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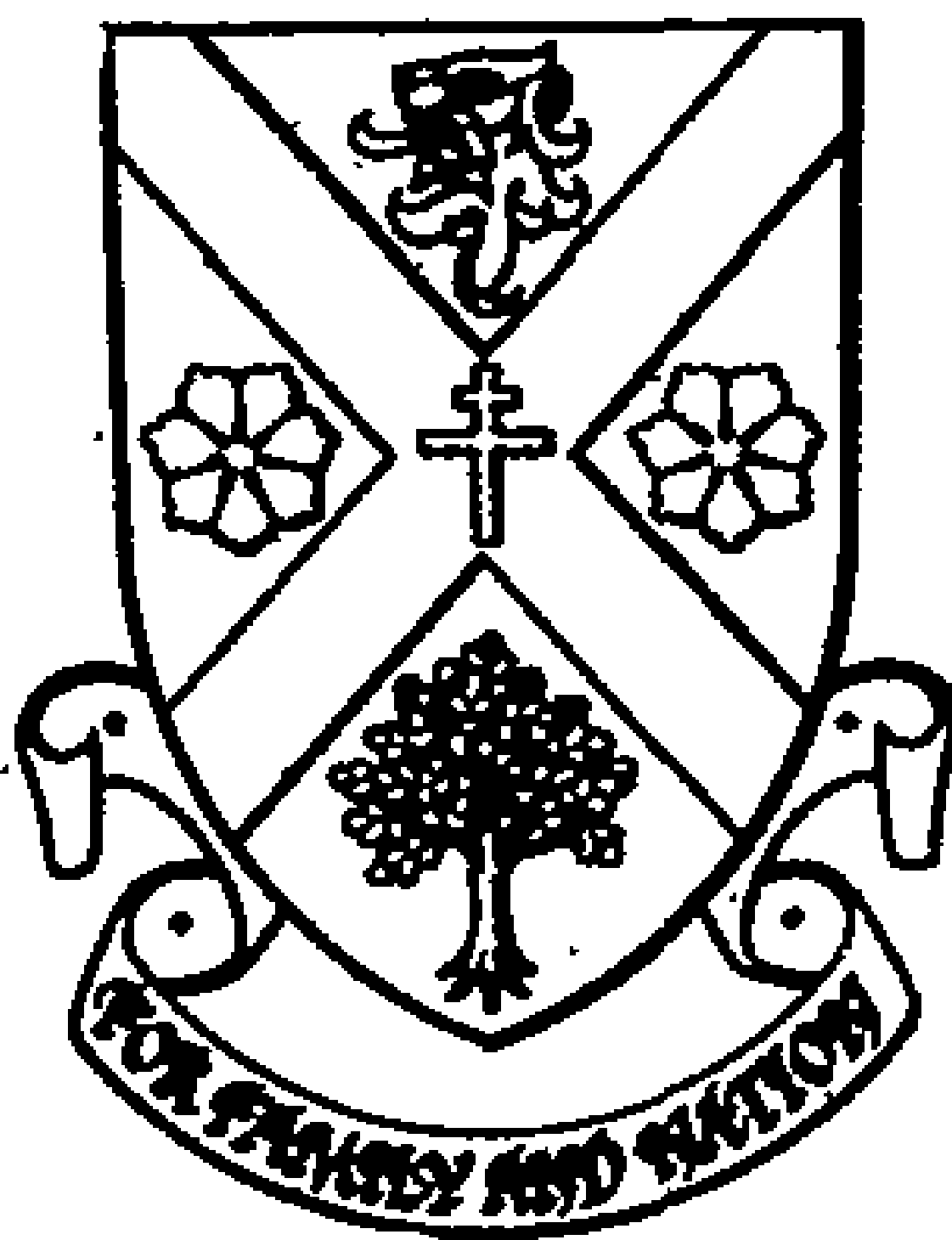
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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

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

Library

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

IN SEARCH OF A GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER WILLIAM McLINTOCK of SANQUHAR

By E. M. Donoghue

The Start

Before I started researching into my family history the only thing I knew about my maternal great-great grandfather was that his surname was McLintock and that he came from Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire. This information was contained in a fairly rough family tree drawn up by my mother before she died. I also remember her saying that she had been "brought up under his large portrait." This portrait seems to have disappeared, unless it is the picture of a mysterious gentleman, name unknown, which hangs in the house of a relative in the north of England. My mother's family tree went on to give the names of four of my great-great grandfather's children — William, Robert, Jean (or Jane) and Margaret. I subsequently discovered that he had three more daughters — Janet (for a long time confused with Jean/Jane), Robina and Catherine.

Enquiries among the family elicited the additional information that my great-great grandfather's first name was William and that he was the pastor of the Scotch Baptist Church (or, as some said, the Minister of the Baptist Church) in Sanquhar. I was later to learn that the Scotch Baptist Church and the Baptist Church in Scotland were by no means synonymous.

Discovered to have been a Carpet Weaver — Wife's name Jane McCall

It seemed to me that the only hope I had of finding out anything about William McLintock was to start with his children. Fortunately I had a great-aunt Grace who, although generally considered to be the fool of the family, was at least the only one to have kept some sort of record of births, marriages and deaths. Most of these were contained in a "Birthday Scripture Text Book" with suitably improving quotations from the scriptures against each date. Some of the entries were maddeningly incomplete but, it was a start. My great-aunt Grace was the second wife of Joshua Henderson who was the son of Margaret McLintock (husband, William Henderson) one of the daughters of the original William McLintock. Under 9th September 1865 aunt Grace's birthday book had an entry "aunt Katey Jane Henderson." I assumed that this was a date of birth and I already knew that Katey Jane had been a famous Sanquhar character in the family. I accordingly sent for the birth certificate to the General Register Office for Scotland, Edinburgh (henceforth referred to as the G.R.O.). Katey Jane's (actually Catherine Jane's) birth certificate gave the names of her parents as William Henderson and Margaret McLintock and their date of marriage as 16th October 1855. In turn, the marriage certificate when received gave Margaret McLintock's father as William McLintock, Carpet Weaver; her mother as Jane McLintock (maiden name McCall) (deceased) and Margaret's address at the time of her marriage as Newtown, Sanquhar.

I thus learnt for the first time that William McLintock was a carpet weaver, that his wife's name was Jane McCall, that she was dead by 1855, and that the family lived in the Newtown district of Sanquhar.

Employed by the Crawick Carpet Mill — Date of his wife's death

I have inherited from my grandfather, William Gilmour (another descendant of William McLintock's through his mother Jane/Jean McLintock) a number of books about Sanquhar, including a History of the royal burgh by James Brown. This includes information about the local Crawick Carpet Mill; and it seemed to me not unreasonable to assume that William McLintock, as a carpet weaver, might have been employed by the local mill. Was there, by any chance a list of employees? My next ploy was to write about this to the Ewart Library, Dumfries (who incidentally have always been unfailingly helpful in dealing with my many importunate enquiries). The Ewart Library replied to say that they could find nothing about William McLintock, and that there was in any case no list of Crawick Carpet Mill employees. They did, however, enclose a photocopy of an extract from "The Dumfries and Galloway Courier" dated 27th September 1841 which gave the following notice under the heading 'Deaths' — "on the 15th curt., after lingering indisposition borne with Christian resignation, Jane McCall in the 53rd year of her age, spouse of William McLintock, carpet-weaver, Crawick Mill."

This notice confirmed that William McLintock, had, indeed, been employed by the Crawick Mill; and also, by implication, that his wife, Jane McCall, had been born about 1778. The exact date and place of her birth and the names of her parents are still unknown.

Anabaptists, Scotch Baptists and the Churches of the New Testament Order

The Ewart Library also enclosed a photocopied extract concerning Sanquhar from a "Statistical Account of Dumfriesshire 1841". This contained a lot of interesting and useful information including the fact that the population of Sanquhar in 1841 was 1400. Under the heading 'Ecclesiastical' it was stated that there was a chapel in which "a few Anabaptists met for divine worship," James Brown in his "History of Sanquhar", referred to above, under the heading 'Baptists' says: "A small body of Anabaptists met for worship for many years in a chapel which they built, but they received no fresh accession of numbers ... and last year (1890) owing to the death of the elder ... their weekly meetings were abandoned and the chapel was sold and converted into a dwelling house.

Was 'Anabaptists' another name for the Scotch Baptist Church? At this point I felt I had better find out something about the Anabaptists, the Baptists and the Scotch Baptists in general and, if possible, about William McLintock's pastorship in particular. I accordingly wrote to the office in London of the Baptist Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland and received a reply to say that my letter had been passed to the Scottish Baptist Union. In due course I received a very helpful letter from Dr. D.B. Murray, the minister of the Dublin St. Baptist Church, Edinburgh, in which he said "At the end of the eighteenth century it was quite common for parish ministers to refer to Baptists as Anabaptists, thus linking them with the rather alarming sectaries of the Reformation period to whom that name properly belongs. It had become a term of abuse, but I would think that by 1890 it was simply a nickname." So far as William McLintock's pastorship was concerned, Dr. Murray quoted "The History of the Baptists in Scotland" (edited Yuille 1926) as noting a church in Sanquhar founded in 1809, William McLintock being given as pastor from 1833-1860, being succeeded by a J. Laurie from 1863-72, after which the church was noted as extinct.

When I came to try and find out the actual date of William McLintock's death, the dates 1833-60 were to give me a good deal of trouble and to start me on a few false trails. I had assumed from Yuille, as quoted, that as William McLintock was apparently still pastor of the church in 1860, his date of death could not be before 1860 and was probably later. In fact this was not the case.

Meanwhile a cousin of mine who had been looking through some family papers on my behalf came up with a photocopied extract of the "Bible Advocate" dated 3rd March 1916, the "Bible Advocate" being a monthly then published by the Church of Christ. This contained an obituary of a William McLintock who had died on 21st February 1916. This William was the son of William McLintock of Sanquhar. He had been born in Sanquhar, but had moved to Glasgow in 1858. (Incidentally his son, Thomson McLintock, was the founder of the accountancy firm of the same name). William's obituary contained the following reference to his father: "The father of our departed brother — also William McLintock — was the Pastor of the Scotch Baptist Church in the town (Sanquhar), a man of piety, powerful character and considerable eloquence. In the course of his travels, the first evangelist employed by the Scottish Churches of New Testament order, G.C. Reid, of Dundee, found his way to Sanquhar. The preaching of a full and free gospel, as opposed to Calvinism, and certain teaching with regard to the place of baptism in the scheme of redemption, brought about a period of sore dissension and ultimate division among the Baptists. The dissemination of literature from America helped not a few to an understanding of the elements of New Testament Christianity, with the result that the Pastor found himself deserted by the majority of his flock, and had to avail himself of a proffered church building in which to denounce this new heresy, as he then deemed it."

Briefly, as far as I can make out, the background to all this was as follows: the Scotch Baptists were an offshoot of the Calvinistic branch of the Baptists known as the Particular Baptists — the other branch, the General Baptists, being Arminians — anti-Calvinists. Both groups strongly rejected the practice of infant baptism; but the Particular Baptists, unlike the General Baptists, adhered to all the traditional Calvinistic doctrines including particular election and predestination, also condemning "gaudy clothes and the attending of 'plays, routs and balls'". The Particular Baptist Church order was strictly congregational in that each church managed its own affairs and chose its own minister. What separated the Scotch Baptists from the Particular Baptists was the former's insistence on a "plurality of elders" or pastors, as distinct from an individual minister. To quote from Dr. Murray again: "The Scotch Baptist churches were much disturbed from about 1840 onwards by the teaching of Alexander Campbell, a Scot who emigrated to America, and whose churches are now the large Disciples of Christ denomination. ('Disciples of Christ' in America: 'Church of Christ' in Scotland and England — EMD). It would appear that ... the Baptist Church was first weakened and then absorbed by the Church of Christ. The church in Brown Street in Glasgow appears in the old Glasgow lists as first Scotch Baptist and then Church of Christ". This was the church in which the younger William McLintock had been an elder. His father had obviously resisted this change to the point where he had been, as the obituary says, "deserted by the majority of his flock". One would like to know which was the "proffered church building" in which he denounced the new heresy — perhaps the North U.P. church where his daughter Margaret had married William Henderson.

The Date-of-Death Problem

We have seen that Yuille, as quoted, states that William McLintock was pastor of the Scotch Baptist Church in Sanquhar from 1833-60. It never occurred to me that the date '1860' could be wrong and I therefore assumed that he must have died not earlier than 1860 and probably later. I accordingly sent to the G.R.O. for a copy of his death certificate quoting the years 1860-65. No death certificate for these years could be found. I then wondered whether, after the debacle at Sanquhar church, he could have moved to Glasgow to live with one or other of his two sons — William who had moved to Glasgow in 1858; or Robert who had moved there earlier; but the G.R.O. decided, quite rightly that my enquiries about the possibility that William might have died in Glasgow (exact address unknown) between the years 1860-65 were just too vague for them even to begin to trace a death certificate.

Visit to Sanquhar Graveyard

One obvious way of trying to find out about a date of death is, of course, by visiting the local churchyard. (Even dissenters were buried in the local churchyard). Many lists of monumental inscriptions have, of course, been published but, at the time when I was trying to find out the date of William McLintock's death, there was no list, as far as I was aware, of the inscriptions in the Sanquhar churchyard. That is apart from those published in an appendix to a book written by Tom Wilson — "Memorials of Sanquhar Kirk-yard" (1912) — another of my grandfather's books. Tom Wilson's list was maddeningly incomplete — heads of families only being given, with no information other than the name and occasionally occupation. No McLintocks were listed at all.

The next obvious step was to visit the graveyard and inspect the inscriptions for myself. This was easier said than done: genealogy on an old age pension doesn't leave much spare cash for gallivanting about distant graveyards. However, in November 1984 I took advantage of British Rail's kind offer to us oldies of travelling anywhere in the country for £2 (or was it £3?) and made a mad dash for Dumfries, where I spent the night. The next morning I took the bus to Sanquhar and asked my way to the graveyard. (Straight up the High Street and veer right). Wilson's book had included a chart of his listed grave-stones, but I soon had to give this up as a guide — his plan didn't seem to correspond in any way with the very unplanned way in which most of the gravestones had been set out. I spent a happy day discovering the names of other Sanquhar branches of the family — Gilmours, Hendersons, etc. — but no McLintocks. (I was later to find out that burial inscriptions for the whole of Nithsdale had been listed under a sponsored M.S.C. scheme and were held in the Dumfries Museum. I enquired about having the Sanquhar inscriptions photocopied, but was not surprised to be told that they were too numerous for this to be done.)

The Great Census Breakthrough — Date of Death — Place of Birth — William McLintock's Parents

The breakthrough in finding out, not only about William McLintock's date of death, but also his place of birth and the names of his parents, came about as a result of obtaining the relevant Sanquhar census returns. The only address I had for the family, obtained from his daughter Margaret's marriage certificate, didn't seem very hopeful — just Newtown, Sanquhar: no road, no house number. However, the diligent G.R.O. managed to

turn up census returns for the family at this address for the years 1841, 1851 and 1861. The 1841 census revealed the existence of three hitherto unknown daughters. They were all stated to have been born in Dumfriesshire. William himself, however, was stated to have been born in "Scotland", which wasn't particularly helpful. The 1851 census was much more specific. In this William was said to be a widower, age 75, who had been born in "Lanark, Glasgow". This was news indeed. I think the family had always assumed that "of Sanquhar" meant "born in Sanquhar". In sending for the next (1861) census, I mentioned that William himself might have been dead by then. (I was thinking of Yuille's 1833-1860). An extremely helpful official at the G.R.O., in sending me the copy of the 1861 census (head of family now Janet McLintock) said he had had "a quick look through the death registers for Sanquhar" and had found a William McLintock dying in 1857, aged 81. The death certificate, immediately sent for and in due course received, confirmed that William McLintock, Carpet Weaver, (Widower), had indeed died at Newtown, Sanquhar at 6 p.m. on 12th December, 1857, aged 81. The cause of death was given as "fistula in ano 4 years" with the added comment that he had had "no immediate medical attendant". The informant was his daughter Robina McLintock and the burial place was given as the "Parish Churchyard of Sanquhar". (I had failed to find William McLintock's gravestone during my visit to the graveyard in 1984, but obviously it must be there somewhere; as must that of his wife).

The other great breakthrough was that the death certificate gave the names of William McLintock's parents — John McLintock, Cotton Handloom Weaver (Deceased), and Mary McLintock, maiden name Maclehose (deceased).

After William's death in 1857 the family seems to have broken up. His son William moved to Glasgow a year afterwards in 1858: Robert was already there: Jean/Jane had already married Hugh Gilmour in 1853; and in 1861 census shows that, after their father's death, two daughters, Janet and Robina, had moved from the family home in Sanquhar Newtown to Sanquhar Townhead. There is no mention in the 1861 census of the remaining daughter, Catherine.

Back to the Beginning

Having found out the date of William's death, I thought I would see whether I could find out anything about his origins in Glasgow. It is not known when he moved from Glasgow to Sanquhar. We do not know where he was between his birth in Glasgow in about 1776 and the birth of his first child in Sanquhar in about 1819 when he himself would have been about 43. But it seemed reasonable to assume that he was at least long enough in Glasgow to have undertaken his apprenticeship as a carpet weaver there.

First of all, although not very hopeful about the probable outcome, I thought I would try and find out something about William's birth. From my general genealogical reading I knew that transcripts of the Glasgow Baptismal Registers for the years ending in 1777 were held in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. I had a search done, giving William McLintock's date of birth as "approximately 1776" but was not too surprised or disappointed when nothing relevant turned up.

I then turned to the question of his apprenticeship. The Mitchell Library, Glasgow has a Book of Apprentices and Journeymen 1717-1817 of the Glasgow Incorporation of Weavers. I accordingly asked them if they could trace a William McLintock in this book,

both as an apprentice and as a weaver. And for good measure I also asked them to try and trace his father — John McLintock. Again there was a 'nil return', although the Principal Archivist was kind enough to list other McLintock entries which he had noted in passing. However, none of these seemed to be of any relevance.

These two dead ends are an illustration of how extremely difficult, if not impossible, it is to trace the ancestry of humble families in Scotland further back than the middle or the end of the eighteenth century.

Even Further Back

This ought to have been the end of my search but there was a rather intriguing post-script.

I mentioned that William McLintock's grandson, Thomson McLintock, was the founder of the accountancy firm of the same name. As a result of some correspondence, the firm very kindly sent me a copy of a book written about the history of the firm — "Thomson McLintock & Co. — The First Hundred Years". This contained the following statement: "The precise origins of the McLintock family are not known, but it is thought that they came over from Ireland: according to legend, a McLintock came over to Scotland in a cattle boat and settled in the South of Scotland." I have never heard this story from any other branch of the family; but an Irish origin for the McLintocks is by no means an impossibility. From about 1770 onwards, with the decline of the Irish linen trade, Irish weavers were coming to Scotland to take up cotton and carpet weaving. Of the Glasgow weaving population, for instance, it is estimated that by 1820 thirty per cent of the weavers had been born in Ireland. However, be that as it may, we cannot with certainty trace William McLintock's origins further back than his birth in Glasgow in about the year 1776.

The End of the Search

All this work and research has boiled down to the following few lines in the McLintock family tree:

WILLIAM McLINTOCK

Carpet Weaver at the Crawick Mill, Sanquhar
and Paster of the Scotch Baptist Church,
Sanquhar from 1833-1857. (Church founded 1809).

b. Glasgow c. 1776

m. Jane McCall (b. c. 1778: d. Sanquhar 15.1.1841)

d. Sanquhar 12.12.1857. Death certificate gives his parents as
JOHN McLINTOCK — Cotton Handloom Weaver and MARY McLINTOCK
(maiden name MACLEHOSE).

Over the years my researches into the family history have by no means been confined to my great-great grandfather or even to the McLintocks. Other branches of the family have come in for the full treatment and in one or two cases the research into individual histories has been even more difficult and involved than my search for the original William.

TWO SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE CLAIMS OF 1788

L. W. Lawson Edwards

In 1975 over three hundred documents relating to eighteenth century fire insurance claims were discovered in the basement of the Society of Genealogists' premises, then in South Kensington. The majority of them relate to English counties, one to Wales and two, those transcribed below, to Scotland. Apart from their antiquarian value their interest lies in the facts given about the assessment of damages by the fires and the names of the local citizens swearing to the *bona fides* of the claimant.

ADAM WATSON Merchant in Dunbar Parish of Dunbar and County of Haddington Maketh Oath and saith that on or about the Ninth of May last past, an accidental Fire happened in his shop immediately below his Dwellinghouse at Dunbar aforesaid. By which Fire he sustained the loss and Damage in his building Stock and Furniture Etc in said shop as contained in an Estimate and Inventory taken of the same and delivered into the Sun Fire Office in London.

And this Deponent further saith that the said Inventory and Account to the best of the Deponents Knowledge and Beleif contain a true full and faithful account of the Damage sustained by him in his Premises aforesaid, destroyed therein which this deponent saith were his property at the time said Fire happened and that his loss occasioned thereby amounts to Fifteen hundred pounds and upwards were insured in the Sun Fire Office.

And this Deponent further saith That he will be accountable to the Managers of the Sun Fire Office for any of the stock in the Estimate that may be or shall hereafter be found or come into his hands — at Dunbar May 29th 1788. Before Robert Fall Provost of the Borough of Dunbar — — —

Adam Watson
Robert Fall Provost
John Lorimer Baillie

Adam Watson

We the Ministers Elders and other inhabitants of the Parish of Dunbar in the County of Haddington do hereby certify that on or about the ninth day of May last past an accidental Fire happened in the within named Adam Watson's House and shop situate in Dunbar aforesaid by which sustained the loss as contained in the Estimate and account given unto the Sun Fire Office. And we do know or verily believe that the said Adam Watson is an honest man and that he really and by misfortune without any fraud or Evil practice has sustained by said Fire a loss to the amount of the sum mentioned in the within affidavit.

Geo. Bruce Minister
John Henderson Minr
John Sked Elder
James Reid Elder
John Scade Elder
James Hamilton M.D.
Thomas Turnbull Surgeon
Charles Lorimer Collector of the Customs
David Pringle Brewer

At Glasgow the 27th day of October Seventeen Hundred and eight eight years, Compear-
ded DAVID DALE Merchant in Glasgow before me JOHN DUNLOP Esqre one of the
present Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, and being solemnly sworn, depones, that on or
about the ninth day of October Currert, an Accidental Fire happened in his mill at Lanark
by which accident this deponent suffered a Loss or dammage, of which an estimate has
been made and delivered into the Sunfire Office.

And further this deponent further sayeth that said Mill with the Machinery Utensils &
Stock therein were this deponents own proper Goods and Chattels, and not Insured in
any other Office than the Sun Fire Office.

And lastly this deponent sayeth, that his Loss on said Mill Machinery & Utensils and
Stock therein by said accident Amounts to the sum of Four Thousand five hundred
pounds Sterling and upwards.

David Dale

Sworn before me
John Dunlop

At Glasgow the twenty seventh day of October Seventeen hundred and eighty eight years—
We the Minister of East parish of Glasgow, Churchwardens and other inhabitants of the
City of Glasgow, do hereby certify that on or about the ninth day of October Current an
accidental fire happened in the Cotton Mill near Lanark belonging to Mr. David Dale,
And we do know or verily believe the said David Dale to be a person of good Repute and
that he by misfortune without any fraud or evil practice suffered the Loss mentioned in
the annexd Affidavit.

Robert Balfour Minr
John Muir Elder
P. Colquhon
Gilbert Shearer
Alexr Duncan Elder
And Jack John Douglas

GOVERNOR GENERAL MacPHERSON

By M. M. Stuart. C.I.E., O.B.E.

Exactly two hundred years ago, a Scot became Governor General of Bengal with powers over the other provinces held by the British in India. He was the first Scot to hold the post and indeed the second person to do so. Warren Hastings was appointed in 1772 and the British Government passed an act of Parliament setting up the style of government for our growing possessions in India. Hastings was saddled with a Council which contained amongst its members, Philip Francis, and that was to give Hastings every conceivable frustration during the next ten years, over which he triumphed, only to be pursued after his resignation by a public trial in the House of Lords. John Macpherson had been on his Council towards the end of his time and was there to take over. It is a strange querk of history that Hastings, who had practically conquered India, was to be disgraced and Cornwallis, who had lost America, was to be rewarded by being put in charge of India. While these arrangements were being made in London, John Macpherson had his eighteen months as Governor General.

He was not one of those sent out from London; he had worked his way up, as Hastings had done, in the service of the East India Company. Indeed he and Hastings had worked together in Madras some years before, and there is a pleasant book of Hastings' letters to Macpherson printed many years ago. Macpherson's letters are there too, but so far have not been published. It must be admitted that John Macpherson had not had the unassailable record which Hastings enjoyed in all his early years. John had started well; he had come from a Manse in Skye, been a bright pupil at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, gone for a time as tutor to the sons of the Earl of Warwick, had been a friend of 'Ossian' Macpherson. This last had perhaps been no real advantage, but it helped with his immediate ambitions. In default, perhaps, of other ways to fortune-making in the East, John went to his uncle, the captain of a ship, to India, and landed at Madras. Here he ingratiated himself with the local Nawab, a gentleman much in the hands of the Company men. John is said to have entertained him with the help of a magic lantern. In the end he allowed his uncle to find his own way to China and came home after taking part in a siege on the coast. He must have had some money from the Nawab, who thought that young John might have influence with the powers that controlled the Company; and strangely, John was to obtain such powers. 'Ossian' had by this time become a power behind one of the political parties in London, led by the Duke of Grafton. 'Junius' (who might have been Philip Francis) wrote for the other side, and politics seemed to be made up of savage press attacks on each other. John Macpherson entered the game and an article signed by 'Indianus' is attributed to him. He was also trying to do something for the Nawab as well as for himself. It was, he thought, a shame the Company kept the Nawab short of power and money. Thus he made enough of a name for himself to meet the Duke and some of the party leaders, and it was not long before he was sent out to Madras again, but this time as an East India Company man. It was now 1769 and Hastings was second in charge at Madras. He was soon to be appointed to the new post of Governor General in Bengal, but in the meantime, they became great friends. The letters from Hastings to Macpherson are mostly of the period when the latter had gone off to Calcutta, but the later ones are when they are both in Calcutta. In between there was to be quite a history for Macpherson.

In Madras most of the company servants lent the Nawab money and took possession of his territories in order to secure repayment and interest. Hastings would not take part in this, 'ruining a ruined man'; Macpherson was still obviously a great friend to the Nawab and enjoyed some advantages, but he was not a great sponger, as was Paul Benfield, for example. He was Pay-master to the forces for a time, which was a very profitable post, not only in India but in Europe too. However, an old Company man was sent to Madras to 'cleanse the Augean stables' (as Clive had done in Bengal) and Macpherson was dismissed. The new Governor, Lord Pigot, enraged the Company men so much that they arrested him and he died in detention; for this Macpherson was in no way responsible, but his dismissal meant that he had to go home again. By this time he had some money and was able to buy seats in Parliament both for himself and for Ossian. With this new power it was not long before his dismissal was upset. Another of what James Maclean in his 'Reward is secondary' (a sarcastic title if ever there was one) calls the Celtic Mafia was Wedderburn (later the Earl of Roslyn); he as Solicitor General found that Macpherson had never actually been dismissed. So he was all ready to go out to India again, but this time he would be in a senior post. In a letter to Hastings he puts the whole matter in a fair and practical way,

'If ever it is destined that I should cut any great stroke for myself relative to India affairs, it must be at a time when the whole face of India, the approaching expiration of the Charter, the apprehended loss of America, call loudly for the attention of the ministry to those who may be able to assist them in or out of the scrape'

That was just what he did, and all he would in his heart of hearts think it possible to achieve. The running of India with all the political interference from London was almost impossible, and could only be achieved with some deviousness and servility. He would 'oblige' gentlemen with recommendations from leading people, he would promote those 'with interest'; he would get in as much revenue as was possible, and allow the Indians in a position to help themselves, also to help him. It was not very different from Clive's and Hastings' time. So Macpherson was sent to serve with Hastings on the Council in 1781 and took over from him four years later. The letters which had been 'My dear friend' gradually became 'My dear Sir'; it was not easy waiting in uncertainty for even a friend to move along and leave one the best job.

There was yet another Macpherson who comes into this rather sordid tale; he had gone as a poor soldier to America originally and then found a place in the Company's army; he had worked his way up, and when Hastings was Governor, he became a candidate for the most profitable post of Quartermaster General. We can have the whole story of this from the Cluny papers, but from John's point of view it was embarrassing to have to promote a member of the clan (but a cousin of Ossian). John had arrived after a somewhat shady career as second in Council to Hastings by this time. He had been in disgrace in Madras, but had made enough money to buy a seat for himself in Parliament and another for Ossian, and they could now demand anything they wanted from the ministry. The 'Celtic Mafia' was at the height of its power. But it was not to last; politicians like Pitt were now in the government, and corruption was on the way out.

John Macpherson took over from Hastings, who had struggled on, conquering India, with every possible hindrance from London; there is a nice cartoon of their behaviour in Calcutta during their last years together. Sir Francis Wronghead (presumably Hastings) is calling out

'We are on a forlorn hope and must drive neck or nothing.' The Thane (Macpherson's nick name) replies, 'Keep all secret, mon, and I'll help thee oot.' It is good to know that Hastings got the Editor of the paper jailed.

Macpherson was able to make some economies after Hastings had gone; but he was not to be left long. He was given a Baronetcy (he was an old bachelor and not likely to continue the line) and a fair pension. We are told that his conversation was enriched with anecdotes; that he sang in French and Italian as well as in Scots; he had his guests chained to the table (a necessary precaution perhaps); Lady Anne North said that words dropped from his lips like laudanum from a phial 'and had much the same effect'. He was tall and good-looking, and had not done too badly for a son of a Skye manse.

It was unfair of Cornwallis to write that he 'was the most contemptible and most condemned governor who ever pretended to govern'. He was simply the last of the old brigade.

NEW BOOKS ON SCOTTISH GRAVEYARDS

Most people who go in search of their forebears on – or rather, in – the ground quickly learn, if they do not already know, that the monuments in a churchyard, quite apart from the information they provide, can be as full of interest and as fascinating as the building they surround. In Scotland, indeed, not infrequently, a fair proportion of them predate it. Betty Willsher shared authorship some years ago of *Stones*, a book that has introduced many Scots at home and abroad to this major sector of their country's heritage in stone. Now she has written *Understanding Scottish Graveyards*, to be published in November by W & R Chambers. (104 pp, with 36 line-drawings and 40 black-and-white photographs, paperback £3.95) This is one of several books on various aspects of Scottish archaeology planned by the Council for British Archaeology Scotland to be edited by Edwina Proudfoot. In her book Mrs Willsher takes a historical view of Scottish graveyards, emphasising their value as (unfortunately fast-disappearing) archaeological and sociological records. She also gives detailed descriptions and explanations of monument types and of carved scenes and symbols. A comparison manual, also by Mrs Willsher, *How To Record Scottish Graveyards* (48 pp, with 18 drawings and diagrams), will be published at the same time by the Council for British Archaeology, Scotland. This booklet will give instructions on methods of recording and photographing gravestones and of tabulating findings. Though of primary use to archaeologists and local historians the manual will provide valuable advice to anyone who intends to record monumental inscriptions for any purpose. Both these books should be of very great interest to graveyard explorers; indeed, besides introducing the intending visitor in advance to the lore of graveyards, they could well be handy pocket companions on a visit.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

The Institute, now some twenty-five years old, was the brainchild of the Ven. K.J.E. Bickersteth. A man long interested in education both in the United Kingdom and Australia – he was one-time headmaster of Felstead and in 1943 he became Archdeacon of Maidstone and Treasurer of Canterbury Cathedral. He had an idea of a school for family history as a means of investigating the causes of stability and breakdown in families, for he rightly looked on the family as forming the foundation of civilisation.

It was with Julian Bickersteth's encouragement that in 1957 Cecil Humphery-Smith set up a school of family history and strove to place the subject on an academic level with other historical studies. In 1961 he founded the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury. It was established as a charitable educational trust and incorporated in 1982. In so doing Cecil turned his hobby into his life's work and gave up his promising career as a biochemist but continued for many years as a successful consultant. He also established Achievements Limited as the commercial arm of the Institute whose profits were covenanted to the Institute's trustees.

The Institute together with its library, archive, research facilities, and museum of family history are housed in their own freehold property and grounds, the main building in part dating from 1283. There have been additions to the structure in the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, and the building of a new lecture hall, archive cellar, students' common room and domestic facilities in the last decade adding to the twenty-four rooms in daily use at Northgate, Canterbury.

Students work full time at the institute under the tutelage of the several university graduates who form the main staff. Students, staff genealogists and heraldists as well as ordinary members of the Institute make considerable use of the extensive library under the guidance of the librarian. The research team is backed by searchers throughout the country and, indeed, the world.

The library is open to associate members of the Institute as a privilege of membership and to members of the general public for a small daily charge. Bookings must be made in advance through the librarian on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays. The Institute is particularly proud of its heraldic collection. Genealogy is represented in depth together with a wide range of biographies, source books, directories, periodicals, manuscripts and local history and social history collections. These include the Pallot and Andrews indexes, the I.G.I., a number of census returns, and indexes to many coats of arms.

The most important object of the Institute is still education. The Institute arranges lecture courses in a variety of subjects auxiliary to history and in particular 5 day and weekend courses at Allington Castle in Kent are organised. One of the most popular activities is the Saturday open day at Canterbury. By arrangement, family history societies are welcome to the Institute at Canterbury and some 20 or 30 people start with a guide tour of the Cathedral and a short walk through the old part of the city of Northgate. In the lecture hall visitors hear how the Institute works and a short history of the building followed by a much renowned buffet with wine. In the afternoon the facilities of the Institute are open to its guests and there is a team of volunteers to guide and assist with their problems. To finish the day a further short lecture can be arranged to suit the visitors before a cup of tea. The Institute can also provide speakers for Society meetings.

At an academic level, the Institute organises a series of courses: four form the course towards qualifications: Elementary, Advanced Genealogy I, Family and Local History, and Advanced Genealogy II. The format is explained in the detailed syllabus available from the Registrar. The syllabus is used throughout the U.K. by teachers as a basis for their courses. The courses can be taken by full time students at the Institute in Canterbury, at evening classes or by a correspondence course, and those that complete can eventually, by submitting adequate evidence of practical experience, sit the examination for the Diploma. Those who hold the Diploma and produce an acceptable dissertation or thesis can qualify as licentiates of the Institute (L.H.G.), a qualification accepted as an honours degree level qualification. Successful candidates will have demonstrated their expert knowledge in both the theory and practice of their subject.

A quarterly journal, FAMILY HISTORY, which has been published since 1962, is included as part of the Institute membership but is available to non-members on subscription. The Institute bookshop offers family history societies a unique opportunity to obtain books and maps at a discount.

Apart from providing a general enquiry service, these are just some of the ways in which the Institute can help others. Do not hesitate to get in touch with the Registrar of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical studies at Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA, if you require any further information or telephone Canterbury (0227) 68664. Associate membership of the Institute is open to all and offers considerable advantages and privileges.

SCOTTISH FAMILIES IN SWEDEN

Through the researches of Admiral Donaldson much work has been done in tracing Scottish families in Sweden, and in the Scottish Genealogist of June 1984 (Volume XXXI No.2) there was an article by Erik Spens on "A Scots Lady in Agult". The following genealogical extracts from the Swedish Register the Nobility submitted by Admiral Donaldson include details about Myhr (Muir) and Forrat, and also about Forbes and Douglas.

Also included are some explanatory notes by Dr Yngoe Olsson. (The name "Hans" is the equivalent of "John").

Additional information

FORRAT. The genealogy deals with Hans Forrat (who was ennobled) and his descendants: there is naturally no reference to Hans' brother Alexander, who had been killed in 1627. His parentage is only given in general terms.

Hans Forrat's coat of arms was Azure, a band Sable charged with 3 trefoils argent.

Alexander, his son, on being ennobled matriculated arms:— on a fesse 3 trefoils.

Hans brother Alexander, left a widow, a Miss Rutherford, who was granted the privileges of nobility as recognition of his services. Their daughter, Maria, married a Captain Seton.

DOUGLAS. This extract only goes as far as the founder of the Swedish Counts Douglas. He is mentioned in the will of Lieut. Colonel David Ramsay in two places, in one of which he is described as "cousin". The relationship does not occur on the Spens side of David Ramsay's family, so presumably it was through a Ramsay-Douglas marriage which I have not yet traced.

Additional information regarding Forrat. Sir James Spens' second wife was Margareta Forrat: Count Erik Spens has not been able so far to establish her parentage beyond doubt. In his opinion her mother was probably Swedish, and that her father was most likely Hans Forrat. Unfortunately, although there is a reference to his wife in the extract from the Register of the Nobility, her name is not given.

His son, Alexander Forrat, married Anna Månesköld of Seplinge: her aunt Maria Månesköld of Seplinge was the wife of David Monypenny who held several farms in Åseda parish in the mid-17th century.

The Noble Family of MYHR, no. 913, extinct.

naturalised 1680 16/10, introduced¹ that same year, probably extinct about 1724. Scottish noble family named Muir or Mier, supposed to have immigrated during the reign of King John III². It is probably doubtful whether, as stated both by Wrangel and Bergström, 'Genealogies of the Swedish Nobility from the year 1857' and by J. Ramsay, 'Noble Families in Finland up to the time of the Great War'³, the son of the naturalised Torsten Myhr, Hans (Johan), was given Polish indigenate and became the ancestor of the family of von Mier, Counts of the Realm. According to Kneschke, 'New Lexicon of the German Nobility', it was Vilhelm von Mier, son of the Polish major-general Johan von Mier, who was given Polish indigenate at the diet of Grodno 1726 26/10. His sons, Josef, Polish starost of Busk and later Austrian privy councillor, and Johan, Polish major-general and castellan of Latvia, became German counts of the Realm 1777 7/3 and magnates of Galizia 1782

11/9. The family of von Mier became extinct 1885 20/4. If it was at all related to the Swedish family of Myhr, it could possibly be descended from Torsten's brother, Hans, who together with him received confirmation of their father's domains 1646 31/8 but whose name does not occur in Finnish documents after that date.

Hans Muir, in 1609 took French mercenaries from Åbo via Viborg to Russia; in 1612 referred to as "overste fältvaktmästare" of all the soldiers in Russia"; died 1613. In 1605 29/12 given Arvid Eriksson Stålbarm's forfeited country-seat, Lindö, in the parish of Tenala together with dependant farms in the parish of Pojo; after his death, however, this donation was revoked, and the property given to Axel Oxenstierna, Chancellor of the Realm. His brother, James (Jakob), received in 1615, on behalf of the heirs, 24 socage farms in the parish of Pargas, where he built Vannais manor. Married about 1600 to Elisabet Fincke, her third marriage (her first marriage in 1581 to Cavalier Abraham Ille (no. 60), dead 1590; her second marriage to Henrik Eriksson (Räaf in Finland, no. 58), dead 1598); she died about 1632 in Sjöläks, parish of Kimito, and was the daughter of Privy Councillor Gustaf Fincke, of the ancient Finnish nobility, and Märta Stensdotter Ille, of the Porkala family of Ille.

Son: *Hans Muir*, of Vannais (possession confirmed 1637 23/6), born 1602, ensign under the standard of William Johnstone 1625; lieutenant-colonel in Reinhold Metstake's Finnish cavalry 1638; won distinction in the war in Germany, where he received letters patent 1640 2/8 (confirmed 1646 31/8) concerning Vannais and Mörkby in the parish of Pargas, but was killed in action in the same year 18/9 near Greiffenstein Castle, Saxony, where his dead body was deposited and an epitaph erected. Married to Ebba Grönfelt in her first marriage, who died about 1660, the daughter of Lydick Mattsson, raised to the nobility as Grönfelt, no. 219, and Hebla Allongren in Finland, no. 115.

Son: *Torsten Muir*, naturalised *Myhr*, of Vannais and Tennäs, both in the parish of Pargas; started service in Nyland cavalry regiment 1654, corporal 1655, cornet 1658; in 1660 lieutenant in Tavastehus and Nyland cavalry regiment, lieutenant 1665, captain 1667 17/10, major; lieutenant-colonel; retired Sept., 1678; naturalised Swedish nobleman 1680 16/10 (introduced that same year under no. 913); died at Vannais in February, 1686, and buried in the church of Pargas. Married to Catharina Lindelöf, buried 1691 24/5 in the church of Pargas, the daughter of Major Lars Lindelöf, no. 143, and Catharina Stålbarm, no. 32. In 1686 1/2 she was given confirmation concerning Vannais, which through the Reduction had become charged with horseman equipment.

Children:

Ebba, born about 1660, dead 1742 21/3 in Nyystölä, Padasjoki parish. Married 1692 to cavalry captain Baron Gustaf Horn of Aminne, no. 2, 1670-1757.

Jakob; student at Åbo 1682; served at the admiralty, last mention 1686.

Anna Margareta, born 1674, dead 1742 at Finnby, Pikkis parish, and buried that year 22/6 in Pikkis church. Married 1694 5/8 at Rövnäs, Pargas parish, to Major Jacob Giös, no. 279, who died in 1710.

Märta, baptised 1679 20/9 in the parish of Pargas, died 1744 7/10 and was buried in Pargas. Married 1706 9/12 to regimental secretary Lorentz Liffman who died before 1722.

Beata, baptised 1680 15/11 in the parish of Pargas; owner, because of her brother Hans's will, of Vannais manor and inherited all his property; sold Vannais 1732; dead 1751 11/9 in Åbo and buried in Pargas parish. Married 1719 16/8 in the parish of Toresund

(Södermanland) to lieutenant Nils Mallenius in his second marriage; he died in 1736 4/4.
Hebla, baptised 1681 4/11 in Pargas parish.

Hans, born at Vannais, baptised 1684 14/12; staying as late as 1703 with his tutor at Kärkis, Sagu parish; no further mention till 1724 14/10 when his sister Beata had the district court of Pargas register a will to the effect that all his chattels, real as well as personal, together with Vannais manor were ascribed to her. In the court records he is referred to as 'the late lieutenant Hans Myhr'.

The Noble Family of FORATT, no. 490, extinct

Raised to the nobility in 1650 12/7, introduced that same year, extinct in the 17th century.

Hans Foratt, of an ancient Scottish noble family, was a burgher of Dundee; emigrated to Sweden 1604; captain in the navy 1610; in command of the ship Mars that same year and in 1611, and of the ship Draken ('Dragon') in November, 1611, when he was sent on a cruise in the direction of Danzig; in command of a few ships carrying provisions from Västervik and Kalmar in May, 1615; conveyed the King on board the Mercurius from Finland to Stockholm in May, 1616; captain of the vice-admiral ship Svärdet ('the Sword') 1620; Chief captain in the fleet of the Lord High Admiral, 1626; retired 1640 with a pension of 400 daler ('dollars') per year; dead before 1645. He was given in fee a crown-farm in the parish of Alsike, Uppland 1620 13/3 and two other farms on Adelsö during the life-span of himself and his wife, 1628 28/2.

Son: *Alexander Foratt*, raised to the nobility as *Foratt*; Lieutenant at Uppland regiment 1645; captain in the same regiment 1650; raised to the nobility that same year 12/7 (introduced that same year under no. 490); died in 1657. He received a donation 1647 22/10 of three farms in the government district of Ävsborg, instead of the farms in Uppland, which had been given in fee to his father and after the latter's death been in the possession of first his mother and then himself, but during his absence in the war been given to Didrik Mein, kitchener. Married to Anna Månesköld af Seglinge, who was born in 1626 and died in 1688 at Söderby, Knutby parish, buried in that same year 30/11 at Knutby church, daughter of district judge Per Månesköld af Seling, no. 62, and Ana Körning, no. 67. She had confirmation of the right to her husband's three farms in the government district of Ävsborg 1660 23/7, and again 1666 10/5 and 1676 3/5.

Children:

Margareta, still living 1724. Married to Captain Peter Gyllenax, no. 261, born 1644, dead 1695.

Several children died young after their father's death.

The Noble Family of FORBES, no. 249, extinct

Naturalised 1638, introduced that same year, extinct early in the 18th century.

Ancient wide-spread Scottish family from Aberdeenshire, named after the estate Forbes which is mentioned as early as the 13th century. The first Lord Forbes was Alexander Forbes, dead 1448, one of King James I's most loyal followers. He was the ancestor of that branch of the family which called itself of Corsindae and to which the following family branch belongs, which in the latest instance via Mecklenburgh immigrated to Finland in

the late 1500's. The members of the family called themselves during the 17th century sometimes Forbes and sometimes Forbus; it was under this latter name that the naturalised Avid Forbes became a baron. A brother of the above-mentioned Lord Alexander Forbes became the ancestor of the family branch Forbes of Tolquhoun, to which belonged the family Forbes of Lund and Forbes no. 542.

Table 1.

William Forbes, of Forbes. Married to Christina Gordon, daughter of George, Earl of Hunthie.

Son: *Duncan*; commarchus of Corsindae. Married to Christina Mercer, daughter of Commarchus of Balove.

son: *Jakob*, of Corsindae; went to foreign countries. Married to Helena Lundi, daughter of baron of Cusiknai.

Son: *Mattias* ('Matthew'). Married to Margareta Penters, daughter of Mattias Penters, of Ruchitz, and Christina Gardheim of Hätelen.⁶

Notes by Dr Ynge Olsson

- 1 'Introduced' means registered at Riddarhuset (The House of the Nobility). Being 'raised to the nobility' did not imply immediate registration.
- 2 John III, son of Gustavus Vasa, uncle of Gustavus Adolphus, father of Sigismund of Poland, reigned 1568-1592.
- 3 'Den stora ofreden' (the Great War) indicates the war years at the very beginning of the 18th century, in the reign of Charles XII.
- 4 "överste fältvakmästare", archaic military title. In the regiments, 'vakmästare' indicated the rank that later, from about 1626, became that of a 'major'. 'Överste vakmästare', or chargent major, indicated the commandant of a fortress.
However, since this context talks about an "överste fältvakmästare" ('fält' for 'field'), it seems to indicate a post to do with the mobile troops rather than the garrison of a fortress.
- 5 The Reduction was Charles XI's withdrawal to the Crown of farms and estates given in fee to the nobility, a practice that had been abused during the Regency before he ascended to the throne. It had led to the nobility owning most of the land in the country.
'Horseman equipment' has to do with Charles XI's reorganisation of the armed forces, which was to remain in force for about 200 years. In the country, the farmers were exempt from military service, but instead had to equip and support a soldier, trooper, or mariner, who was given a cottage and a patch of land to live on in peacetime. The manor could be the seat of an officer (who consequently even in peacetime had personal contact with his subordinates) or be given other duties, as must have been the case at Vannais. In Strindberg's "The Father", the hero is such an officer, a peacetime lord of the manor with plenty of time for learned occupations between the prescribed short bouts of military service.
6. The photocopy seems to end with the settlement in Mecklenburg. It never reaches Swedish soil. (Cf. also the reference to another branch, Forbes no. 542).

The DOUGLAS family, Counts, no. 19.

Counts 28/5 1654, introduced that same year.

Older statements about the first appearance of the illustrious Scottish family Douglas (8th century) belong to tradition. The oldest ancestor of the family who is definitely known was William de Dufglas, whose name occurs among witnesses of documents during the years 1174-1213. The older direct line of the family becomes extinct on the male line in 1488 with the 9th earl of Douglas. The other three main lines are Angus, Morton, and Queensbury. From the first of these three are descended the Dukes of Hamilton, who have also received the title of British dukes (of Brandon), a line which still exists, the Earls of Selkirk (extinct 1891) and the Dukes of Tourraine in France (extinct 1488). To this line also belonged 'the good Sir James', who died in 1330 on his way to the Holy Land, where he was taking the heart of King Robert Bruce, his friend and brother in arms, in remembrance of which the escutcheon of pretence carried by all the different families of Douglas has a crowned heart. The first Earls of Morton belonged to the line Douglas of Dalkeith, which is now extinct in Scotland, but still exists in the Swedish Count Douglas family. The Queensbury line was given the rank of Scottish dukes (of Queensbury) in 1684 and of British dukes (of Dover) in 1708. The Swedish line cannot be traced back for certain further than John Douglas (see below); the generations indicated before his son, James, in the genealogy, founded upon the genealogical table presented in Sweden on the introduction of the family, or later, are evidently incorrect. On the other hand, it has not been possible to check the three generations immediately following after James Douglas and Janet Borthwick, and they have therefore been included according to the genealogy of the House of the Nobility. The family was introduced under no. 184 at the Estonian House of Nobility and raised to Baden counts in 1848.

John Douglas. Married to Agnes Monfode.

Son: *James*; Lord of Dalkeith and Morton; inherited his uncle, Sir William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale, 1353; accompanied Sir Archibald the Grim and the Bishop of Glasgow on their embassy to France 1371; one the Scottish commissioners to conclude the armistice with the English at Ayton 1384; dead 1420. Married: (1) 1372 to Agnes Dunbar, dead before 1384; (2) to Egidia Stuart in her 3rd marriage (married (1) to Sir James Lindsay of Crauford; (2) to Sir Hugh Eglinton), daughter of Walter the Steward and half sister of King Robert II of Scotland.

Son: 1. *James*; Lord of Dalkeith and Morton, the first Lord Dalkeith 1401; dead about 1440. Married (1) 1392 to Elisabet Stuart, daughter of John, Earl of Carrick, later King of Scotland under the name of Robert III, and Annabella Drummond; (2) to Janet Borthwick, daughter of Sir William Borthwick.

Son: 2. *William*; Lord of Morton and Whittinghame. Married to his kinswoman Christina Dunbar, daughter of Patrik Dunbar, Baron of Whittinghame.

Son: *William* Baron of Whittinghame. Married to his kinswoman Elisabet Lauder, daughter of Robert Lauder, baron of Bass, and Isabella Douglas, daughter of Earl George of Angus.

Son: *William*; Baron of Whittinghame; member of the Great Council of Scotland; ambassador of King James I of Great Britain to King Christian IV of Denmark. Married to Isabella Mettelam, Baroness of Tirelston and Lidington, daughter of Richard Mettelam, Earl of Lauderdale, and Margareta Crauston.

Son: *Patrik*, Lord of Sandikstone, governor. Married to Christina Lesslie, daughter of Andreas Davidsson Lesslie, Baron of Zinerdivat, and Anna Bruss.

Son: *Robert, Count Douglas*, Count¹ of Skenninge, Viscount² of Skälby in the country parish of Kalmar; Lord of Högsäter in the parish of Vreta-Kloster and of Stjärnorp in the parish of the same name (both in the province of Östergötland), as well as of Zewen in Bremen; born 1611 17/3 at Sandikstone, Scotland; arrived in Sweden in 1631 with the Scottish troops led by Marquis Hamilton; page to King Gustavus II Adolphus; major in dragoon regiment 1632; lieutenant colonel 1634; colonel of a cavalry regiment 1636; major general of the cavalry 1643; governor of Saubia 1646; lieutenant general 1647 10/7; viscount 1651 29/3 of Skälby ladugård near Kalmar, (not introduced); general and councillor of war that same year 27/5; master of the horse of the Realm 6/11 1652; count 28/5 1654 of the town of Skenninge (introduced that same year under no. 19); lieutenant field marshal 17/7 1656; field marshal and councillor of the Realm 13/5 1657; died 28/5 1662 (according to another source 3/5) in Stockholm very suddenly from a stroke; his dead body deposited 1/11 that same year in Jakob's Church and buried 23/11 that same year in Riddarholm Church³ and then taken to the church of Vreta Kloster, where the family tomb is to be found. 'He was a brave soldier and an able general, and distinguished himself through his heroism in the Polish war, during which he took part in the three-day battle of Warsaw; fought with success in Livonia and Kurland 1658-1660, when, among other things, he took Wolmar and surprised Mitau and took the Duke of Kurland prisoner'. Married 1646 in Leipzig to Hedvig Mömer, dead before 1702, daughter of Lord Lieutenant

Nots

Notes

- 1 Swedish: "greve"
- 2 Swedish "friherre"
- 3 Burial church of the Swedish Kings from Gustavus Adolphus onwards.

Svenska Flottans historia, Vol 1:2, 1942

(Summary of p. 420):

1626 Gustavus Adolphus transferred the theatre of war to Polish Prussia, and so the navy was given the double task of protecting troop transports and blockading the Vistula estuary. In this war large revenue was raised in customs dues, while inland, the King, during a three-year campaign, conquered a number of cities and fortresses. Mid June 1626 the King disembarked 14,000 troops at Pillau; the greater part of the navy blockaded Pillau and Danzig, only to be withdrawn to Sweden by the end of October.

1627 According to the plans for 1627 the Swedish expeditionary force was to be transported to Prussia in two echelons. The first, with the King on board, left Sweden on 4 May. On 7 May disembarkation could take place at Pillau, and part of the Navy was despatched to Danzig in order to resume the blockade and to chase the Polish ships and

pirates that had been reported. The second echelon was taken to Pillau on board 66 transport ships at the height of summer and without the protection of a convoy.

The Swedish squadron responsible for the blockade consisted of 16 ships, of which 6 chased pirates and protected the merchant shipping. The newly created Polish navy, however, had, since the beginning of April, started a trade war with 7 ships in the south of the Baltic, and at the time of the Swedish disembarkation these ships were at sea at their cruising stations. However, when the Swedish Lord High Admiral approached the roads of Danzig on 11 May 1627, they panicked, two ships sought refuge in the Vistula estuary and the rest in the harbour of Kolberg. However, owing to a certain slackness among the blockading Swedes, the Kolberg ships, favoured by a strong north-westerly breeze, made a surprise escape to Danzig.

p. 420, bottom: caption for the picture on the opposite side.

This picture shows the battle of Danzig roads on 18 November 1627. The drawing has been made in ink and watercolours by an unknown artist, probably after an earlier, possibly contemporary original. (The caption under the map on p. 421 gives the artist as “probably C.A. Wahrberg”.) However, the inscription on the scroll to the left – whatever time it may date from – is in some respects misleading. Thus the name of the Admiral's ship was the Tiger (not the Hunter), the battle took place on the 18th of November (not the 10th), and finally it was not Forett who blew up the Sun, but instead an unknown petty officer who performed this heroic deed – to mention only the more essential mistakes. Captain Styvert was a Swede, which is not clear from the text. Royal Naval Society Karlskrona.

(Note by YO: In the copied material no reasons are given for correcting the “misleading” statements. Would it be an idea to find out what p.422 says? In that case we would probably also be told more of the immediate background of the battle: the extract – see above – only takes us up till May, and the last few lines only mention diseases among the crews, which led to someships being sent home, and the Lord High Admiral's departure on 1 September. The battle, of course, took place mid-November.)

P. 421, the inserted scroll

In 1627, after King Gustavus Adolphus had landed at Pillau, the King's Councillor Lord Nils Sörenson Stjernsköld (Baron) was despatched, with the man-of-war Hunter and the frigate Sun under Captain Foratt, to Danzig, where Lord Stjernsköld, as the Admiral, took command of the Swedish warships lying there. But later, on a Sunday morning, ten armed Polish ships approached from the Vistula estuary under Admiral Dickman and encountered Lord Stjernsköld and Captain Foratt, who then, because of a gentle land-wind, could not be assisted by the four other Swedish ships which were further down, and therefore was heavily attacked by the Polish admiral, under Lord Stjernsköld who had heavier gunnage, fought bravely and stopped several boarding attacks (text obscure), found himself overpowered and set fire to his ship and was blown up with the enemies who had got on board. Lord Stjernsköld was severely wounded in the battle, in throat and back and was not able to carry on. He then ordered his ship to be set on fire, but suddenly overpowered by the enemy lost first his left arm and then his life; his dead body was taken to Danzig. The four other Swedish ships which did not take part in the action went to sea again, but the man-of-war Hunter was taken to Danzig. Of the Swedes 70 men were taken prisoners, and of the enemy the Polish admiral Dickman died. Captain Stifvert was badly wounded in the throat; and 1400 men were missing, not counting those on board who were killed or wounded.

Foraths

The Svenska Flottans Historia Åren 1522-1634 by Axel Zettersten of Stockholm contains valuable information about this family.

Pages 98-100 give a summary of the naval careers of the two contemporary Foraths. Th. A. Fischer, in his 'Scots in Sweden' (page 179) states that Hans and Alexander Forath were brothers, and that Alexander's wife as a Miss Rutherford: a daughter of this marriage married a Captain Seton.

The Foraths originally came to Sweden in the capacity of shipbuilders: the Scots shipbuilders had a very high reputation in Sweden as shipbuilders and, whenever the Swedes were purchasing foreign-built ships, they bought Scots-built ships for preference. It was as a ship-builder that Hans Forath sat, as a member of the commission, to enquire into the loss of the battleship Vasa in 1608.

The translator of these extracts, Dr Yngve Olsson, was at a loss to translate the word "lodjor" used in several instances in Alexander's career summary to describe a particular type of vessel. Further research has yielded results and it shows that a 'lodja' (plural 'lodjor') was an exceptionally interesting type of vessel developed by the Swedes for operations on the South Baltic coast with its many river estuaries and marshes. The original 'lodja' was a Russian type of riverbed craft first mentioned in the 13th century: apart from its name, the Swedish had nothing in common with it. In a building order of 1607 for 60 lodjor it is stated they should be able to carry 160 men with provisions for 2 months; keel length 24 ells, depth 12 ells, flat bottomed, light enough to be pulled overland for a distance of up to 6 miles; strong enough to mount a 48lb cannon. Propulsion - two-masted, 12 pairs of oars. A smaller type carried only 40 men and used only 6-8 pairs of oars. [Authority - Svenska Flottans Historia, Vol. I].

Extract from SVENSKA FLOTTANS HISTORIA, Åren 1522-1634 by Axel Zettersten. Stockholm

Hans Forath from Scotland, probably Dundee.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1610-1628 | Captain in the Navy |
| 1610 | Captain of the ship Mars in the waters off Riga |
| 1611 | Captain of the same ship in the big fleet at Kalmarsund |
| | Nov. 1611 |
| Nov 16. | Command of the ship Dragon ('Draken') with two small vessels, cruising towards Danzig to chase Danish yachts |
| 16/8 1614 | Ordered to carry captured Russian cannon from Nørborg to the Finnish archipelago |
| 1615 | Given Captain's top salary |
| 8/1 1615 | Commissioned to bring back to Stockholm the ship Holland Falcon ('Hollands Falken') left in Denmark by Captain Johan Klappenberg |
| May 1615 | Command of some ships carrying provisions from Vestervik and Kalmar to Narva |
| May 1616 | Took the King on the ship Mercurius as well as minor missions. The Leopard from Finland to Stockholm |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 4/1 1617 | Sent to Denmark to bring home the Swedish seamen who had been taken prisoners during the last war and remained there. |
| 1618 | Took part in the recruiting of mariners in Åland and commissioned as captain of both old and newly recruited Åland mariners. |
| 1620-1621 | Summoned the Åland mariners |
| 1620 | Captain of the Vice-admiral ship 'Svärdet' ('the Sword') |
| May 1621 | Sent reconnoitring in the direction of Danzig with two ships |
| May 1623 | Captain of the ship 'Engeln' ('the Angel') towards Danzig on a similar commission |
| May 1624 | Ditto, minor commissions. The 'Jonas' towards Danzig, reconnoitring |
| May 1624 | Chief captain; in the fleet of the Lord High Admiral |
| 12/7 1650 | raised to the nobility; stated to be still captain in the navy (Stiernman has mixed up Alexander Forath and Hans Forath) |
| 1660 | Died |
| 1620-1628 | Territories held in fee, see chapter 3 under 'Skeppsfolket, Förläningar' |

Alexander Forath, from Scotland

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 18/1 1611 | Accepted as Captain in the Navy |
| 1611-1627 | Captaincy in the navy |
| May 1611 | Command of galleys and another type of ship called 'lodjor' (dictionaries no help, but 'loda' means 'to sound', 'sounding-vessels?') cruising between the Nyköping archipelago and Kalmarsund reconnoitring. |
| Summer 1611 | Captain on minor commissions. 'Lejoninnan' (The Lioness) in the Kalmarsund fleet |
| May 1614 | Command of 6 pinnaces and 36 'lodjor' carrying troops from Stockholm to Narva (seems to indicate that 'lodjor' was rather a kind of transport vessel); seems to have been subsequently discharged, as on 11/7 1615 he was again accepted as captain in the navy. |
| 1615 | Given captain's top salary |
| June 1616 | Captain of the ship Orfeus taking Dutch ambassadors to Lübeck |
| June 1617 | command of 3 ships and 1 minor vessel going towards the Polish coast from Djurhamn reconnoitring |
| Aug. 1617 | command of ship 'Hollandsfalken' ('the Holland Falcon') and minor commissions. Jägaren ('The Hunter') towards the Polish coast reconnoitring |
| May 1618 | Captain of the ship Hannibal on a similar commission |
| Aug. 1618 | Captain of the same ship, which escorted the ship 'Scepter' with the King on board to Germany |
| May 1620 | Captain of the ship 'Scepter' with the King on board to Germany |
| April 1623 | Captain of the ship Engeln ('the Angel') reconnoitring in the direction of Danzig. |
| 1624-1626 | Port captain at the naval port of Gothenburg |
| 1625 | Summoned mariners belonging to the Gothenburg ships |
| 1627 | Captain of the ship Solen ('the Sun'), first in Klas Fleming's and then in Nils Sjernskjöld's fleet of Danzig |
| 18/11 1620 | Blew himself up on board the 'Sun' at a sally from Danzig of 10 Polish ships. Territory held in fee, see chapter 3 under "Skeppsfolket, Förläningar." |

ÅSEDA & ÄLGHULT CHURCHES

The Swedes have published a lavishly illustrated series of books describing their parish churches and their contents. This particular book deals with the parish churches having associations with the family of Sir James Spens of Wormiston, viz his son-in-law Captain William Monypenny in Åseda parish, and his daughter Isabella Spens (widow of Major General Sir James Ramsay) in Älgult parish.

One illustration in the book shows clearly a number of timber "headstones" common in Sweden. These obviously have a very limited life: it is perhaps surprising that Captain William's memorial survived for some 140 years. The name of the daughter of Sir James Spens that Captain William married is not known: he is the father of the Patrick Monypenny who is recorded in Sweden as having been born in Scotland in 1616 and brought to Sweden by his grandfather, Sir James Spens, in 1692. Patrick was the grandfather of Catharina Isabella Magni Algaerius, vicar and rural dean of Åseda; their daughter Maria Christina Algera married Anders Rogbert, vicar of Åseda and historian.

**Åseda och Älgults kyrkor, Sveriges kyrkor, Småland
by Anita Liepe and Marian Ullén. Stockholm, 1974.**

Åseda Kyrka, pp. 9-65

p. 11 A reference to P G Vejde, Kronobergs Läns herrgårdar, in Hylten-Cavallius-Föreningens årsbok 1928-29, Växjö 1929.

The mansions in the parish, according to Vejde, are: Berg, Brinkelid, Gölghult, Sandsjöryd and Sissehult, and the book continues:

"These were the residences of, among others, the families Crafoord and Lagercrantz and the Scottish family Monepenny. Certain members of these families will be mentioned later in connection with the church and its inventories."

p. 56 mentions that all the old epitaphs in the church have now disappeared. However, in a quotation it says that in 1791 a rotten old epitaph fell down, with the following legend:

"In 1653, on 1 November, the noble and brave Captain Willem Månepenny fell asleep in our Lord, and he was buried on 10 July 1654 in this church. God grant him, and all faithful Christians, a joyful resurrection".

This place also refers us to note 33, p. 61 which mentions a vicar of Åseda, born in 1655, vicar 1687-1736, who in his third marriage was married to Catharina Isabella Monpenne, died in 1727, 'daughter of a lieutenant-colonel'.

It is also worth mentioning that the late medieval triptych on the altar has a representation of the Scottish patron, St Andrew – see pp. 8 and 35. He shares the centre-piece with St Olaf, the popular Scandinavian saint, King of Norway and killed in battle. According to one theory, p. 60 note 17, St Olaf had in his retinue the Sigfrid who christianised the part of Småland where Åseda is situated, which accounts for his presence. But why St Andrew? Just another of those apostles? His presence, in this place of honour, must have struck a familiar note in the hearts of the Scottish descendants who had settled here, and contributed to a feeling of a home from home.

Ålghults Kyrka, pp. 66-82, the old church; 83-115, the new church.

p. 82 mentions a will, made on 29 March 1653, by Colonel David Ramsay, saying: "My body is to be buried in the grave of my dear mother (Isabella Spens), which I ordered to be built at my expense near Elligult Church in Småland." There is no trace of such a grave, but it may be indicated on a map from 1696.

p. 118, note 23. David Ramsay, colonel, son of James Ramsay, who entered Swedish service in 1631 and died in 1638, and Isabella Spens, who is said to have been alive as late as 1646. "The family's connection with Ålghult is unknown".

AMUSING ENTRIES

I was going through the Index of Confirmations & Inventories in the Scottish Record Office the other day and came across an entry in which Peter Findlay who died in Glasgow on 30 Jan. 1896, was described as a "twister"!

Lawrence R. Burness

In the Inverary Parish Register under 3rd January 1818 the Sèssion Clerk, Mr John Brooks, wrote "If any person or persons in all time coming shall not find their names recorded in this Register. . . as long as I am Session Clerk for the town of Inverary and the Parish of Glenarary must blame the negligence of their parents who, to save the Register dues, neglected to have the same recorded"

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, 17th February, 1986, at 7.30 p.m. in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

The Chairman of Council, Dr. Jean Munro, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Beattie, have intimated that they do not wish to seek re-election.

Three Members of Council, Mr. J. Kinnaird, Mr. J.R. Seaton and Mr. J. Thompson are due to retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Mr Seaton has intimated that he does not wish to stand for re-election.

Nominations for Council, containing a proposer and seconder, and having the consent of the nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary by 3rd February, 1985.

Amendment to the Constitution: the following amendments are proposed: 4. Office Bearers shall be elected annually. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.

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. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.

8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

NOTE

Scottish Genealogy Society

The Society is looking for a person (preferably with typing ability) to keep their Register of Overseas Members and to record and bank subscriptions received; to keep a register of members' covenants and recover tax; and to pack and post the Society's publications (other than their magazine) to those buying them.

The job is estimated to take 8 hours per week, the salary offered is £1,000 per annum. The person would work in his or her own time and be unsupervised, but would require to produce Accounts at the end of the year to the Society's Auditor.

Anyone interested should contact the Society's Secretary, Miss Jean P.S. Ferguson after 6 p.m. (Tel. 031-556 3844) or the Society's Librarian, Mr. Robert Strathdee at the Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh on Wednesday afternoons between 3.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. (Tel. 031-556 1759).

NEW PUBLICATION

'Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions in Upper Deeside' edited by Alastair G. Beattie and Margaret H. Beattie. Price £5.00. ISBN 0 901061 28 X

This new volume listing and indexing the inscriptions bearing pre-1855 information is published by the Society. It covers the nine parishes that lay in Aberdeenshire and are now part of Kincardine and Deeside District. Copies may be obtained from the Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

At the time of going to press it is expected that the price including postage and packing will be, for inland or surface post £7.00 or US\$11.50
for airmail post £12.00 or US\$19.00

NOTE

Borders Family History Society

Scotland's fifth family history society has now been formed. The main sphere of interest will be in the old counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, and the name chosen for the group is Borders Family History Society. However, there is already interest in the organisation from ex-borderers in England and overseas.

A preliminary meeting was held in June, when Mr Donald Whyte, Vice-President of the Scottish Genealogy Society, brought together persons known to have a keen interest in genealogy and family history. As a result a Steering Committee was elected under the chairmanship of Mr Peter Elliot, a member of the Scottish Genealogy Society and of the Hawick Archaeological Society. Other members of the committee are: Mr Norman S. McLeish (Interim Secretary), 78 Weensland Road, Hawick; Mrs Kathleen Greig (Interim Treasurer), "Whinfield", Paterson Street, Galashiels; Col. Winston H. Oliver (Interim Editor), Blain, Blainslie, Galashiels; Mrs Audrey Mitchell; Dr Michael Robson; Mr John Anderson; Mr H.K. Mackay and Mr David Stewart.

The inaugural meeting took place at the Old Gala House, Galashiels, on Thursday, 19th September, when Mr Whyte gave an illustrated talk entitled: *Sources for Scottish Family History and Genealogy*. There was a very good attendance, and the new venture seems assured of success. The Steering Committee has been meeting to arrange venues for meetings, and inviting speakers. In the manner of Tay Valley F.H.S., meetings will be held in various towns. Duns has been chosen for the next meeting, to be held on 18th November, and the speaker will be Mr David Burns, another member of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

Subscription rates for the new group will be: Ordinary, £5 per annum; Family, £6; Student/Senior Citizen, £4.

NOTE

North-East Scotland M.I.'s

Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society have now published booklets containing monumental inscriptions for thirteen burial grounds: a remarkable achievement considering the fact that the Society has been functioning for only seven years. The booklets are uniform in size and priced at £1 each (plus 25p for postage). The completed churchyards are:

King Edward
Forglen
Inverkeithny
Leslie
Alvah (Banffshire)
Keithhall & Kinkell
Rhynie

Millbrex and Woodhead
Belhelvie
Strachan
Peathill (Old Pitsligo)
John Knox, Aberdeen

A number of other churchyards have been surveyed and booklets will be published. Those listed above may be obtained from Miss Sheila M. Spiers, 27 Woodend Drive, Aberdeen, AB2 6YJ.

REVIEW

Scottish Ancestry Research: A Brief Guide, by Donald Whyte. 75pp., Illus., ISBN 0 912951 23 0, Morgantown, W. Virginia: Scotpress. 1985 \$3.95.

In this attractively covered booklet, Mr Whyte ranges across ten subjects with his usual economy of words. He guides the beginner with a chapter on The First Steps, followed by 1500-word articles on Vital Registration, The Scottish Record Office, Service Records, Origins of Surnames, Clans and Families, Heraldry and Tartans, Printed Sources, and The Emigrant Scot. Lastly, there is a very useful, if selective, address list.

The early chapters inevitably cover subjects treated in his earlier successful booklet, *Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research*, but he takes a penetrating look at the Clans and Families, Heraldry and Tartans, Printed Sources, and The Emigrant Scot. In his chapter on Service Records he provides useful charts showing the descent of the Scottish regiments from their 18th century origins, through the 1881 regroupings and intermediate structures, to modern times. This should be helpful to genealogists searching army ancestry.

Our only criticism is that the lay-out of illustrations could have been better, and perhaps the publisher will improve this should the booklet run to a second edition. Copies of the booklet may be obtained through the Sales Secretary, Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3LT, at £3 (by post in the U.K. at £3.30p)

S.W.P

REVIEW

A Guide to Family History – Marilyn Yurdan pp 124. Ian Henry Publications £5.50

In this chatty guide the authoress explains what she did in tracing her own family and in doing so gives encouragement to others to search out their ancestors. She throws out useful advice and hints, and explores the basic sources generally available to the amateur researcher.

The advice could be given in a far shorter space, but by personalising the problems and giving constant re-assurance and encouragement she urges on the prospective genealogist who might otherwise be daunted, and has written a book which can happily be read for enjoyment as well as instruction.

For those who want “a who-dun-it with real life characters” the address of the publishers is 38 Parkstone Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex RM11 3LW.

NOTE

Percy – Piercy Family History Society

A one-name Society has been formed which issues a quarterly Newsletter and seeks to compile information about all branches of the families of Percy – Piercy. A French Researcher is providing information about their French roots.

Any person interested in joining the Society should contact E.C. Percey, High Trees, Broom Way, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, Surrey.

NOTES

East Surrey Census Index for 1851

Volume 1 of this index has now been produced, consisting of a composite surname list; it groups households within each parish.

Parishes covered are Blechingley, Caterham, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Titsey, Tatsfield, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

Copies can be obtained from Mrs Jean Tooke, 1 Woodside Close, Caterham, Surrey CR3 6AU at a price of £2.70 (postage 25p)

Heraldry for Family Historians

Family History for Beginners

Lecture courses at Allington Castle are being organised by the Institute for Heraldic and Genealogical Studies on the above subjects. The first will be held on the weekend of July 11-13, and the second is a five-day course from July 21-25. A further weekend course on Family History is being arranged for October 10-12.

Anyone interested should apply to the Registrar of the Institute, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA.

Old Photographs

Photographs have been discovered in antique shops of the following ladies:

Jeanie Whyte – 9 August 1880 – photographer Howie of Edinburgh

Eliza Shand (Kinross) – Photographer McIntyre of Dunfermline

Anna Shand (Kinross) – Photographer, McIntyre of Dunfermline

Anyone interested in these photographs should contact Ms. Julia G. Coxon, 157 Howden Hall Drive, Edinburgh EH16 6YF

Fourth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry Canberra: May 8-11 1986

This congress will be held in 1986. The registration fee up to 31st January is \$A65, and after that \$A75. The fee covers copies of all the papers, souvenir programme, and functions. On-campus residential accommodation will be available.

There will be excursions to sites in the National Capital of genealogical and heraldic significance and displays of family history, as well as lectures. Topics include such subjects as Convict Records, Shipping and assisted Immigration, pre-1850 records in N.S.W., Early colonial families, Gold fields research, South Australia records, Resources in Victoria and Queensland, and Records of World War I Australian soldiers. There are indeed 60 different topics, with Australian and overseas speakers.

Anyone interested should contact the Registrar, Fourth Australasian Congress, GPO Box 666, Canberra A.C.T. 2601, Australia. Qantas Airways are the nominated official carriers for the Congress.

NOTICE

Leicestershire Family History Society

Conference at Loughborough University April 4th-6th

The theme of the Conference is "The Family and the Local Community". Residential accommodation is available and the University is easily accessible by road or rail or air.

Sporting facilities are also available, a trip to Leicestershire Record Office is being arranged, and there will be a conference dinner.

Subjects of the lectures include:- "Where they lived – Leicestershire from the air"; Female Apprentices and their masters in the 18th century; The effects of enclosure on a South Derbyshire village; and The frame-work knitters of the East Midlands.

The cost of the full conference is £58, but day attendance is £10 a day. Full information can be obtained from The Conference Organiser, 25 Home-Croft Drive, Packington, Ashby de la Zouche, Leicestershire LE6 5WG.

NOTE

Dictionary of Fife Traders and Shopkeepers 1822-1872

Mr. A.J. Campbell of 30 Brown Street, Buckhaven, Fife, is compiling a dictionary of Fife Traders and Shopkeepers for the period 1822-1872. He would be glad to hear from anyone whose forbears were in business in Fife during that period and whose names appeared in local or national trade directories (e.g. Piggot, Slater, Westwood, etc). He would also welcome a short history of the business and a brief biography of the trader or shopkeeper.

He would happily give such information to any enquirer.

NOTE

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1885

The index lists people who lived in South Australia in its first 50 years of colonisation. There are over 100,000 entries.

It is a four-volume set of books, alphabetically indexed, of single women and adult males, with associated family details including the maiden names of wives.

This limited edition of 1,500 copies can be bought through the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Library, 7 Maple Avenue, Forrestville, 5035, South Australia. The cost is \$A160, or \$A200 after 1st May.

LETTER

J. Waerts
Citadeldrift 87
3436 CM Nieuwegein
Netherlands

In Holland the name of Waerts occurs about 26 times. I have found that the name of Waerts originated in Scotland.

William of Orange needed mercenary soldiers for the revolution in the Netherlands, and in 1572 the first Scottish soldiers arrived. One of the Scottish soldiers was a man of the name of Waerts.

What happened to him after the war I do not know.

Does the name Waerts exist now in Scotland? Has anyone any information of a family of that name now living there?

J. Waerts.

QUERIES

- 1171 NEWTONSUTHERLAND – Rebecca Hamilton born 1828-9 in Ireland to Andrew Hamilton (b. Scotland 1805-6) and Jane (b. Ireland 1803-4) according to 1841 & 1851 Census. Rebecca states her birthplace as Newtonsutherland in 1871 Census. Is this place Newton (in) Sutherland or a place in Ireland? Any help or suggestions welcome. S.D. Hamilton, 48 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3RB.
- 1172 MEEK/COSSAR – William Meek (b. 1806) married Elizabeth Cossar (b. on 22-3-1810 to Thomas Cossar and Christian Kemp) about 1835 in Dolphinton, Lanarkshire and had three daughters Christina (b. 1836), Jessie (b. 1839), and Eliza (b. 1841), all born in Lanarkshire. They possibly had another daughter (Isabella b. 1846 in Dunsyre) who might have married Professor James Cossar Ewart (1851-1933), son of Jean Cossar (b. 1813 in Kirknesh, Peeblesshire) and John Ewart b. 1795 in Lasswade, Midlothian. He was married three times but never to a Miss Meek. Were Jean and Elisabeth Cossar sisters? Had one of Professor Ewart's wives been previously married? Help wanted to establish family belief. Miss Doris Brewster, 49 West Savile Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 3DP.
- 1173 WATSON – Thomas Myles Watson (Shipwright) b. 1828 Dundee. Widowed and came to N.Z. in 1860s as ship's carpenter with his daughter. Believed to have had good education because of a legacy left by a Mr Grey or Watson entitling Watson/Grey boys from poor families to be educated free. Was he the Thomas Watson b. 25 November 1828 Dundee to a Thomas Watson (wright) and Janet Glenday. Mrs J.C. Clark, 5 Caithness Pl, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1174 CARSWELL – Mary Carswell, b. 1837 Glasgow d/o James Carswell, engineer, and Mary Mercer. Married William Brown 1858 Glasgow; came to N.Z. on "Viola" 1864. Parents believed to have died in epidemic when Mary very young and she was brought up by an uncle who was a master mariner (possibly Robert Carswell). Mrs J.C. Clark, 5 Caithness Pl, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1175 GILBERT – Thomas Gilbert, Steward/Gardener at Twyford House, Thorley, Herts in 1841 to the Frere family (connected with the Brewery trade) was born in Scotland 1809/1810 to John Gilbert, Farmer. His mother was probably called Janet. Information about Thomas' parents sought by C.F. Gilbert, 5 St Matthews Gardens St. Leonards on Sea, East Sussex TN38 0TS
- 1176 McKAY/MacKAY – Donald McKay, his wife and three children, James, Murdoch and Kenneth, sailed from Isle Ornsay, Skye, 5 July 1837, on "William Nicol", for Sydney, Australia, and then on to New Zealand on "Nimrod" in December 1837. Donald was engaged to work for James Busby at Waitangi, N.Z. Where did the family come from, and who were the parents of Donald McKay? Information appreciated. Patricia Harris, Martins Bay, R.D. 2, Warkworth, New Zealand.
- 1177 JOHN CAMPBELL – b. c.1805 in Scotland, a shoemaker, was living in 1841 in Kilmarnock with his wife, Mary Newlands (b. c.1805 at Kilmarnock, d. 16 January 1889), and his children, William 15, John 7, Agnes 3 (who married John Paterson in 1861) and Richard 9 months – all born in Ayrshire. He died before 1861. Any information about other children or about births or parents of John Campbell wanted by Colonel H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Avenue, Monterey, Ca. 93940. U.S.A.

- 1178 NEWLANDS/RONEY – Peter Newlands, born Dublin (c. 1779), died Kilmarnock, Ayrshire 10 November 1857, Widower of Alice Roney (b. Ireland c 1781). Children, Mary Campbell (b. c 1805 Kilmarnock); William (b. c 1805, Kilmarnock); James (b. c.1806 Riccarton) and Alice Dickson (b. 2 Oct 1821, Kilmarnock). Information regarding births, residences and parents of Peter Newlands and/or Alice Roney wanted by Colonel Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Avenue, Monterey, Ca 93940, U.S.A.
- 1179 LOGAN/McDONALD – John Logan, Shoemaker, b. Ireland (Tyrone?) c 1807 to Murphy Logan and Ellen Croylie, died Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 20 October 1859; Widower of Sarah McDonald (b Ireland (Tyrone?) c 1811). Children: Mary (b.1836 Kilmarnock, m. Mr. Muir); Ellen (b. c 1832, Ayr, m. Mr. Mason); Catherine b. c 1849, Kilmarnock, m. Mr. McMurray) Information regarding births, residences and parents of John Logan and Sarah McDonald wanted by Colonel Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Avenue, Monterey, Ca 93940, U.S.A.
- 1180 WODROW/McAULAY – Elizabeth, b. Ireland c 1777, m. Robert Wodrow, Collier, died 2 November 1861 Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Her parents Alexander McCall (sic), Ship's Carpenter, and Catherine Angus. Her child Elizabeth Paterson, b. c 1803 Kilmarnock (?). Information regarding the births, residence and parents of Elizabeth McAulay, and/or Robert Wodrow or descendants wanted by Colonel Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Avenue, Monterey, Ca 93940, U.S.A.
- 1181 PATERSON/CORK – John Paterson, b. c 1780, Scotland (not Ayrshire), m. Susanna Cork (d. before 1871) living at 1841 census at Kilmarnock with his youngest child (Sidney b. at Kilmaurs, Ayrshire 16 January 1820). Oldest son was James Paterson, b. Kilmaurs (?) 1803, died Kilmarnock 23 May 1861. Information regarding the birth place of James Paterson and his parents John Paterson and Susanna Cork or descendants required by Colonel Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Avenue, Monterey, Ca. 93940, U.S.A.
- 1182 HARRIOTT/HERRIOTT/HERIOT – In 1685, David Harriott and his wife, Hellen Campbell, with her father David Campbell, emigrated to Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Who were their descendants? Did any other Harriotts settle in New Jersey at that time? From what part of Scotland did they come? Mrs. W.H. Eckert, Snr., 126 Lyndale Drive, Rome, New York, U.S.A 13440.
- 1183 BRUCE – Helen Bruce, said to be Scotch/Irish niece of Sir Robert Bruce, and descended from King Robert the Bruce, was born c 1730-50 and married to John Matthews (b in England). The emigrated before 1771 to America, where their son, John Matthews, was born. Any information or correspondence with similar Researcher welcomed by Jean N. Warhol, 3701 E. Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55417, U.S.A.
- 1184 MACFARLANE – Malcolm Macfarlane of Gartartan, Perthshire (died c1702) married as his second wife Christine Colquhoun (Luss 4 June 1698). The birth of their son, Malcolm was registered at Luss on 18 July, 1701. Was this Malcolm the same as Malcolm Macfarlane in Bonintye, nr Aberfoyle, who married Agnes Macfarlane? They had a son, John (b ?1735) and a daughter Katherine (registered Aberfoyle 19 March 1738). Information desired by R.L.O. Macfarlane, 97 Kingsland Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP1 1QB.

- 1185 WILSON – James Wilson, b. 1786 in Collessie, near Auchtermuchty, Fife, m. Margaret Park on 22 March, 1819, in Renfrew. Their children were Margaret (1820), Ann (1821), James (1823), Henry (1825), Robert (1828), Jean (1829), Mary Campbell (1830), Andrew (1832), Helen (1835), Elizabeth (1837), and George (1840). Correspondence of 1908 states:– “One daughter of James Wilson married a McGill and had a son Robert Wilson McGill, who was orphaned at 10, married and had a small daughter in 1908”. Any information welcomed by Mrs J. Berry, 97 Smith Street, Cleveland Q4163, Australia
- 1186 PAULEY/BOYD – James Pauley (? Pollie) married Sarah Boyd (c1838-1877), the daughter of Robert Boyd and Jane Galloway, and had issue: Mary, born c1859 married Robert Petrie; Margaret, married – Gibson; Sarah, married – Fleming; and Thomas, married Jean Scott. As far as I am aware they lived in Glasgow. Any information please? Mr A.H. Kennedy, 15 Belina Avenue, Wyoming, NSW. 2250. Australia
- 1187 HOLMAN – Leonard Leonie, born c1888, possibly in Yorkshire, the son of Horace Holman and Jane Haley. With an older brother, Arthur Holman (c1882-1952), he founded the Glasgow electrical firm of Holman & Co., which was reputed to have installed the first neon lights in that city. Leonard was killed during the First World War and the company was subsequently run by Arthur and his son Henry, until their deaths in 1952 and 1953 respectively. I would like to make contact with descendants of Arthur Holman, or find out more about Holman & Co. Mr A.H. Kennedy, 15 Belina Avenue, Wyoming, NSW 2250. Australia
- 1188 ROY – Robert Maitland Roy, b.1807 and his brother Henry, b. 1812 were two of the sons of William Roy of Nenthorn and his wife Isabella Maitland. Robert emigrated to Canada and in 1845 was a merchant of the town of Bondhead, Newcastle District, Ontario. Either he or his brother had a daughter Margaret Anne. Information about all three is required. G.M. Roy, 2 Bromborough Road, Bebington, Wirral, L63 7RE.
- 1189 REAH – John and Elizabeth Reah, of Coxhow Square, Kelloe, County Durham, had 3 daughters:– Isabella, baptised at Kelloe 1767, Mary baptised at Kelloe 1769, and Elisabeth baptised at Kelloe 1771. Baptism, marriage and burial of John and Elizabeth Reah sought. R.G. Reah, 52a West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY.
- 1190 MALCOLMSON – William J. Malcolmson, b. 14 Dec 1834, to James Malcolmson and Jane Stewart, married in Nov 1859 Lydia (Lida) Selinda Hayes (b 31 Aug 1833 in Lackport, Niagara County, N.Y. State). He died 2 Aug 1884 in Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, leaving a daughter Stella Broeker (b 22 Nov 1861) and a son, Jesse E. Malcolmson (b 12 July 1863). Jesse married Carrie Chapman on 18 Nov. 1885 and had six daughters, of whom three survive. Where was William married? did he have an elder brother James, b. 1829? What is known of his parents? James M. Nokes, U.S.S. Hunley, W-5 Division, Dunoon, Argyll.
- 1191 McGHIE/HOLLAND – Robert McGhie, b. Sept. 21, 1841 to Albert McGhie and Margaret MacDonald of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, Scotland, married c. 1860 Janet Holland (b. Feb. 5, 1840 to Henry Holland and Margaret MacEweire of Portpatrick). They had 10 children, Alexander, William, Janet, Robert, James

Margaret, Peter, Agnes, Henry and Anna. Most of the family emigrated to New York State on June 3, 1897, where Robert died in 1922 and Janet in 1928. Information desired on relatives and ancestors. Steven McWilliams, N. Hopewell Road, Canandaigua, N.Y. 14424 U.S.A.

- 1192 ROBINSON – Willam, Innkeeper, Croft, (North Yorkshire) 1808. Baptism, Marriage to Mary?, burial sought. G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1193 CARTER – William m. Ann dau. of James Henderson on 18.10.1810 at Bilsdale, North Yorkshire. Details of William's and Ann's baptism and burial wanted. G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1194 BRADBURY/BREADBURY – Thomas and Ann "of Mobberley" (North Cheshire) had several children including one son, Roger, (bapt. 1726). Cannot trace baptism of Thomas or their marriage whether at Mobberly or in the I.G.I. G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1195 BYROM – Ann married Samuel Bradbury at Bowden, North Cheshire, 1848 and had several children in Ashley, Wilmslow, Chelford area from 1849 onwards. She was born at Millington, Parish of Rostherne c 1829/30 bur. Wilmslow 1894. Details of baptism and parents wanted. G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1196 BEAUMONT (BEAMOND or BOAMOND) – Thomas married Rebecca ? 26. 06 1758 at Silkstone, Yorkshire (West Riding). Rebecca's surname illegible. Can anyone help please? G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1197 FERGUSON/McINTYRE – John Ferguson married Elizabeth McIntyre. Died 1874 & 1871 respectively and are buried at Kilmahog, near Callander, Perthshire. Gravestone records John as "Feuar of Callander". Their home was Green Bank, Main Street, Callander. They had a number of children of whom Margaret (b. 23.11.1849) married Charles William Lake at Monkwearmouth, Co. Durham on 18.1.1877 and Elizabeth (d. 18.7.1893 Age 33) married a Sutherland. They also had a daughter, Jemima, who was deaf, dumb and blind. Understood a son left for America or Canada shortly after John's death. Any help regarding John and Elizabeth's baptism, marriage and ancestry and also of the members of their own family very much appreciated. G.R. Reath, 52 West Park Grove, Roundhay, Leeds L58 2DY, West Yorks.
- 1198 KEITH – Cornelius Keith emigrated to America in 1705. He was a reader in the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Any information welcomed by D.S. Keith, 5050 Hill Road, Powder Springs, Georgia 30073, U.S.A.
- 1199 CAMPBELL – Betty (Agnes Elizabeth) Campbell, born 1793, married Robert Millar and had children John, James, Mary, Agnes and Hugh. The family lived in Stonehouse until 1830 when they went to Canada. Hugh and his wife Elizabeth (Ringer) returned to Scotland and settled at North Bloomfield, Humber Co. in the mid 1860's. They had a large family: Richard, Robert, Hugh, Mary, Jane A, Sarah, William, George, James H., and Thomas (youngest born 1859). Would like to contact any living descendants or anyone else researching this family. Mrs Marjorie Hankins, R.R. #2, Newmarket, Ont., Canada L3Y 4V9.

- 1200 KENNEDY – Samuel Kennedy, b. 1720 Ayrshire? emigrated to U.S.A. where he attended Princeton University, married Sara Allen, was minister of Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, New Jersey. Reputedly matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin May 13, 1745. Attended Edinburgh University. He was also educated as an M.D. Would like any information, particularly parentage. Mary Lilla Browne, 429 N Street S.W. # 704, Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.
- 1201 MANN – Erasmus Mann (b. c.1810) and Barbara Barron (b. 1817) of Walls, Shetland, had four sons:– James (b. 1847) and Jeremiah (b. 1852), who both emigrated to Australia, and Laurence (b. 1850) and John Craig (b. 1857). Information wanted by D. Nicolson, Riskaness, Walls, Shetland Islands.
- 1202 MILLER – Robert Miller, Stonemason, married about 1811 Agnes Elizabeth Campbell from Stonehouse. In 1830 they emigrated to Perth Settlement, Upper Canada, with their children John, Hugh, Mary, James and Agnes. Robert died five months later, and his widow married Sergeant Richard Ringer, a discharged soldier and widower with five children of his own, of whom one (Elizabeth) married Hugh Miller and had a daughter Janett. Interested in discovering parents of Richard Ringer and his first wife. Mrs. M. Hawkins, Southridge, RR2, Newmarket, Ontario, L3Y 4V9.
- 1203 WALNUTT/MILLER – William Miller of Monkcastle had two daughters. Elizabeth Maria Louisa and Alexandrina. Alexandrina married as her second husband, Keith Macalister of Glenbarr, and Elizabeth married Thomas Walnutt (they were killed at Ladysmith in 1900) and had a son, Major Claude Charles Miller Walnutt. Interested in contacting descendants of either sister. Mrs. Yvonne Fleming, 45 Colchester Avenue, Glendowie, Auckland 5, New Zealand.
- 1204 HATLY/HAITLY/HAITLIE – Janet Hatly married John Miller on 1st April 1794; Margaret Haitly daughter of James Haitly, died at Perth on 28 Jan 1633. Robert Haitlie, son of William Haitlie, married in Scone on 16 Sept 1627. Were they connected? Information wanted about these families. Mrs. Virginia Glendening, 4122 Palo Verde, Lakewood, Ca. 90713, U.S.A.
- 1205 HATALIE/HAITLIE/HATELIE – George Hatalie, b. c.1800-1802, m. in 1831 Allison?. Their children were Isabella (b. 1835-6 at Doune) and John (b. 1832 Perthshire). They emigrated to Ontario. Information wanted about the Hatalies. Were they connected with the Roys? Mrs. Virginia Glendening, 4122 Palo Verde, Lakewood, Ca. 90713, U.S.A.
- 1206 CARGILL – John (shipmaster) married Margaret Scott at Inverkeiler, Scotland; son, John, born 25 February 1818 Arbroath. Was he the John Cargill, born Montrose, age unknown and died Tasman Sea c.1850. Registered as a seaman 1836, thought to have arrived New Zealand on "Fifeshire" as crew member February 1842. Married Mary Meredith 14th May 1842; their children were Ellen b. 1843; Robert William b. 1845; Annie b. 1847; Mary b. 1850. Mrs. I. Giddy, Frankton Rd, R.D.2, Waihi, North Island, New Zealand.
- 1207 IRVINE – James Irvine b. 1853; supposed to have gone to New Zealand. Son of Scott Irvine b. 1817, and Barbara Jamieson, b. 1822, from Walls, Shetland. James had a brother William b. 1855, and sisters Margaret b. 1852; Elisabeth b. 1857; Lillias b. 1859; Ursula b. 1861 and Jessie b. 1863. Any information appreciated. Mr. D. Nicolson, Riskaness, Walls, Shetland Isles, N. Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

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