarlich Eranich descended the late Race of Clan tarlich of whom is Charles Campbell present Baily of Broadalbin and his sones Jon., Peter Bane and Duncan." (John was the eldest son; see General Register of Sasines, CCXL, fols. 333-338.)

It is this passage that Herbert Campbell describes as having been heavily cancelled so as to make it illegible (MSHC, p. 234, note 2); although he seems to have had no trouble in reading it. The two passages, pp. 208 and 234, which do not occur in D, seem to have been written by different persons; proper names are spelt differently, and the historical information differs.

Herbert Campbell described himself (MSHC, p. 180) as being "well armed for the task" of editing the History, having been furnished with the original and numerous supporting documents as shown above. But he would have been considerably better equipped, and might have reached different conclusion, if he had seen the contents of the Inverneill charter chest, which contains, besides IT, thirty-three original Craignish writs, 1379-1780,(5) two rentals, and two Craignish inventories (Inverneill mss. II, 33, 34), one (incomplete), 1626-1665, the other listing 127 writs, 1361-1614 and 1707-1718.

As to the reliability of MSHC in general, Herbert Campbell wrote in his introduction of "making some attempt at its rehabilitation" and said that in his footnotes (in which, in fact, he involved himself in several self-contradictions which there is not room to examine here) he showed proof of "the general truth of nearly every genealogical detail given by the author" (p. 177). But he says further "As a family history, indeed, the MS. has little value, as it is inaccurate in parts" (p. 178); the Advocate was "hopelessly confused" (about the descent of the Barrichbeyan line, p. 230 n. 5); "it is impossible to tell how much he (the Advocate) really intended to cancel" (concerning Archibald XI of Craignish, p. 233, n. 1); the History is "a muddled narrative" (p. 237, n. 1); "the

author grows very confused" towards the end of the Ms. (p. 250, n. 3); and finally he suggests that towards the end the Advocate's mind was failing and that he was making an effort to complete the History on his deathbed (p. 253, n. 1).

We now come to examine D (the "duplicate") more closely. Herbert Campbell states (p. 181) that the writing of it is exceedingly slovenly, with many corrections and abbreviations. D, he says, partly overlaps with MSHC (of which the whole was no longer extant at the time of publication); and he shows clearly by footnotes where D is extant and where it breaks off and likewise where parts of MSHC are missing, and where they overlap with D. D, as extant when Herbert Campbell wrote, begins at the point corresponding to MSHC, p. 199, line 33; runs to p. 201, line 22; begins again at p. 202, line 3 (MSHC failing at line 17) and continues to p. 206, line 25; begins again, p. 224, line 24 and continues to p. 226, line 14. (The gap between pp. 206 and 224 exists merely because Herbert Campbell had removed a digression concerning Ronald (IX) of Craignish to a different place in the narrative). Herbert Campbell believed that D. was a copy of MSHC made by someone for his own use (p. 181).

The contents of D are more anecdotal than genealogical. Pp. 199-200 gives the alleged origin of the Craignish family; 200-203, a lengthy account of the elopement and marriage of Dugal (I) of Craignish; 203-205, account of the MacEachairns, the original owners of Craignish; 205-206, account of Dugal (I) of Craignish and the seal of "1158" (1528); 224-226, digression concerning Ronald (IX) of Craignish, where D breaks off (according to IT, p. 17, D continued to the equivalent of MSHC p. 228, line 14, end of the digression).

IT was discovered when Parts I—III of the Inverneill mss. were inventoried by the late Mr. R. C. Reid in 1949. It contains a full transcript of the Craignish History on 43 numbered pages, with leaves blank (except for a few notes) between each; a transcript of the Advocate's letter to his nephew, on four numbered pages; an essay on the antiquity of the Gaelic language, five pages; and a one-page extract from Nisbet's *System of Heraldry* (1722 edition, p. 34), concerning the Craignish seal of 1528, with some remarks on the arms. All these are in the same hand; the late Lt. Col. Duncan Campbell of Inverneill informed that he had compared this ms. with Commissary James Campbell's marriage contract (written by himself, 13 and 31st December 1734) and found the handwritings to be different. A photostat of the Commissary's will, dated at Fort William, 21st February 1746 (Register of Deeds, Mack., 19th Sept. 1760), also written by himself, shows a different hand from that of IT. It may be the case, of course, that the Commissary wrote these documents in copperplate, and IT in his usual handwriting. Herbert Campbell, MSHC p. 182, describes the Commissary's hand as sprawling and angular, with a peculiar capital T; the marriage contract and will do not answer to this description, but the hand of IT does to some extent.

It must be said that a strange hand has been at work in IT, beginning on p. 1, where there is a marginal note "This Geneology was done by Mr. Alexr. Campbell Advocate"; some dates are corrected, some words cancelled, mis-spelt names crossed out and the correct version written between the lines. On p. 31, line 20 (corresponding to MSHC p. 233), concerning Archibald (XI) of Craignish who is said to have died in 1510, the word "John" (given originally in MSHC as Archibald's son, see MSHC p. 233, note 1) has been struck out and the words "Dugall and an other Son Charles" (which is in accordance with the Inverneill view of the descent, in 1785) have been written above. The marginal

note mentioned and the various alterations and interpolations appear to be in the hand of Sir James 2nd of Inverneill. Several passages in MSHC, faded and illegible when Herbert Campbell made his edition of the ms., are still legible in IT.

Now, in MSHC p. 202, line 17, after the words "two or three men of", Herbert Campbell indicates a footnote 2, which reads as follows:

"There is here a somewhat illegible marginal note in Alexander's (the Advocate's) hand as follows: 'bring in after this yt ... Mr. Alexr now of Sunderland wrote ... 30 ...' This does not occur in the duplicate, nor is anything there 'brought in.' Alexander Campbell of Sunderland was dead in 1683; so the author must have written the name in error for Archibald, Alexander's son,"

And it is worth noting that Herbert Campbell also indicates (note 3) that the original is wanting at this same point, and that for the next four and half pages he was copying from D.(6)

In IT, p: 11, line 29, at precisely the same point in the narrative, after the words "men of", there are two XX in the text, with the following marginal note in the same hand as the rest of the ms.:

"XX bring in after this as wrote on page 30 of a m: s: said to to be wrote by Alexr. of (S)underland also marked with XX". (Herbert Campbell does not say that D is so marked.)

Further, on p. 17 line 12 of IT, corresponding to MSHC p. 228, line 14, after the lament for Ronald (IX) of Craignish which ends "in the bottom of deep water.", there occurs this paragraph:

"Nota. The Manuscript said to be wrote by Alexr. of Sunderland now ending, we return to what remains of the Original one, and tho' it does not intirely answer to where the former breaks off, it would appear to be very little defective."

(Here it may be noted that IT follows MSHC in giving the information about Charles the son of Dugal (III) of Craignish which is in MSHC p. 208, with the interpolation concerning Charles of Tuerachan as part of the text; but omits the cancelled passage concerning Charles the "Bastard son" of Dugal (XII) on p. 234.)

Lastly, on p. 43, line 14 from the bottom of the page, in IT, corresponding to the end of MSHC, p. 253 ("to what we are at this day"), the following paragraph is added:

"The manuscript being now ended and what I can gather together it may be satisfying to the reader to be assured that I have Copyed it truly and faithfully from the Originals (note plural) now in my hands without in the least pretending to Correct or Amend it by adding or impairing which I see by many observations by the author himself he meant to do ere he would present it to the Publick.

"The original manuscript is wanting from the latter end of page (16) (the writer's brackets — CC) there at (XX) to the beginning of page (25) but by a marginal note at the foot of page (16) directing me to Another manuscript got from Alexr. of Sunderland which marginal note already mentioned directs me to page (30) in said Manuscript and the story so well agreeing and as it Carries me on so farr it would Appear their (sic) can be very little wanting of the Original from page (16) to page (25) where the Original again begins.

"I have also strictly and truly preserved all the phrases both in the gallick and latin languages throughout from my knowledge of them."

Herbert Campbell wrote in his introduction (MSHC, p. 178) that a copy of MSHC was made c. 1830 by Major Robert Campbell (1799-1874, second son of James younger of Craignish who died in 1812). This filled out the end of MSHC, of which the original was wanting from p. 243, line 29 to p. 253 (end of the narrative) at the time Herbert Campbell wrote; and he used it to complete the published version. IT gives some of this material slightly differently. ML is a typescript copy of the History, evidently made from Major Robert's version which Herbert Campbell said contained a "prefatory signed declaration to the effect that no attempt had been made at amendment." Letters filed with ML show that publication of this version was intended, to be edited by Andrew Ross Ross Herald, about 1899-1900. (There are also eleven ms. sheets of notes on the Campbells of Askomell, dated 1894.) The prefatory note in ML reads:

"The following Manuscript is truly and faithfully copied from the original without in the least pretending to correct or amend it by adding or otherwise, which, I perceive from many observations by the Author himself, he meant to do, ere he would present it to the Public - some parts of the Original which are wanting I have been able to fill up from an old copy, and there is very little I have not been able to make out. I have also strictly and faithfully observed all the phrases, both in the Gaelick and Latin Languages throughout, and even the spelling of the words, many of which are in the old style.

"ROBERT CAMPBELL"

The word "I" has been struck out throughout here, and "we" substituted in ms.; and "Robert Campbell" is also struck out, and below are the ms. signatures "Jas Campbell" and "Duncan James Campbell 1893". These are presumably James of Craignish (1830-1895) and his first cousin, James Duncan Campbell (1833-1907); the latter was a son of Major Robert who made the copy c.1830.(7)

IT also contains, p. 42 line 4, following the incomplete passage concerning the children of the Advocate (MSHC p. 251, line 14) the words "Here the manuscript is wanting, but as it begins with Alice thd sister 'tis thought in cannot be considerable." ML, p. 69, line 10 from bottom of page, has these words at the same point in the narrative: "N.B. Here the Manuscript is wanting but as it begins with Alice the Sister its thought it cannot be considerable," This raises the question as to which manuscript Major Robert copied from: this interpolation is not in MSHC. It is also worth remarking that ML (pp. 52-3) gives the cancelled passage concerning Charles the "Bastard son" of Dugal (XII) of Craignish (MSHC p. 234), which Major Robert seems to have had no difficulty in reading. ML, p. 27, lacks the insertion concerning Charles of Tuerachan and his sons which is in MSHC p. 208 and IT p. 18.

The next version to be considered is NLS. This is in a manuscript volume headed "Book of Genealogies 1835". It contains miscellaneous genealogical material; an extract in Gaelic from "the little Book of Clanranald" with partial English translation; charts of Scottish earldoms; and extracts from Account of the Clan Iver by Principal (Peter Colin) Campbell, of which the publication date, 1868, is noted. On fols. 7-49v there is a copy of the Craignish History; the copyist evidently had the sheets in disorder, for he begins "Here follows a letter wrote by the Author of the foregoing Manuscript" and goes on with copying the letter from the Advocate to his nephew (MSHC, pp. 255-260) to fol,

8v, line 12, where he inserts two diagonal strokes in the text, with a marginal note "(Page 7)" and goes back to the early part, but not the beginning, of MSHC, corresponding to p. 193, line 4. He then continues to fol. 33v, line 9, the equivalent of MSHC p. 219, line 7 from bottom of page (late 14th century part of narrative), then omits a good deal of the 15th century part of the account (a digression on other Campbell cadets), and goes back, with no indication of a break in the text, to the letter (MSHC p. 256, line 7 from bottom) at the point where he had left it off. He continues with the letter to fol. 35, line 7 from bottom (MSHC p. 258, line 23), but does not complete copying it; then goes back to the equivalent of MSHC p. 233, line 5, re Archibald (XI) of Craignish, and continues following MSHC to the end, fol. 49 (MSHC p. 253), "to what we are at this day," (IT, p. 43.)

On fols 16v, 23, and 49-49v, NLS has virtually the same interpolations referring to a manuscript said to be written by Alexander Campbell of Sunderland, as those in IT pp. 11, 17, and 43, quoted above. This raises the question: did the writer of NLS copy from IT? It seems not; for NLS leaves brief passages blank, or copies incorrectly, passages or words which are perfectly legible in IT, e.g. "a Geranium of Snow" (NLS, fol. 7v) for "a girrony of Eight" (IT, p. 1 of the Advocate's letter to his nephew; this is an extreme example). Further, IT, on p. 32, takes no notice of the cancelled passage in MSHC p. 234; whereas NLS, fol. 36, at the corresponding place, has a marginal note in the copyist's hand "Some words a wanting".

Before coming to conclusions we may now discuss CG. In his introduction to MSHC, p. 182, Herbert Campbell wrote "it is certainly suggestive that his (Commissary James Campbell's) son is known to have been aware of the details of the Craignish descent, not as they actually are, but as the Advocate erroneously gives them in his history." How did Herbert Campbell know this? The son is presumably Commissary Duncan, mentioned above, the writer of CG; the version of that account printed in Tweed's *House or Argyll* under the title "House of Craignish" was doubtless known to Herbert Campbell, but there is nothing in it to show that Commissary Duncan was the author.

Appendix no. 2 in CG is a copy, misdated 1343, of the marriage dispensation for Malcolm son of Malcolm of Craigynis and "Halvis filie mac Lachlan" (recte, McLaghman, i.e. Lamont), dated in the first year of "Domini Clementinis pap. VI. to Anno primo". In the margin there is a note reading "No. It was Clement VII see original O C. Inverneill". (The original, Inverneill mss. II, 1, indeed reads "Dni Clementis P P vij anno primo", i.e. the anti-pope Clement VII, elected 20 September 1378, see ante vol. VI, no. 3, July 1959, pp. 14-15). The writer of the marginal note must have been Miss Olive Campbell of Inverneill (1878-1963). The note is not dated; but I suggest the existence of CG was known at Inverneill long before IT was found, and that it (CG) had been shown to Herbert Campbell, who was acquainted with the Inverneill family, but never told them of his conclusions concerning Commissary James's "forgeries".

CG, in its earlier part, sticks pretty closely to MSHC; but from the 17th century part on, gives much more information about cadets, much more about Donald of Craig-

nish (who died 6th Feb. - 14th June 1697)(8), the Advocate's father, and is useful for the Craignish descent from 1725 on, since it brings that down to 1785 and includes cadets who are not listed in Herbert Campbell's chart of the family.

But we regret to say that CG contains a misquotation of MSHC. CG takes the passage concerning Charles the son of Dugal (III) of Craignish (MSHC pp. 208-9) and transfers it to p. 20 (the equivalent of MSHC p. 233) making Charles second son of Archibald (XI) of Craignish who is here said to have died during the life time of his father John Gorm. (Alexander's legitimate male descendants failed c. 1546, according to MSHC.) Commissary Duncan Campbell, the writer of CG, was apparently misled by the fact that in Inverneill mss. II, 34 (an 18th century inventory of Craignish writs), p. 9 (no. 25), there is a grant from Dugal Campbell of Corvorrán (who represented the senior branch of Craignish at that time) dated 20th January 1544 and described as witnessed by "Charlach McIllespick-vic-duill". This is evidently the charter referred to in MSHC, pp. 234, 236-7, as dated in 1546; the original has since been found in the Inverneill mss. (II, 4), dated as in the inventory, and it is clear that the witness's name is "terlych mcillecrist Vc Duil". CG, p. 20, gives the name wrongly as "Charlach Mac Gillespic vic Coul Craignish of Corvorrán". It was on this misreading that the Inverneill claim to be the senior branch of Craignish was based; a claim no longer maintained.

This brings us back to Herbert Campbell's remarks about forgeries. On p. 182 of MSHC he wrote "Now, the net result of these two forgeries (i.e. the writing in of the name of Charles of Tuerachan on p. 208, and the cancellation of the passage about Charles the bastard son of Dugal on p. 234) seems to be to provide a certain Charles Campbell with a better pedigree than that to which he was entitled". (The Charles referred to is presumably Charles of Tuerachan, the baily of Breadalbane.) But does it? Only to the extent that the imputation of bastardy is concerned. If Charles in Tuerachan was really descended from Dugal (III) of Craignish who is said to have died about 1250, there could be no possible claim on the part of the Inverneill family to represent the senior line of Craignish, the position which is asserted in CG. It would have been sufficient to obliterate the word "Bastard" in the description of Charles, son of Dugal (XII) of Craignish (MSHC, p. 234) rather than to cancel the whole passage. And Herbert Campbell wrote, p. 181, referring to D, "to me it seems clear that someone made a transcript of the MS. for his own use", and went on to suggest that it was Commissary James Campbell who did this. But if that is so, why did not James take D away, and leave it behind with MSHC?

It remains to examine the internal evidence in D. From Herbert Campbell's description, it looks as if D is not in fact a copy as he said, but a rough draft of which MSHC is the finished copy; and the three interpolations in IT, pp. 11, 17 and 43 lead to the same conclusion. In other words, the evidence so far suggests that he was putting the cart before the horse. But if D was in fact written by the Advocate's brother-in-law Campbell of Sunderland (from whom, the Advocate wrote (MSHC p. 251) "I have had some little helps for my little history."), one would expect to find evidence, in D's text, of its having been written by someone other than the Advocate.

But here we are brought up short. In D (MSHC p. 204), the writer describes Colin McEachairn of Killellan as one "whom I have often seen in the house of Craignish and has told my Father very often that that house was his own, and that he had the best

right to it"; and goes on to mention "the firm and unviolable friendship betwixt us and that People in all ages,". On p. 205 (both passages are from D) the writer speaks of "our first founder Dugall"; the Sunderland Campbells were cadets of Cawdor and their first founder was named Colin;(9) so Sunderland can hardly have composed this passage. And according to IT, p. 17, D originally continued to the equivalent of MSHC p. 228, line 14, the end of digression concerning Ronald (IX) of Craignish. In MSHC p. 226, lines 24-25, the writer speaks of "my Father's elder Brother Alexr". But Archibald (whose name is wrongly given as Alexander in MSHC pp. 202, 251) of Sunderland's father was Alexander, dead in 1683 (MSHC p. 202, note 2) while the Advocate's father Donald of Craignish had an elder brother, Alexander, who died without male issue between 2nd January 1662 and 20th December 1664.(10)

What is to be concluded from all this ? D, we have shown, appears from internal evidence to have been written by the Advocate, although Herbert Campbell, p. 181, is quite clear that it is not in the Advocate's hand. Is D a partial copy made by Sunderland, and did he, reading over MSHC, notice that Charles the ancestor of the "Clan : tarlich" was brought in twice, conclude that both passages could not be correct, obliterate the second one and write in the names of Charles in Tuerachan and his sons at the first passage (p. 208)? There can be no question of forgery, since that implies imitation of someone else's handwriting; and Herbert Campbell is quite clear (MSHC p. 181) that the interpolation concerning Charles in Tuerachan is in "the same strange hand" that wrote D. There is no suggestion that anyone tried to imitate the Advocate's handwriting.

Commissary James Campbell is not known to have taken any interest in his ancestry, beyond writing in the names and dates of birth of his grandparents, parents, himself, his wife and children, in his Family Bible in 1744; and in CG pp. 26-27 it is said that a burial place in the church of Killmollrow, Craignish, was always reserved for the Clan Tearlach Campbells, the ancestors of the Inverneills; and that when James heard of the burial there, c. 1747, of "a Follower (not member) of the Barrichibeyan branch" (i.e. the present line of Craignish) he ordered the corpse removed.(11) James's third son, Commissary Duncan, on the other hand, took great interest in the matter; but it has never been suggested that D and the interpolation in MSHC p. 208 were in his hand. To decide the matter conclusively, it would be necessary to compare D with specimens of the handwritings of Sunderland and of Commissary James. It was proposed to do this in 1954; the late Major Ronald Campbell of Craignish (who matriculated arms on 5th May 1947, Lyon Register 36 : 48), having been approached, kindly expressed his entire willingness to make the comparisons possible; but the death of Lt. Col. Campbell of Inverneill in August 1954, and the subsequent death of Major Ronald of Craignish in 1957, put an end to the project. But we maintain that the case against Commissary James is "not proven".

NOTES

1. See p. 184 of the published History.
2. Herbert Campbell's pedigrees at the Lyon Office, I, 31.
3. Scottish Record Office, GD 112/17/9, fol. 40; College of Arms, London, Pedigrees of Knights of the Bath, III, 95, Sir Archibald Campbell (1st of Inverneill), K. B.
4. A long and justly severe review of this work was published in *The Scotsman*, 17th March, 1871.
5. The two earliest documents, 1379 and 1497, were published ante, vol. VI, no. 3 (July 1959) pp. 14-20.
6. With all due respect to the great amount of useful genealogical work done by Herbert Campbell elsewhere, one must conclude that he was being a bit dense here. In MSHC p. 202 he indicates (notes 2 and 3) that the original is missing from line 17 and that there is at that point the Advocate's marginal note "bring in after this", etc. (see above); and that from line 17 to p. 206 line 25 he (Herbert Campbell) is copying from D, which, he says (p. 202), runs for twelve pages (in ms.). It seems obvious that the Advocate intended to copy from D (whoever may have written the latter). The words "men of" (p. 202 line 17) came at the bottom of a page into the original.
7. Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, I, 33.
8. Herbert Campbell's pedigree, as in note 2 above.
9. Herbert Campbell's pedigrees I, 119.
10. *Ibid.*, as in note 2.
11. CG, p. 27. Several ms. pedigrees of the Inverneill family, late 18th and early 19th centuries, state that the Perthshire forebears of this line were buried at Killin. None of their tombstones have been found there, nor any at Kilimollrow, where, I am told, there is a large number of old stone coffins, but only one with a legible inscription. I am obliged to Dr. A. R. McNaughton, Hartlepool, for this information.

I am obliged to the Council of the Scottish History Society for permission to quote extracts from their *Miscellany*, vol. IV; to the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland for permission to quote from Advocates' Ms. 73.1.13; and to the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, for permission to quote from their Ms. 344665. The quotations from *Inverneill mss.* II, 4; III, 12 and 25, are made from photostat copies made for me by permission of the late Lt. Col. Duncan Campbell of Inverneill.

MOUNT PLEASANT, PHILADELPHIA

A.I.B. Stewart

Fairmont Park was established by the City of Philadelphia in 1812 as a public park. It lies astride the Schuylkill River on the outskirts of the city and contains among other attractions some eight Georgian Mansions.

Among these is Mount Pleasant described by John Adams, the Second President of the United States who dined there in 1775, as "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania."

It was built in 1761 by John Macpherson out of a fortune he had made as a privateer captain. President Adams said he had a clever Scotch wife and that he had been nine times wounded in battle and had an arm twice shot off(!). He is believed to have been a native of Edinburgh and he claimed to be a nephew of Macpherson of Cluny.

Captain Macpherson married in 1772 in Campbeltown as his second wife Mary Ann McNeill, a great granddaughter of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe (1611-1695) of Tirfergus in Kintyre.

His first wife, Margaret Rodgers, died in 1770, leaving him with four children John, William, Margaret and Mary. John was born in 1754 and studied law in London before returning to Philadelphia. He was killed on 30th December 1775 while taking part in the disastrous attack on Quebec. William, after this event, obtained his release from the British Army and eventually became an American General. Margaret settled in Georgia with her husband John Berrien, where their son John Macpherson Berrien was born. He became a Senator and Attorney General for the U.S.A. in President Andrew Jackson's cabinet.

The house Mount Pleasant, which contains portraits of Captain Macpherson and the winsome Mary Ann, was sold to Benedict Arnold, who was, however, convicted of treason before he could occupy it with his bride, Peggy Shippen.

The genealogy runs as follows:-

- i. Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus m(1) Mary McNeill of Carskey, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. By his second marriage to Margaret McAllister of Tour (or Cour?) he had four sons and four daughters.
- ii. Neil Oig McNeill of Machrihanish, the eighth and youngest son, married Elizabeth, d. of Baillie John Montgomery of Campbeltown.
 - (1) *Lachlan (4th son) Tenant of Aros died c. 1799 married Peggy, daughter of Malcolm McNeil of Tarbert, Gigha and had
 - (a) *Isabella – Miss Bel McNeill of Aros (Pigotts Directory 1838)
 - (b) *Neil, Merchant in S. Carolina.
 - (2) Margaret, Neil Oig's older daughter, who followed five brothers, married Hector McNeil, Saltpans, Machrihanish, and had six children, among whom were
 - (a) Lachlan McNeill, West Indian Merchant, who died in Jamaica in 1798 and appointed as his trustees in Scotland William McNeill, Merchant in Glasgow, and Captain Hector MacNeal R.M. of Ugadale.
 - (b) *Mary Ann married John Macpherson, Philadelphia.
 - (c) *Margaret m. Manners
 - (i) *William Manners in W. Indies

- (ii) *Isabella
- (d) *Elizabeth d.s.p. and others.

III. Mary Ann McNeill (1748-1827) m 1772 John Macpherson (d. 1792)

- (1) *Charles (1774-1832) He worked in Jamaica with uncle Lachlan and in terms of his Will he changed his name to McNeill and inherited the business interests. He is commemorated in "The Memoirs of Charles Macpherson", published by his kinsman, the poet Hector McNeill (1746-1818) (See D.N.B.)
- (2) *Amelia Sophia (1776-1831) m Edward Hamlin Adams M.P.
- (3) *Mary Ann (1778-1829) married – Allison.
- (4) *John Montgomery 1780-1850 d.s.p.
- (5) *Robert Hector 1784 – 1817 d.s.p.
- (6) Elizabeth 1782 – 1787 d.s.p.

IV. Charles Macpherson or McNeill. m Gray

- (1) Lachlan d.s.p. 1799
- (2) William Gray d.s.p. (1800-1818)
- (3) Mary Ann (1802-1826) m. Barnett
- (a) Mary Ann d.s.p.
- (4) John Macpherson McNeill 1804-1868
- (5) Charles McLarty b. 1806 d.s.p.
- (6) Dorothy d.s.p. 1809

V. John Macpherson McNeill

- (1) He had a daughter who married – Merriam who left his legal studies to command a company he raised in the Civil War. He made the Army his career and retired as a Major General. His son
- (a) Cyrus L. Merriam, Far Enough Farm, Battleboro, Vermont, died in 1966 aged 80+, having spend a lifetime unsuccessfully trying to establish the ancestry of his McNeill great great grandmother, and these notes are dedicated to his memory and in the hope that some of his relatives may see them and find them of interest.

Note: The names marked * are amongst those mentioned in Lanchlan Jamaica's Will.

NOTE

FAMILY HISTORY ANNUAL

A new annual devoted to family history studies will be published in October 1985. It will run to about 200 pages and will be illustrated. Articles will be on such subjects as Quaker Records, Sources for ancestry in the West Indies, thoughts on bigamous ancestors, and county families and the Office of High Sheriff.

It can be obtained from Michael J. Burchall, General Editor, Family History Annual, 3/33 Sussex Square, Brighton BN2 5AB, Sussex, for £6.

LETTER

I have in my possession a chart entitled "Genealogical Tree of all the descendants of John White of Howburn, Biggar and his wife Catherine Aitken of Biggarshields, compiled and arranged by George White Arnot" dated June 5, 1893.

It goes on to say "The trunk of this tree is copied from tree arranged in 1891 for Mr. John Tod of Lasswade (John Strathesk) by his cousin, Miss E. Sanderson of Liberton Braes. The names on the branches were collected by G.W. Arnot, who hereby returns special thanks for assistance therein to Messrs. James G. Walker, William Anderson and Andrew S. Young, also to Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Cossar and Miss Janet H.B. Young, and to all her courtesy in answering enquiries. Five veterans of the third generation still survive, ages 69 to 88 viz. Mrs. Marshall, Andrew Brown, Marion A. Brown, James Anderson and William Anderson. Four recruits arrived in 1893 since tree was begun, viz. Rose Lambert, Eric S. Nicoll, Mary G. Arnot and Patrick A. Blair, the last one day old."

This chart is in very bad shape and can not be unrolled without a great deal of damage being done. I have, however, been able to decipher all but one name out of several hundred names in the families listed below.

Aitken of Biggarshields and Edinburgh
Anderson of Carnwath Moor, Edinburgh, Leith and Melbourne
Arnot of Brooklyn, New York, Carnwath Moor and Cheshire
Bell of Jedburgh
Blair of Edinburgh
Brown of Haininghead and Liberton Braes
Cossar of Govan
Cumming of Jedburgh
Gibson of Edinburgh, Portobello and London, England
Graham of Muldron
Hilson of Jedburgh
Lind of Auchengray
Lindsay of Leith
McLaren of Edinburgh and Innergellie
Nicol of Clifton, Bristol and Jedburgh
Nimmo of Tarbrax
Pike of Reading
Robertson of Newcastle
Rodger of London, England
Russell of Tarbrax
Scott of Albany, New York
Sommerville of Carnwath Moor and London, England
Stevenson of Edinburgh
Walker of Carnwath Moor and Edinburgh
White of Glasgow, Howburn and Netherund
Young of Carnwath, Edinburgh, Clinton, Londesboro and Whitby, Ontario.

I am descended from the Young family and have been able to bring that family up to the present. Although there are few dates on the chart I think it could be of use to your members. I would be pleased to answer any letters about the families in the hopes of exchanging

information with any of the descendants alive today. I am related to everyone mentioned in the chart and would very much like to carry it on to the present.

I hope you can pass this information along to anyone who may be interested.

Yours Truly
Ronald W. Calder

28-100 Rice Ave., Hamilton, Ontario
Canada L9C 5V9

REVIEW

Tracing Ancestors in Shetland — A. Sandison
(3rd Edition) 48pp £1.50

This booklet was originally published in 1972 to help Shetlanders trace their ancestors. It has been updated by the author, whose great grandfather founded a business in Unst which is still operating there, and he has had the advice of Brian Smith in his revisions.

It contains much sound advice both about tradition and about practical points such as the habit of Shetland women retaining their maiden name after marriage.

Copies can be obtained from A. Sandison, 93 Ridgemount Gardens, London WC1E 7AZ

Genealogy in Ontario : Searching the Records
By Brenda Dougall Merriman — Ontario Genealogical Society — \$10

This publication has been designed to provide an over-view of basic resources available to Genealogists. It deals with sources in the two largest repositories, the Public Archives of Canada and the Archives of Ontario.

After a helpful warning about ambiguous place names and useful advice about identifying numbered townships the author deals in turn with various sources:— vital statistics pre- and post - 1869, census returns, land and court records, immigration, municipal and education records, military and naval records, and finally loyalist records. There is much valuable comment and many addresses assembled which will save the searcher time and trouble.

For anyone trying to trace relatives in Canada this booklet is strongly commended: it can be obtained from the Society at Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2L7.

QUERIES

- 1079 OLIVER — Oliver, Sherrard or Shearer, Morrell, Witherow, McCracken, and Morrison are families in County Londonderry around Limavady/Magilligan/Coleraine believed to have emigrated from south or south west Scotland in 1610-1630. Links sought by John A. Oliver, Laundry Cottage, Hale, Milnthorpe, Cumbria, LA7 7BL.
- 1080 WELSH — Archibald Welsh and Margaret Colostoun married at Wemyss on 25th November 1715, and had a son, Alexander (b. 11.7.1720), who married Margaret Lamb and had a son, Alexander (b. 8.8.1759), who married Janet Heugh and had a son, George (b. 26.6.1797). George married Christian Brown, and had 11 children, of whom James (b. 24.11.1833) emigrated to the gold mining areas of Victoria, Australia. All the Welshs lived in Wemyss and were miners. Who were Archibald's parents and relatives? Ernest Welsh, 25 Nerissa Street, Burwood, Victoria, Australia.
- 1081 DUNNET — Matthew Dunnet, a labourer, b.c. 1804, married Margaret (b.c. 1807) in Paisley and sailed on the Blenheim on 25.8.1840 to Wellington, New Zealand, with their children John, aged 7½, and Janet aged 4, and later went on to Australia. A daughter, Anne, (b. 19.4.1843 in Wellington) m. James Welsh at Inglewood, Victoria, on 25.1.1861. Information wanted of the Dunnets in Paisley. Ernest Welsh, 25 Nerissa Street, Burwood, Victoria, Australia 3125.
- 1082 WALLACE — Alexander Wallace (1699-1767) of Perthshire, emigrated to America in 1734 and settled in York County, Pennsylvania; he married in Scotland Agnes Campbell (1702-1772), and their daughter Jean Wallace (1731-1811) married in 1755, in York County, Guian Allison, by whom she had Jean Allison, who married Robert Blair (1768-1825) in York County. Alexander was associated with the organisation of Guinston, the Associate Presbyterian Church in York County. Information wanted about his ancestry, Gerry Carlisle, 544 Dryad Road, Santa Monica, Ca. 90402, U.S.A.
- 1083 DUFF — John Duff was born in Ireland 1791, and died in Stevenston, Ayrshire between 1851 and 1855. His wife was Susan Niven, born in Stevenston. Where did John come from, and when did he arrive in Scotland? Several of John's descendants emigrated to South Africa in early 1900's. M. Smith, P.O. Box 1183, Sackville, N.B. Canada, E0A 3C0.
- 1084 LAWRIE/McKECHNIE — James Lawrie, shoemaker, of Maybole, Ayr, was born about 1815-1818 in Kircowan, Wigtonshire, son of Patrick Lawrie and Grace McKechnie. Date of his birth and information about his parents and siblings required.
- 1085 GOLD/CLARKSON — Janet Gold daughter of John Gold and Agnes Clarkson and wife of James Dobbie was born about 1821 in Hamilton, Lanark. Her marriage certificate 1841, Dalserf, says she was of Cambusnethan. Birth record, which is not at Dalserf or Cambusnethan and information about her parents and siblings required.

- 1086 DOBBIE/HENDERSON — James Dobbie, son of James Dobbie and Margaret Henderson, was born about 1818 at Dalserf, Lanark. He was not born in Dalserf parish, although his marriage and the baptisms of several (not all) his children are recorded there. Date of birth and information about his parents and siblings wanted.
- 1087 SMITH/SKILLIN — Mary Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, ploughman and Agnes Skillin was born about 1852 in Maybole, Ayr and married Gilbert Lawrie in 1875. Her birth is not recorded at Maybole parish. Both Robert Smith and Agnes Skillen were born in Ireland. Date of Mary Smith's birth and information about her parents and siblings wanted for this and above by Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, North York Ontario M3C 2B8 Canada.
- 1088 GRAHAM — William Graham born 20th July 1803, possibly in Kirriemuir, Angus, married Hannah Bell (b. Canonbie, Dumfries, January 12th 1804), in Canonbie on 23rd April, 1823. With nine children born in Canonbie he emigrated to Canada 1853. Information about their parents welcomed by Miss Joan Graham, 376 Coxmill Road, RR4 Barrie, Ontario Canada, L4M 4S6.
- 1089 GILLIES — James Gillis/Gillies born c1800, Stromness, Orkney, immigrated to Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada c1825. Who were his parents and siblings? There is a letter, edged in black, written to "Dear Uncle James" dated 1st January 1875, from Stromness. Mrs. Gladys M. Dow, Rivercourse, Alta, Canada, T0B 3X0.
- 1090 MILLER — William Miller/Millar, born Ayrshire, possibly Troon, 2nd July 1798, went to Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada c1825. He married Mary Watson, daughter of James Watson and Agnes Scotland, 2nd July 1819, Irvine at Bartonholm Irvine, Ayrshire. Who were William's parents and siblings? Mrs. Gladys M. Dow, Rivercourse, Alta, Canada T0B 3X0.
- 1091 DOW — Joseph Dow, born 20th June 1766, at Aberlour, Banff, married Margaret Miller 5th May 1799, Methven, Perth and immigrated to Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada c1810. Were his parents James Dow and Helen Taylor? Were his brothers: John b 1770, at Aberlour; William b 1778 at Aberlour; Charles b 1780 at Kirkmichael? Any information about the family or descendants welcomed. Mrs. Gladys M. Dow, Rivercourse, Alta, Canada T0B 3X0.
- 1092 SCOTT — Robert Scott, b. c. 1765 in Dumfriesshire, possibly at Langholm, married Agnes Armi(a)tage, (b. in England), and had a son, James (b. Langholm 1812) He was a barber in Langholm for 25 years and died a pauper in 1845 aged 60. Information wanted about the family. Shelagh C. Scott, 30 Oxford Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 9HW
- 1093 LUGTON/LOWRIE — James Lugton married Christian(a) Lowrie. The children born in Haddington, East Lothian between 1805 and 1816, were Margaret, Alexander, William, Mary, William and George. James died 13.10.1841, Co. Wicklow. Christian(a) died 13.4.1841, Co. Wicklow. Any information on families welcomed. Colin Lugton, 24 Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN4 8ET;
- 1094 MAXWELL — Dr. John Maxwell and Elizabeth Stormonth had the following children Isabella, b. 1st May 1819 at Dundee, Anne Ogievy of Glasgow and later Bris-

tol, Elizabeth Carment of Comrie, Maggie Bethune of Blebo, Kate and Mary of Edinburgh and Broughty Ferry. Information about the family wanted by Shane Ferguson, Box 571, Oliver VOH 1T0. British Columbia, Canada.

- 1095 FERGUSON/MAXWELL — Charles Fergusson of Dalnabeck, Kirkmichael, Perthshire, married Helen Fleming and had a second son, Dr. John Fergusson b ? 1802 in Dundee who practised medicine at Auchtermuchty, Fife, from 1828 to 1835; after marrying Isabella Maxwell he left for Australia on the "Trusty", arriving at Australind in December 1842. His brother, the Reverend Donald Fergusson, was a Free Church Minister at Kilmarnock and married Catherine Balfour. Information wanted about the family. Shane Ferguson, Box 571, Oliver VOH 1T0, British Columbia, Canada.
- 1096 POOLE — John Ogle Poole (b. 1795 d. 6.8.1846), grocer of Water of Leith, married Jane Cattanach (b. 1796 d. 7.6.1863) c1817. Their children were William Cattanach (b. 1818 d. 1854), Managing Director of South Bridge Pawnbroking Co., Alexander (b. 1824 d. 1879) Hairdresser of Waverley Market, John b. 1825, Evan b. 1827, Janet Johnston Ogle b. 1832, Robert Ogle b. 1833, Margaret Brown b. ?, Thomas b. ?. Any information on the above family would be appreciated. David C. Poole, 19 Penyghent Avenue, York, YO3 0QH.
- 1096 McCALL — Jane McCall, b. c. 1778, married William McLintock, Handloom Weaver. They lived in Sanquhar, Dumfries. Was she related to William McCall, Builder in Glasgow (1799-1871) and his wife, Jessie Meuros McCall (1800-1860)? One of Jane's grand-daughters was Jessie Meuros McLintock or Fleming. Mrs. E. M. Donoghue, 18 Lower Park Road, Hastings, TN34 2LB.
- 1097 WILSON — Alexander Hamilton Wilson born in Ferniegare, parish of Hamilton, to Robert and Margaret Wilson. Married Jane Mair (daughter of Thomas and Jane Mair) who lived at 16 John Street, Hamilton in 1865. Alexander emigrated to U.S.A. before 1876. Any information on Wilsons or Mairs appreciated by Linda W. Melago, 11 Forest Avenue, Greensburg, Penna 15601, U.S.A.
- 1098 TURNBULL/DUNCAN — John Turnbull m. Rachel Duncan 31.1.1852. Lived Lundie and Lochee. Children — Wm. b. 1853, John 1854, David Duncan 1856, Elizabeth Coupar 1848, Mary Ann 1859, George Greig 1861, Jane Duncan 1863, Jessie Duncan 1865, Jemima Adams 1869, Annie 1870/71, Isabella 1873. John Turnbull died 20.1.1899 at 170 Liff Road, Lochee. Rachel Duncan d. 25.10. 1891 at 2 Andersons Lane, Lochee.
- 1099 YOUNG — Mary Ann Young, maiden name Carson (m. George Young, carpet weaver, 1.8.1846) daughter of William Carson (soldier deceased) and Catherine, nee Middleton. Mary Ann died 20.1.1896 at 11 Bank St., Lochee, aged 69. Informant of her death Wm. Young (her son-in-law). Jane (Jean) Carson, sister of Mary Ann married Wm. Turnbull, 1877 Canadian descendants interested in establishing contact with relatives. Please contact Mrs. Jean McKenzie (mother's maiden name Turnbull) by writing 1415 Myron Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5E 2N5.
- 1100 PATON/MILLER — Coventry Paton, Stocking Maker in Carlisle, married Mary Miller (b. in Glasgow 1783 to John, a Stocking Weaver). Their children, born

between 1804 and 1836 in Barony or Carluke, were:- Elizabeth m. Thomas Calder
Isabel m. Thomas Douglas; William; Annabell; William; Mary; Alexander m.
Marion Torrance and emigrated to Australia in 1882; Jean and Janet. Further in-
formation wanted by John Cannon, 15 Jermyn Street, Ulverstone, Tasmania 7315.

- 1101 SMELLIE/RAVELTON — William Smellie married Elizabeth Ravelton and lived
in Cambusnethan. Their children, born between 1782 and 1800 in Cambus-
nethan, were William, Elizabeth, John, Christina (m. John Torrance), Elizabeth,
Frances (m ? Currie), Elizabeth, Margaret (m. ? Eason), Marion, Janet (m. ?
Russell). Information about them wanted by John Cannon, 15 Jermyn Street,
Ulverstone, Tasmania 7315.
- 1102 JOHNSTON — William Johnston (b. ?) married Margaret Thomson, on 24th April
1811 at Canonbie, Dumfries. Their son, John W., b.c. 1830, in Ontario, Canada,
died 17th December 1912 at Galt, Ontario. Information wanted about the fam-
ily. Mrs. M. L. Dickey, Dove Cottage, Outwoods Lane, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent,
Staffs, DE13 0AB.
- 1103 BLACK/McGOWAN — Sarah Black, b. c. 1852 in Airdrie to Samuel Black, Iron
Stone Miner, and Sarah McGowan (latterly of Edinburgh), married William
Dobbie, Carter, in 1873 and had nine children. Her date of birth and information
about parents and siblings desired. Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don
Mills, North York, Ontario M3C 2B8, Canada.
- 1104 BOUCHER/MUIRHEAD — James Boucher of Ceres, Auchtermuchty North, b.c.
1751, was minister of the Antiburgher Church in Cumbernauld 1790-1928, d.
28.6.1828. He married Isabella Muirhead and they had ten children born in
Cumbernauld, Janet 1797, James 1798 (d. as child), John 1802, Jean 1804,
George 1805, Robert 1807, Isabella 1809, James 1812, William 1815, Ebenezer
1817. James b. 1812 became an excise officer and married Janet Duncan Grind-
lay on 19th December 1839 in Dalmeny. Any information about the Rev James
and Isabella's forebears and children welcome. P. J. McNicol, 43 Grange Park
Avenue, Wimslow, Cheshire, SK9 4AL.
- 1105 McNICOL/BRECKINRIDGE/BRECKENRIDGE — John McNicol, a painter from
the Kyles of Buté, had four sons: Finlay, b. c. 1829 in Queensferry (who married
in Liverpool on 26th April 1857 Isabella Breckinridge, born to Robert, a Stone-
mason, about 1829 in Caerlaverock, Dumfries), James, John and Duncan (who
were grainers or stained glass workers and emigrated from Liverpool to Australia
and the U.S. in the 1850's, one being killed in a riot). Information wanted about
the McNicols and Breckinridges. Peter McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilm-
slow, Cheshire SK9 4AL.
- 1106 MACQUARIE— Lachlan married Christina McDonald 5.2.1777 at Ulva, Mull,
Argyll, children (and their baptisms) were: John (1778 — Glaschnagallan), Hugh
(1780 — Soribie), Donald (1782 — Soribie), Donald (1782 — Soribie), Charles
(1785 — Soriby presumably died young), Charles (1790 — Culinish), Allan (1792
— Culinish), Ann (1800 — Culinish). Allan was still living with his father (a 90
year old farmer) at Kilvicewan, Ulva, when he married Catherine McKay of Salen
in 1842. They emigrated from Tobermory to Van Diemen's land (Australia) in
1853 (together with Hector and Mary (nee McFarlane) MacQuarie. Information
regarding any of the above wanted by Mrs. A. Macquarie. 93 Elinga Street,

- 1107 **TWEEDIE/BYERS** — James Tweedie, Shoemaker aged 22, emigrated in 1821 from Dumfriesshire to New Brunswick, Canada, with his wife Margaret Byers (whom he married in Dumfriesshire on 22nd November 1819) and his son, Thomas. They sailed with others from Dumfriesshire. Who were the parents of James and his wife, and where did they come from? David A. Dobson, 8 Burnham St., No. 12, Portland, Maine, U.S.A. 04106.
- 1108 **BOOTH** — Was George Booth, son of Robert Booth and Margaret Philip of Newburgh, the owner of G. Booth, Photographers, Kilmarnock in the 1870's? Information about the photography firm wanted. Miss Dorothy Phillips, Box 132, R.R.1., Fontenelle, Gaspe Co., P.Q., Canada G0E 1H0.
- 1109 **GRAY** — John Gray (1725-1792) married Isobel Mutter at Lasswade in 1747; their eight children included John Gray (a twin) (1763-1855), who married Ann Aitken at Dalkeith in 1783 and had ten children including George Gray (1797-1873) who married Isabella Murray at Dalkeith and had three children including George Gray (1829-1900) who married Annie Muir Craig at Dalkeith. The latter had four children, all born in Dalkeith, — William C (b. 1859), John (b. 1863), Andrew (b. 1873), and Edward Gowan (1861-1931), who married Jessie Thorburn and had at least one son, R.T.Gray (1885-1950's). Wish to contact present day generation or anyone researching Gray family. Allan Gray, 18 Miandetta Street, Mansfield, 4122, Queensland, Australia.
- 1110 **TELFORD/MATHISON** — Richard Telford, born Canonbie 1837, to John Telford and Jane Bell/Telford, married Margaret Jane Mathison (b. 1834 to Alexander Mathison and Helen Laidlaw) at Harestanes Fell, Kirkcudbright in 1862. He served as a policeman with the Borders and Lothian Police 1863-1889. They were buried in Weirhill Cemetery Melrose. Information appreciated. Helen Reichenbach, 7 Myra Close, Montmorency 3094, Victoria, Australia.
- 1111 **JAMIESON/DUFF** — Archibald Jamieson, b. 1801, m. Jeanette Duff (b. c. 1800) about 1829 and had children, Jennett (b. 1831), Archibald (b. 1834), James (b. 1838), and Isabella (b. 1840). They lived in the Glasgow area (Renfrew or Lanark) and came to Canada c. 1850. Information desired by T.L. Hawkins, 660 Bay Street, Midland, Ontario, Canada L4R 1L9.
- 1112 **GIFFEN/PITT** — William Giffen, b. 1822 in Ayr or Northern Ireland, married c. 1842 Mary Ann Pitt (b. 1819) at Girvan or Barr. They lived in Ayrshire and came to Canada c. 1843. Information desired by T.L. Hawkins, 660 Bay Street, Midland, Ontario, Canada L4R 1L9.
- 1113 **WALKER/REID** — James Walker, Slater, son of David Walker and Margaret Rait, married Margaret Reid (daughter of James Reid and Isabella McDougal) on 25th December 1857. Ancestors and descendants required. Mrs. Aileen M. Greer, 314 Main Street, Kelty, Fife KY4 0BB, Scotland.
- 1114 **McGILLEN/KEANY** — William McGillen (or McGuillion) married Bridget Keany in Kiltclogher, Co. Leitrim, Eire, around 1860-1870. Their daughter, Ellen (b. 11th March 1876), came to Scotland in 1892; her brother Frank emigrated to U.S.A. Ancestors and descendants wanted by Mrs. Aileen M. Greer, 314 Main Street, Kelty, Fife.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

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