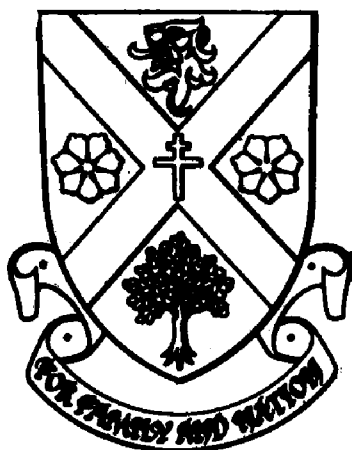


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Meetings**

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

### **Membership**

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

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

### **Correspondence, Magazines, etc.**

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

### **Library**

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

## **The Feuars of the Barony of Auchingown, 1823-4, and Others**

**by Godfrey W Iredell**

In June 1824 Mrs Mary Skeoch, otherwise Barr, of Lochside, James King of Yardfoot, and John Stewart in Yardhead of Barfod, and others, all in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, brought an action to prove the content of an old valuation decret relating to the teinds for Auchingown, part of the parish. A copy of the 'Prepared State' in the proceedings (with later annotations) has been in my possession for many years along with a letter (2 July 1824) to John Stewart informing him that a decree had been pronounced 'agreeable to the conclusions of your Libel, in the Process of proving the tenor of the valuation ... of the Barony of Auchingown(1), whereby the whole teinds payable' therefrom was limited to 14 bolls, allocatable 'among the different Fewars according to the old extent of their lands ...'(2)

### **The 'old decret'**

The old decret was one of 22 July 1635(3) made by the Lords Commissioners of Parliament 'for surrenderis and teyndis' sitting under the Archbishop of St Andrews, then Chancellor of Scotland. The original had been either with documents 'carried off' by Cromwell or among those destroyed by fire just before the Union in 1707(4), and the contents had to be proved by secondary evidence. The form of the decret and the names of the commissioners were obtained from the extract of a decret of the same date valuing the teinds of the lands of Gavin and Risk within the parish. The pursuer had been the then Earl of Abercorn, titular of all the teinds within Lochwinnoch, and one of the defenders was Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhall. For the 1824 process the details of the old decret were completed from a contract dated at Paisley, 31 May 1647, whereby Sir Archibald had been granted the teinds of the five-pound land of Auchingown by Abercorn.

In 1635 Sir Archibald alone, it seems, represented Auchingown but other heritor-defenders were Hugh, Lord Sempel and his son Francis, Master of Sempel, Robert Sempel of Biltrees(5), William Wallace of Johnstone, Alexander Cochran of that Ilk(6) and his son William of Cowdoun (perhaps for part of Calderhaugh) along with Bryce Blair of that Ilk and his son Sir Bryce Blair relative to Auchinbothie.

Feuars named as defenders were:—

For Auchinbothie(7) — Robert Snodgrass (Walls(8)), William Hamilton, Brownmuir, William Foulton in Auchinbothie together with John Foulton, Alexander Pollock, John Robinson (Boghouse(8)), John Clerk, Robert Craig.

Easter Gavin — Robert Love, John Caldwell yr, Alexander Clerk, Robert Simpson.

Risk — James King, John Caldwell elder, James Pattison, William Curraith, Hugh Rankine, Robert Barbour, Thomas Clerk in Mossend, Thomas Cladwell in Risk, Robert Biggart, William King.

Wester Kerse — Hugh Montgomerie, Robert Kirkwood, James Allasone, John Orr elder and yr of Jamphraystock, William Glen in Gilesyard, his son Robert, John Lautie in Gavelmoss, William Campbell there, Robert Orr in Millbank, Thomas Orr in Auchenhean, his son James, James Orr elder and yr in Langyard, James Glen elder and yr in Fairhill,

James Orr of Langstelly, Isobel Walkinshaw his mother, William Orr her spouse, Robert Bryden in Little Cloak, John Semple of Balgreen, John Sempell (sic) his oy(9), Helen Cochrane his (seemingly Semple's) mother, James Cumyng her Husband(10), John Montgomerie of Meikle Cloak, William Orr, portioner of Kayme, Humphray Jamesone of Barnack, Robert Orr in Hill (of Barnaigh(8)), William Cunningham of Craighends, elder and yr, William Sempell of Fullwood and William, his son.

Calderhaugh — Robert Bryden, David Bryden in M'Donallie, Janet Connell his mother, Humphray Bryden in Knowbartnoch, Robert Bryden in Cruik, Humphray Barbour in Mossend.

The stipend for the parish as given by the **Statistical Account** (1795) was 127 bolls of meal and £2 of vicarage(11). The church at that time accommodated around 1,300 people. It had been erected in 1731. The valuation of lands within the parish, according to one statement, amounted to £6,594.13.8, those of Auchingown being £366.13.4 (12). On such basis some 157 square feet out of a divisible area within the church of about 370 square yards were allotted to the barony.

That valuation, however, does not appear wholly to agree with the contemporary cess-roll for 'the parochin of Lochquinioch' which sets out the parish divisions then existing (13):

The lands of Glen and Calderhaugh	£2,124.0.0
Colonel Macdowall's lands at Castle-Semple(14)	1,047.16.8
Alexander Hamilton his lands of Barr	600.0.0
Gaven and Risk	516.13.4
Auchinbathie Wallace	400.0.0
Auchinbathie Blair	383.6.8
Auchingaune Stewart	366.13.4
The Marquis of Clydesdale's Land in Corseflat & Corseford in this parish	352.3.4
Beltrees	300.0.0
Ralston of that Ilk, his lands at Auchingannes Ralston	293.6.8
Boydstoun, a feu thereof	40.0.0
Craigmure's lands at Hallhill, Auchingoch & Burnside	133.6.8
Corseford tenants	100.0.0
Lochhead and Easter Carse	135.0.0
	<hr/>
	£6,792.6.8

#### **The Feuars of Auchingown 1823-24**

With the 'Prepared State' has been placed a list providing the names and designations of the Auchingown feuars as at 10 December 1823. It does not appear to have been part of the proceedings and bears heavy later annotation. Such feuars, with some information about them so derived, were,

1 Mrs Barr of Lochside for the lands of Middletoun and Barfod(15). Before her death she divided these between her daughters, Mrs Smith (Middletoun) and Mrs Dunlop (Barfod).

2 James King for Yardfoot. Yardfoot was later purchased by Mr Dunlop of Auchingown? (the husband of Mrs Dunlop above?).

3 John Stewart of Yardhead of Barfod. A daughter married Thomas Barr who later bought the property. It passed to his heirs.

4 Robert Swan, Paisley, for Wathiestoun. His eldest son John succeeded. John's daughter (with her curators) sold to her uncle James Swan, county valuator, in 1864.

5 John Hendrie of Auchingown. His son John followed.

6 John Reid of Auchingown who died in 1867 as did his wife (A Young).

7 James Love of Knows. He died there in 1865. He had three sons in Australia, one, William in Manchester, and a daughter who had been living in Knows.

8 William Caldwell of Wateryett. Robert son of John Caldwell of Auldyard succeeded him. Robert, it seems (from a note not free from ambiguity), was followed by his brothers William and Thomas.

9 John Campbell of Burthills whose sons Robert, James and William succeeded.

10 John Pollick of Burthills, his son Thomas and then Thomas's heirs succeeding.

11 Jean Fleming, wife of John Logan, farmer in Corsefoot (her heir was Andrew Logan), and (John Reid) son of Andrew Reid, Greenhills, nr Beith, Blacksmith, deceased, (John then a minor, died young and unmarried), and Mary Pollick, also a minor, daughter of Allan Pollick residing near Neilstone.

Jean, John and Mary (half-sisters and half-brother?) were heirs portioners of Newmilns. In 1863 the property was sold to James Campbell, Burthills, and John Campbell, his nephew, a natural son of James's sister Janet.

12 Robert Fleming in Auchingown.

### **Robert Fleming and his kin**

Robert was, it seems, the compiler of the list and something of him, 'rather a strange strong willed eccentric man', is gleanable from the later notes. To avoid a view 'he likened to Hell', the house he built at Auchingown was windowless on one side. In 1733 his Fleming grandfather, also Robert, acquired Burnside, Kilbernie, which he passed to his son, another Robert, ten years later. The son farmed there and at Mid-Bogside, Beith, which he bought around the same time. Robert the younger had two female servants, Elizabeth Tod and Elizabeth Knox, each of whom 'set their caps' for their master. Success came to Tod(16) and, on promise of marriage, she is said to have sung,

There's braw times coming now

Aye, there's braw times comin'

Lizzie Tod 'ill be the wife

An' Lizzie Knox the woman.

In what the notes term 'the Highlandmen's Year' (1745) the birth of a son to Robert and Elizabeth Tod somewhat anticipated marriage. The child, baptised at Burntshields Kirk, became the Robert, or 'Rabbie', Fleming at Auchingown. Nine other children followed: John, later of Mill and High Bogside, who died unmarried: Thomas, a dyke-builder, who lived in Lochwinnoch (he had three sons who benefitted (as did Robert and Andrew Love, below) through property at Bogside from their uncle Robert; he also had a daughter Margaret who married Robert Crawford, a mason at Newton of Barr): Andrew, later a distiller and by way of being 'also a smuggler': William: David: Matthew: Janet, wife of James Love of High Horseguards, who had issue: Jean: and Elizabeth who married

William Clerk and had issue including a son John who received High Bogside at his uncle John's death.

It was issue of his two sisters, Janet Love and Elizabeth Clerk, that Robert intended to benefit from his Auchingown property. Of Janet's children he named, Robert of Hoodsyard (d c 1869, leaving issue), Andrew residing at Gateside (d 1863, leaving issue), Elizabeth, wife of James Wylie, farmer in Fullwoodhead, Janet, wife of James Pringle of Middlebank, Dalry, (both Elizabeth and Janet had issue), and Margaret whose home was Bogside and who never married. Instead of his remaining (Love) niece Jean, Robert substituted Robert Shedden, her natural son by William Shedden, who lived at Gateside, though, if general opinion were relied upon, the father was John Clerk of High Bogside. Jean married James Ritchie, farmer in Cruckitdam, brother to John Ritchie of Barcraigs to which he succeeded on the latter's death. The Ritchies had issue, but Jean's ill-usage after her marriage of Robert Shedden caused Robert Fleming to take the boy into his own care. Shedden attended Glasgow University (1831-32) and became a land measurer.

Of Elizabeth's children Robert named Robert Clerk, one-time soldier in the Regiment of Foot, later a baker in Beith (he had two sons neither of whom left issue), Elizabeth who married James Arthur, mason, and had a son and daughter, Janet, mother of a natural child, who never married, Margaret whose marriage was childless, and Jean who lived at Robert Fleming's and later married John Wilson, wright, Gateside, by whom she had two sons and some daughters.

#### **The authorship of the notes**

The notes endorsed in more than one hand on the papers are extensive, even if not always readily decipherable; some are of an antiquarian nature, all display considerable knowledge of locality and families. John Fleming Clerk, son of John Clerk, High Bogside, (17) provided information in 1867, but prefixed overall is 'Dr Crawford's Note on the Fewars of Auchengown Stewart; & Additions thereto by R L 1867'. Thomas Fleming's daughter Margaret, as mentioned, married a Robert Crawford, but it is not stated whether they had issue. The surname Crawford, well-known in Beith, was not unknown in the parish: **in proceedings relating to cess in 1817 reference was made to 'William Crawford, surgeon in Port-Glasgow', there being an apportionment 'for his part of Johnshill, part of Brown's Calderhaugh'.** 'R L' might well stand for Robert Love (Robert of Hoodsyard died about 1869). That said, it may be that this summary provides some items of genealogical interest.

#### **NOTES AND REFERENCES**

- 1 Probably more correctly Auchingown Stewart.
- 2 i.e. the old valuation at one time used for taxation purposes. The 14 bolls (approximately 17½ cwt imp meas) were of meal.
- 3 Whether or not relevant complaint had been made two years earlier that Lochwinnoch parishioners were usurping places in Beith parish kirk situate close to the Lochwinnoch boundary, — see **Acts Parl Scot** (Rec edn), V 161.
- 4 See 'Act anent Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds' (21 Feb 1707), — **ib.**, XI, 433.

- 5 son of Sir James Semple — ms note.  
6 his 'proper' name was Blair — ms note.  
7 Spellings are as in the 'Prepared State'. With place names variants elsewhere include Carse, Little Cloik, Kame, Barnaugh, Crooks.  
8 ms note.  
9 'or oye. Grandson or nephew?' — ms note. Nephew might here seem more probable. As to the work, see Scottish National Dictionary, VI 465.  
10 presumably second husband.  
11 Statistical Account, XV 67. 'Vicarage' — the lesser teinds.  
12 W Hector, **Renfrewshire Judic Records** (2nd ser, Paisley, 1787), 279-82. He describes the document he gives as 'perfectly authentic'. The total is said to exclude 'Barr's' but there is included 'Barr's vassals' (£414.9.2). Minor error occurs in the addition. The £s are £s Scots.  
13 as quoted in the case, John Harvey (then of Castle-Semple) against Donald M'Intyre and another, 1817.  
14 Col William M'Dowall purchased the estate in 1727.  
15 In the list variously, Barrfod, Barrfodd, Barfode.  
16 A little fair-haired woman, she apparently originated from 'about Kilmarnock'. Dying around 1800, she was buried at Beith.  
17 John Clerk m Isabel King daughter of William King of Brownsmuir. Their eldest son J F Clerk inherited High Bogside. He married a daughter of Robert Orr of Auchenhane.

## BOSWELL, BRUCE AND BURNS

A I B Stewart

On 24 March 1704 Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine and his Countess, Veronica Van Sommelsdyke, a Dutch noblewoman, married James Boswell of Auchinleck, grandfather of his namesake, the Biographer. It is to be presumed that she brought in her train Andrew Bruce who became overseer and gardener at Auchinleck. Andrew on 22 October 1712 married Isabella Templeton and they had six children including James (1719-1790) and Veronica b 4 April 1725.

In his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides James Boswell (1740-1795) under dated 15 August 1773 describes the introduction of his four month old daughter Veronica to Ursa Major and explains how this saint's name came into the family through his Dutch great grandmother. It was no doubt in compliment to his employer that Andrew named a daughter Veronica and the name persists to the present day among his descendants as well as in the families of Lord Elgin and of Auchinleck.

Andrew's son James in due course succeeded his father as overseer and gardener and he and his wife Jean White whom he married in 1741 had eleven children.

It is clear that Boswell regarded James Bruce with the greatest respect and indeed he became a substitute father figure, much more understanding and sympathetic to Boswell than his natural father Lord Auchinleck.

Several of James Bruce's letters survive among the Boswell papers at Yale University and there are many references to James and his family in Boswell's writings, particularly in "Boswell in Search of a Wife" and "Boswell, Laird of Auchinleck 1778-1782".

In the former volume it is recounted how on 19 October 1767 Boswell persuaded his youngest brother David, who was about to depart for Spain and a merchant career, to take an oath swearing fidelity to the ancient family of Auchinleck. The ceremony was reduced to writing and was witnessed solemnly by James Boswell himself, two ministers and James Bruce. The document narrates that James Bruce's surviving sons Alexander, John, Andrew and James were there, "all present having with one voice wished the continuance and prosperity of the ancient family of Auchinleck and that the family of Bruce might ever flourish there".

Boswell interrupted the Grand Tour on hearing of his mother's death and returned home to Auchinleck in the early Spring of 1766. There he found James Bruce's eldest daughter Euphemia (1743-1827), a childhood acquaintance, employed as a maid in his father's house.

The effect on the ever susceptible Boswell was immediate and on 28 April 1766 he wrote his friend William Johnson Temple in euphoric vein.

" .... In short, Sir, the gardener's daughter who was named for my mother and has for some time been in the family as a chambermaid is so very pretty that I am entirely captivated by her. Besides my principle of never debauching an innocent girl my regard for her father, a worthy man of uncommon abilities, restrains me from forming the least licentious thought against her. And therefore in plain words I am mad enough to indulge imaginations of marrying her .... I rave about her, I was never so much in love as I am now



My fancy is quite inflamed. It riots in extravagance ... She and I were in a manner brought up together. As far back as I can remember, we used to build houses and make gardens, wade in the river and play upon the sunny banks. I cannot consider her as below me. For these six or seven years past I have seen her little. Before I went abroad she had begun to be timid and reserved for Lord Eglinton admired her extremely and wanted to seduce her .... Since my return from my travels I have been quite enchanted with her. She has a most amiable face, the prettiest foot and ankle. She is perfectly well made, and has a lively genteel air that is irresistible .... Enchanting creature ! must she be enjoyed by some schoolmaster or farmer ? .... That we may not be too often seen together she and I write notes to each other which we lay under the cloth which covers my table. This little curious correspondence, which to her is an innocent amusement makes my heart beat continually. She has a fine temper. She has read a great deal for I always supplied her with books. In short she is better than any lady I know".

Boswell did not immediately despatch this letter. He kept it till 17 May when he enclosed it with another reporting "that my love for the handsome chambermaid is already like a dream from the past". Euphemia eventually married one Thomas Edmonson.

Robert Burns (1759-1796) never met James Boswell though he made at least one determined effort to do so stating that "to have been acquainted with such a man as Mr Boswell, I would hand down to my Posterity as one of the honors of their Ancestors".

But as it happened there was a connection between them of which neither was aware. Among the many ladies who caught the poet's fancy were the two daughters of William Ronald, the bonnet laird of the Bennals, near Tarbolton.

William Ronald had three children, Hugh, Jean and Isabella. And here there is a touch of mystery because for some unknown reason Burns in his poem "The Tarbolton Lasses" calls Isabella "Anna". Perhaps like the writer he did not fancy Isa or Bella !

"Then Anna comes in, the pride o'her kin  
The boast of our bachelors a'man  
Sae sonsy and sweet, sae fully complete  
She steals our affections awa'man  
I lo'e her mysel' but darena weel tell  
My poverty keeps me in awe man  
For making o'rhyms and working at times  
Does little or naething at a'man

Yet I wadna choose to let her refuse  
Nor ha'et in her power to say na man  
For though I be poor, unnoticed obscure  
My stomach's as proud as them a'man".

Gilbert, the poet's brother was rejected by Jean and it is probably that the poet was wise not to risk the same fate because it is reported that Isabella thought "she didna see anything about Robert Burns to make it worth a body's while to sit up till midnight wi' him" Others had different views but certainly it was the family tradition that she thought he was "a feckless loon".

The connection is that Isabella Ronald married Alexander Bruce, Euphemia's brother, and the oldest son of James Bruce to attain maturity, on 18 February 1778.

From the oldest son of this marriage, James Hamilton Bruce, is descended the distinguished Bruce-Lockhart family which has included "our man in Moscow" in 1917 and the last British C-in-C in India. The daughter Veronica Bruce, designed as "of Taphill" married Thomas Stevenson, farmer, Southdean, Kilmarnock and her daughter, Isabella Stevenson was the mother of Captain John Wilson, O B E, R D, Marine Superintendent of the Anchor Line prior to the first world war while Isabella's sister Mary Veronica Stevenson married John Dunlop of Symington, Ayrshire (of the Loanhead Dunlops) and emigrated to Woodstock, Ontario in 1859. There are many descendants of whom perhaps the best known in the United Kingdom was Lois Dunlop, widow of Lord Heyworth, Chairman of Unilever. Descendants of collaterals of Thomas Stevenson played an important part in agriculture in South West Scotland. The family of Alexander's son William spread all over the world, to Canada, West Indies and Australia.

The families of Hugh Ronald and Jean Ronald also made their mark. Many of Hugh's descendants were prosperous sheep station owners in Australia. Perhaps the most distinguished of those who remained in this country was the recently deceased Sir Nigel Bruce Ronald, our ambassador to Portugal in the 1950's.

Jean Ronald married John Reid, Farmer, Langlands, Ayrshire. Their son Rev John Reid migrated to Australia in 1851. His third son Hugh Ronald Reid was President of the Melbourne Chambers of Commerce. His fourth son Mark Watt Reid was an explorer and discovered the Reid River in Northern Queensland, while his fifth son, the Rt Hon George Houston Reid, was Prime Minister of the Commonwealth in 1912.

There can be none now alive who remembers the writer's stepmother Millie Wilson as a distinguished amateur actress in Edwardian Glasgow, but in view of the bad press generally given to stepmothers it must be put on record that her stepson will always remember her as having in full measure all the beauty, charm and virtues attributed to her great great grandaunt by James Boswell and to her great great grandmother by Robert Burns.

I am indebted to Miss Jean Bruce, Toronto, whose query in XXX.3 recalled the tales of a grandfather and whose very full records of the Bruce and Ronald families enabled me to hang all the pieces together and to Mr Rab Bruce-Lockhart who confirmed the common ancestry of the various Bruces.

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# The Wilsons — A Line of Engineers

J.E. Russell

**Summary:** *In addition to his enduring engineering works, Thomas Telford was the inspiration of several lines of engineers whose progenitors worked for the great man. This paper describes such a line, continuing for five generations of engineers. Its founder was one of the two John Wilsons who worked as managing overseers for Telford. The John Wilson here considered, worked on the Caledonian Canal, the Göta Canal and the Glencorse dam. Two of his sons became civil engineers, one establishing his own business in London and the other travelling the world. They in turn were succeeded by two nephews, one of whom carried on the London consultancy whilst the other became Chief Engineer to the Great Eastern Railway. They in turn had sons who continued as civil engineers, and grandsons who have diversified into newer branches of engineering.*

Thomas Telford, the father of civil engineering, is well known for the works he created. In more specialised circles, he is well known by the several lines of engineers whose progenitors learnt their engineering either under or in co-operation with the great man. Perhaps the most well-known is the line of Gibbs. However, readers of the many books on Telford and his works will be familiar with the name of John Wilson. Perhaps some stopped to wonder how John Wilson, in the days before jet aircraft, could supervise so many constructions at the same time. Building the locks at Göta in Sweden at the same time as completing the west end of the Caledonian Canal: building what Telford called the Great Glencorse Reservoir at the same time as the Menai Bridge: living near Edinburgh whilst he built a canal in the Midlands: and of course building the new lock at Loch Lochy long after the books said he was dead. The truth, which so many authors seem to have missed, is that Thomas Telford employed two principal John Wilsons, and possibly one or two others in minor roles. John Wilson of the west end of the Caledonian Canal and the Menai Bridge was a Cumberland man according to Robert Southey. He was the progenitor of his own short line of engineers. This paper follows the line from that other John Wilson, a farmer's son from Inverneil in Argyll, like Telford a Scot.

**John Wilson I** was born in 1770. As the eldest son,



Plate 1 John Wilson I, 1770 – 1850

he might have expected to stay to inherit the farm, but instead he left and became a stonemason. We do not know where he served his apprenticeship — no relevant records for Knapdale have been found. He would probably have finished his apprenticeship in the early 1790s, a time which coincided with the start of the building of the Crinan Canal, just a few miles away from his home. This was a ship canal and its design by Rennie was generally to the standards acceptable for barge canals although with deeper draft, the masonry of the locks being specified as rubble. It was soon evident that this standard was quite inadequate, and much had to be rebuilt during

the early years of the canal's life. If John Wilson I worked upon this canal as a young mason, he certainly did not learn the high standards of masonry which were to characterise his future work there.

Our first certain fix on John Wilson I comes in 1807, when he was married in Inverness whilst working on the east end of the Caledonian Canal. A. D. Cameron has pointed out that it was most unusual for a West Highlander to be working there, most of the workers from the Crinal Canal moving to the west end of the Caledonian.

Telford's major construction just prior to the Caledonian Canal was the Ellesmere Canal, a grand project intended to link the waterways of the Mersey in Cheshire and the Severn at Shrewsbury with numerous industrial sites reaching into North Wales via Wrexham. The project included the aqueducts at Chirk and near Llangollen, both calling for the highest standards of masonry, skills which Telford's local contractor could not provide. Telford called in his 'treasure of talents', John Simpson, as general contractor, and appointed Matthew Davidson as resident superintendent at Pont Cysyllte. The masonry seems to have been completed by 1803, as the cast-iron trough was assembled on the piers in 1804 and 1805, the aqueduct being opened at the end of that year. Davidson was subsequently appointed resident engineer at Clachnaharry by Inverness on Telford's recommendation, to superintend the construction of the east part of the Caledonian Canal, and it seems that he took with him a number of key workers from Pont Cysyllte, his 'Welshmen', many of whom were evidently Scots like Telford and Davidson himself. John Wilson I was probably one of these, working as a mason on Pont Cysyllte, and perfecting his masonry there under the eagle eye of Davidson. A plaque on the aqueduct reads:

Thomas Telford F.R.S.L. & E. was Engineer.

Matthew Davidson - Superintendent of the Work.

John Simpson and John Wilson executed the Masonry.

William Hazeldine executed the Iron Work.

William Davies made the Earthen Embankment.

It is generally taken, and probably true, that the John Wilson mentioned on the plaque was that other John Wilson who was to become general contractor for the western part of the Caledonian Canal, but there seems to be no direct evidence now existing. Our John Wilson was much younger than the rest of these men, and unlikely to have his name on such a plaque. But it seems highly likely that he was at Pont Cysyllte, and because of this he went to Inverness with Matthew Davidson.

The Caledonian Canal received the Royal Assent for work to start in 1803, and Telford had Simpson up there opening quarries immediately, with John Howell surveying the route in detail. Matthew Davidson arrived in Clachnaharry on 16 July 1804, together with his 'colony' as he called them, including John Cargill, to whom reference is made later. Work was already under way under a temporary superintendent, who was digging out the basin: there was the sea lock and the Works lock into the basin to be built, the basin walls and quays to be constructed, and that massive masonry task, the staircase of four locks at Muirhouse rising to the level of the first reach, to be built. There were houses to be built, bridges to be mounted, and finally the huge lock gates to be hung. It was here that John Wilson I was to gain his knowledge of canal masonry. The Works lock into the Muirhouse basin was the first to be completed, in 1807. Perhaps to celebrate this, John Wilson I was married in that year at Inverness to Martha Brough, the sister-in-law of John Cargill. There were then thirty masons working at the Clachnaharry quarry, a further fourteen at the Redcastle quarry where the ashlar to line the locks were being cut, and thirty-one masons actually building the Muirhouse locks. Conditions evidently were arduous — there is a record of £108.10s. 3d. being paid to 'sundry persons' for 'Whisky for men working in the Water'. By 1809, the number of masons actually building the locks had risen to forty-four, with the Clachnaharry rubble quarry un-manned and twenty-one masons cutting freestone at Redcastle. The ladder of four locks at Muirhouse was completed in 1810, and as work could not start on the sea lock, the masons, probably including John Wilson, were sent up the canal to build the Bught bridge.

The sea lock at Clachnaharry gave novel and interesting problems in its construction, due to the elastic nature of silt upon which it had to be built. A detailed description of this has been given by Telford himself. The masonry was finished in 1812, and the gates hung; the bulk of the work at Clachnaharry was finished. As a mason, John Wilson would have been paid about 16s. a week in 1805, rising to a guinea by the time the locks were finished, a high wage when the cost of living was around 3s. a week. By 1813, his work at Clachnaharry was done.

Coincident in time with the development of the idea of the Caledonian Canal, another very similar canal was proposed, in Sweden. The Göta Canal was first suggested in 1780, to link the lakes in the south of Sweden, so that ships could pass from the Baltic to the North Sea avoiding Danish waters and

the payment of Sound Dues. The actual construction seems to have got under way in 1810, and by 1813, when Telford paid his second visit to Sweden, there were several thousand men at work digging the canal, many of them soldiers. Telford went to finalise the details, and took with him John Wilson I. and James Simpson the son of John Simpson, together with several others. John Wilson's task seems to have been to supervise the lock building, for which he had a 2 year contract at £222.15s.0d. per year plus travelling expenses, whilst James Simpson at £236 per year seems to have been sent to supervise the earth works (the other six men had salaries between £106 and £128 per year). John Wilson did not take his family, and seems to have been based at Berg, the site of the sea lock into the Baltic. This sea lock was the lower lock of a chain of seven locks rising to the first basin, very similar to 'Neptune's Staircase' at Banavie at the western end of the Caledonian Canal. From the first basin, further locks rose to the first reach.

In August 1813, presumably before they set sail for Sweden, John Wilson wrote from 'Forswick' to Telford asking him to pay £40 to his wife: one year later, Martha acknowledged it from Inverneil. This was to be the manner in which John Wilson supported his wife. In September 1814, Admiral Count Baltzar von Platen, the guiding hand behind the canal, wrote to Telford reporting progress on the canal: John Wilson was at Berg and 'has carried on some lock building with an invert arch . . . As far as I can judge, Mr Wilson is a man absolutely to be depended upon for what he undertakes.' Again in December 1814, von Platen wrote 'I am bound to say that I think Mr Wilson answers completely the purposes, and in all cases a man to be depended upon both by his character and by his experience'. It was a good start, although there had been a tragedy in August of that year when Major Bagge the resident chief engineer was drowned when his ship capsized in a storm. With the end of the wars, the Göta Canal began to suffer from the same lack of financial support that afflicted the Caledonian Canal. In August 1815, von Platen wrote to Telford:

Meanwhile the work has gone pretty well tho' we would have made a fine bankrupt if the supply had failed; and newer was a Year more propitious to the execution. Mr Wilson has two locks nearly finished, the sealock at Berg founded and advanced above the invert and the next above it will be founded these days. Wilson is exceedingly well pleased as well as his two workmen, as the Crown Prince was there newly found Sealock, shook hands with him, and gave him a golden box, his inferiors getting some ducats. He

has been an excellent man all the time, but now his is nearly over spirited. The whole Regiment and he are equally satisfied with each other, as he frequently tells that newer he had better workmen in his life as those he has trained betwixt them. His only objection is that we sometimes should as he thinks give them a little more pay and he fears he will not have the same regiment next year again. I hope we will settle both

The 'golden box', a gold snuff box, is with the author of this paper, inscribed internally to commemorate its giving. It proved to be one of the early keys to unravelling Telford's two major John Wilsons.

September 1815 was the end of John Wilson's contract. Von Platen commenting on the British contingent wrote in that month that everyone was developing a poor opinion of James Simpson, the highest paid man. 'Mr Wilson continues to give general Contentment . . . if some times a little whim appears it is always the produce of zeal . . . As for Mr Ashworth he continues in his old way to the great contentment of everybody . . .' With winter bringing the work to an end in addition to the end of the contracts, von Platen wrote to Telford in October that the party were returning home. Wilson had expressed a desire some time previously to see the Trollhatte Canal, and von Platen arranged for his brother-in-law Ekman to conduct the party there with a young man who spoke English, and to find a 'Good Merchant Wessel' to take them straight to Scotland. He found a fine brig, with accommodation which should have suited 'their Excellencies Wilson, Simpson, Ashworth and Carlisle'. All went well until they reached the quayside, but on inspecting the vessel a first class row broke out. Acting as spokesman for the party, John Wilson refused the booked accommodation, insisted that they must travel first class, insisted that they travel on the packet rather than the brig, and declared that he personally would never return to Sweden. No doubt their nerves were stretched by 2 years away from their families in a foreign country. Von Platen was upset by the news of this occurrence, and wrote to Telford on Christmas Eve. Notwithstanding that John Wilson was the spokesman, he was convinced that James Simpson was at the root of the mischief. ' . . . I never patiently suffered any injustice of a king, consequently not of Mr Wilson, but I forgive him easily considering what opinion I have of him . . .' Telford replied, soothingly,

You are well aware that much trouble attends governing mankind, I have my share of it in managing Overseers. And altho' when matters are

unfortunately brought forward, I never give way, yet I am often glad to seem not to know lesser improprieties unless forced upon me. You are also aware that there is a tendency in the manners of Englishmen, and more especially Artisans, in the Northern parts of the Island who effect independency. You also have a just conception of Wilson's character which neither you nor I, nor himself can change . . .

James Simpson never returned to Sweden.

Back at Inverneil with his family, John Wilson wrote to Telford in December 1815, asking for a job in the United Kingdom — 'I could never think of taking my family to Sweden'. Telford apparently had nothing to offer, and after Christmas John Wilson moved to Glasgow. In January 1816, von Platen wrote to Telford 'I am now very interested to know if you will send Mr Wilson back again. I wish I had him here and think we will find a way over our small differences'. Von Platen wrote again at the beginning of February and again at the end of that month offering to increase John Wilson's salary to £400 per year for a 2 year contract. Perhaps in desperation, he wrote again in March asking whether John Wilson would act as a consultant on 'extraordinary cases'. At the end of March 1816, Telford wrote to von Platen that John Wilson was at Grangemouth with Thomas Carlisle and others awaiting a wind to Gothenburg, and on 11 May von Platen wrote that they had arrived safely in Sweden.

Back on the Göta Canal, building work continued. In August 1816, von Platen wrote 'the only objection I have is that Wilson still makes use of his confounded groat . . .' and later in November of that year 'Wilson has his own mind for the formation of the sills as well as for the using of Grout'. The Scots stayed over the winter, and on 7 May 1817, von Platen wrote to Telford 'Wilson has made the spring tour along the whole line with me . . . and finds all well except that he thinks the culverts a little too short . . . Wilson has some fear that you are discontented with him for not having written, which he promised me yesterday to do soon, he asked me to provide for a bill of £100 for you to deliver in the usual way to his wife . . .' Martha acknowledged this in October 1817, and again apologised for John Wilson not writing. 'He always feels diffident in writing to a Gentleman'.

With their contracts completed, the Scots returned home at the beginning of the winter. In December 1817, von Platen wrote to Telford 'It is absolutely necessary that Wilson, Ashworth and Carlisle come back again early in the season'; John Wilson clearly did not want to go. He wrote to Telford on Christmas Day 1817, saying that money

was very short for the project and he doubted whether much would be built for some time:

I am far from being fond of returning to the place, I would greatly prefer some situation in this country . . . if you have any employment for me I shall most cheerfully serve you . . . The truth is that being so long out of the place I may find some difficulty in finding employment anyways suitable to my capacity or inclination . . .

Telford replied that he had no immediate employment in the UK. John Wilson, on his return to Glasgow from Inverneil after Christmas, replied that he would remain at Telford's call for any part of the United Kingdom. In March 1818, von Platen wrote to Telford 'It is absolutely necessary to have old Ashworth, Carlisle, Wilson and Thomson back . . .' But John Wilson would not go. His two eldest sons were in poor health, and triplets had died at birth. 'I see that Wilson is not to return', von Platen wrote sadly in April 1820; this was final. John Wilson I had already moved on to his next project. The Göta Canal was not to be opened for another 12 years.

John Wilson I now seems to have had 2 years without employment, probably living in Glasgow, although a letter by Telford suggests that he may have started his next task, perhaps informally, in 1819. This task was the building of the Glencorse Compensation Reservoir in the Pentland Hills, to the south of Edinburgh. This formed part of the Edinburgh water scheme, and had been long in preparation before John Wilson started work. Telford and Rennie were employed as consultant engineers, Mr James Jardine of Lancer Jardine & Robert Black, Civil Engineers, was appointed resident engineer, and the appointment of a working overseer at a salary of not more than £80 per year was authorised.

The basic scheme was to provide the water directly from the Crawley Spring, augmented by water from the Glencorse Burn, with no intermediate storage. However, this would leave the riparian owners along that Burn without full supply, and the scheme was therefore extended to include a dam to hold surface water which could be fed into the Glencorse Burn to compensate the riparian owners. After discussions with Rennie, a site for the Compensation Reservoir (which Telford liked to call the Great Glencorse Reservoir) was chosen such that it would catch the water from the Black Spring. The specification of the reservoir was made out by Jardine in 1819, Nicholson & Wier's tender for removal of the earth from the site of dam being accepted later that year. The dam itself was to be

slowly built of puddled clay, massively thick.

The job of working overseer had not yet been filled, and it was for this that Telford recommended John Wilson in January 1820, at a salary of £120 per year plus a free house, expenses when not at home, and moving expenses to bring his family from Glasgow to Glencorse. Writing to Jardine, Telford noted:

I have long known Wilson to be a very trustworthy person, who has always given satisfaction where employed. From his great experience in canal works of great magnitude, that is, in regard to Masonry and Earthwork, I conceive that he is just such a person as is required to superintend the embankment at the Glencorse Reservoir, the importance of which justifies the Directors in giving such a remuneration as will induce a person of this description to undertake the business, and such services should be liberally rewarded.

Telford was getting John Wilson a higher salary than the Directors intended, although he did not think it particularly liberal in comparison with his salary at Göta. John Wilson started work there at the beginning of February 1820. He was to continue with the Edinburgh Water Company for 23 years, his title changing over this period to Superintendent at Glencorse, and finally Keeper of the Compensation Reservoir.

In February 1820, the Directors authorised the purchase of the quarries recommended by Telford, and in April offered £2,110 for the land required for the Compensation Reservoir; it seems that the subsequent negotiations were lengthy. Telford recommended a substantial puddle wall at the Crawley Spring: Nicholson the contractor would build this. By April 1821, Nicholson had the foundation of the dam practically down to rock, and had erected a steam pump to keep the water below the level of these foundations. However, by mid 1821, it became evident that Nicholson was falling behind, and the Directors authorised Jardine to take the work over from him, and to employ direct labour. This brought John Wilson into more active work, since he paid and supervised this labour directly. The steam pump was bought from Nicholson for £450 in September, and an entry in the minutes on 13 December 1821 read 'To Mr Wilson in advance to pay off lazy men — £10'. The foundations of the dam were cleared by November 1821, and a start was made to lay the puddle. By November 1823, the Directors stated that all the building work was completed except the safety tunnel and spillway with its overflow weir, which would cost a further £6,000. A total of £26,094 had been spent on the dam, plus

a further £9,573 at the Crawley Spring, excluding land purchase and management costs. The reservoir covered 52 acres and contained 300,000,000 gallons of water; 86,000 cubic yards of earth were moved during the building of the dam, the head of which had a greatest height of 77 ft. It stands almost unchanged today, supplying water to Edinburgh in place of the long-departed riparian millers.

The final work on the Glencorse dam, the building of the overflow weir and spillway and of the superintendent's cottage, were no doubt very closely supervised by John Wilson, since the highest quality masonry was necessary for the weir and spillway to resist the sudden rush of water. The great puddle head of the dam was faced with rubble, but the weir was built of closely coursed ashlar in the form of a vertical wall. The spillway was paved with very large cut stones, again rigorously laid so that hardly any mortar was necessary between them. By the side of the weir, John Wilson built the wheelhouse to control the sluices at the entrances of the two tunnels: the whole mechanism is mounted on a single large cut stone and the cast-iron cogs still turn on bronze bushes as well as when fitted, one and a half centuries ago. The superintendent's cottage would seem to have been built in 1824 with a coach house nearby. Built into the back of the dam head, the cottage shows the high degree of finish of a master craftsman. The design was ingenious, the lower floor opening below the level of the dam onto the spillway to give a most pleasant south-facing sheltered aspect, whilst the upper floor windows looked out over the dam and across the loch. The cottage has since been enlarged by a subsequent superintendent, also a stonemason, but so well that it might have been of one build. The cottage seems to have been called Glen Cottage or Compensation Cottage.

Just as the work at Glencorse was ending, the Caledonian Canal was finally opened, some 20 years after construction had started. We do not know if John Wilson attended any of the celebrations, but while he was at Glencorse, he was in touch with his brother-in-law John Cargill, the last survivor of Telford's management team on the canal. John Wilson I probably saw this as the end of his construction days, and settled down at Glencorse to enjoy the presence of his family in the cottage he had built. His fortnightly account for wages paid were between two and twelve pounds. His own salary remained at £120 per year until at least 1830, but by 1840 it had been doubled. In that year he was 70 years old, and the 1841 census showed him living at Glen Cottage with his wife and five of his children. He no doubt



expected to end his days there; it was not to be.

The Caledonian Canal was in trouble. The ashlar locks built under the eagle eye of Davidson were in good order, but the same could not be said for those on the western part, where Easton had used rubble on rock foundations with no invert: these locks were failing just as those on the Crinan Canal had failed before them. It was realised that there was a terrible danger from the waters of Loch Lochy, which were held some 12 ft above their natural level by the now rotting gates of the Lochy lock: if these burst, some 35,000,000,000 gallons of water would cascade down the canal, through Banavie and Corpach, destroying all in their path. Part of a lock wall at Fort Augustus collapsed in 1837, closing the canal whilst repairs were made. The resident engineer was George May, the son of Andrew May who had come to Clachnaharry with Davidson. May reported in damning terms, perhaps somewhat exaggerated, that when the eastern part of the canal was built the contractor believed that it would never be opened and built the masonry as cheaply as possible, taking pains to hide this from Telford. The masonry at 'Neptune's Staircase' at Banavie he described as 'execrable'. The government was concerned and set up inquiries: in 1843, they authorised £50,000 for repairs, and the canal was closed for 3 weeks for work at Gairloch. Two months later, an arch of the upper Banavie culvert collapsed. A general overhaul could be put off no longer, and was authorised by Parliament, the Commissioners accepting a quotation of £136,089 which included the building of a second lock at Gairloch. To supervise this work, superintendents were chosen from the employees of the Canal Company, with one exception. To supervise the building of the new lock at Gairloch, John Wilson was recalled on the express recommendation of George May. No doubt there were others who had built such large locks in the great ports of London and Bristol, but few could match John Wilson's proven experience of high quality lock building coupled with his knowledge of the Caledonian Canal. By June 1844, he was Inspector of Works at Gairloch, living at Gairloch House, the fine lock-keeper's house with its central bow window from which he could see the old lock and the site of the new lock.

The foundation stone of the new lock was laid on 16 October 1844 by James Loch Esq, Member of Parliament: the lock was built on dry land, the canal being subsequently diverted through it. Presumably the foundations had been dug out by then, as in June 1845 Walker who had been appointed principal engineer for the 3 year overhaul reported that the

new lock walls were up to half height, with the capstan pits, puddling, backing and filling carried up together.<sup>7</sup> John Wilson was building to a specification similar to the sea lock at Clachnaharry, even though the new lock was founded on rock. The ashlars used to build the invert and inner walls were of Redcastle stone, Davidson's favourite at Clachnaharry. The masonry repairs to the old lock were carried out at the same time and were almost complete, involving taking down the gate recesses and rebuilding with ashlar, probably with a general repair between the recesses. The oak for the new gates had arrived. One year later, Walker reported that the gates were hung on the new lock, and that the walls of the old lock were being extended to form the mountings for the swing bridge which it was proposed to move from the Great North Road at Muirtown. By September of that year, the number of workers on the western end of the canal had fallen from some 600 to 186, and by April 1847 to 82. The Canal was re-opened on 1 May 1847. The estimate for the works at Gairloch had been:-

New regulating lock, including dam to shut off the waters of Loch Lochy	£15,710
Rebuilding and other repairs to the present lock supposing that the swivel bridge be not erected	£ 2,250
The swivel bridge at Gairloch and rebuilding and extending the upper walls to suit	£ 2,918
	<hr/> £20,878

The final cost evidently was very close to the estimate. The new lock at Gairloch still stands as John Wilson built it. In 1980, the lock-keeper described it as 'built like a cathedral — will last for ever'. The ashlars of which the walls are built are very closely laid and accurately coursed; no rubble is visible, except on the wing walls outside the lock.

John Wilson I died on 7 May 1850 at the age of eighty, at Merivil Cottage, Mid Calder, to which he seems to have retired. He was buried at Glencorse, under the memorial which he had probably built himself to his eldest son, but the real memorials to his life are to be found at Gairloch and Berg, at Clachnaharry and Glencorse, and probably at Pont Cysyllte in Wales.

John Wilson I had seven sons and five daughters. Two of his sons were sickly and three died at birth. The remaining two however were robust and followed him into civil engineering.



Plate 2 Edward Wilson, 1820 – 1877

**Edward Wilson** (1820–1877) was the first of the family to be born at Glencorse. In 1845 he was described as an engineer at Corpach at the eastern end of the Caledonian Canal. When his father died 5 years later, he was stationed at York. He continued his way south to London, where he set up his own company of consulting engineers, Edward Wilson & Co, principally with railway contracts for the Great Western Railway, the Metropolitan Railway, and other railways. He lived at 9 Deans Yard in Westminster, very convenient for Parliamentary business. He never married and on his death left some £80,000 in his will. His business passed to two of his nephews, of whom more below.

**Allan Wilson** (1820–1897) was the twin brother of Edward, and like him started work at Corpach as an assistant engineer. He then moved south to assist in the construction of the Hull and Bridlington railway. In 1847, he returned to Scotland as Resident Engineer in charge of works on the North Berwick

Railway: on its completion, he was awarded the freedom of North Berwick. In 1853, he was appointed second engineer on the Madras railway, where he was put in charge of the first division; some 75 miles of track were completed without a general contractor, and included the construction of the Cortilleaur Bridge, a stone bridge of 27 arches, each of 30 ft span.



Plate 3 John Wilson II, 1846 – 1922

In 1856, Allan Wilson left the Madras Railway to join the Public Works Department of the Government of India, and was employed mainly in connection with irrigation systems. His first post was as Executive Engineer of the Raichore Doab, comprising the country between the Toombuddra and Krishna rivers, where his main work was in restoring the ancient reservoirs and canals. After 4 years, he was selected for the office of Executive Engineer of the Secunderabad Division, and in 1862 he was placed on special duties in the province of Nagpur, preparing irrigation projects. The following year he was appointed Executive Engineer on the Arungabad Division, but after 3 years he had to resign the service of the Government of India, due to poor health: he was then forty-eight. On his return

## J.E. Russell: The Wilsons — A Line of Engineers

to England, he strongly advocated the extension of the irrigation system, combined with navigation, as a remedy against famine and for the advantage of the country as a whole. He submitted a carefully thought-out scheme to the then Secretary of State for India, and in 1868 he read a paper before the Institution of Civil Engineers on 'Irrigation in India', for which he was awarded a Telford Premium.

For some years, Allan Wilson then worked with his brother Edward, principally on railway works, including the Great Eastern's Liverpool Street station and the lines leading from it to Walthamstow, and to the Cambridge and Ipswich main lines. With his health restored, he went to Santiago in Galicia, Spain, in 1873, on behalf of Credit Foncier of England, as that company's local representative on the Compostelana Railway, and as such he dealt with the financial affairs as well as the engineering of the railway. He remained in Spain for 6 years, at the end of which King Alfonso XII created him a Caballero of the Order of Isabel la Catolica. On his return to London, he continued to act as Consulting Engineer to Credit Foncier, and also practised privately.

In 1884, Allan Wilson became Consulting Engineer to the North Western of Uruguay Railway Company, at a time when many large projects were being carried out. Amongst these was the Salto Pier, an iron structure of great strength capable of resisting the rapid current and flood conditions. In the same year, he was consulted by the River Dee Company, and after making an extensive survey of the tidal part of that river advised, jointly with Sir Leader Williams, as to the best method of obtaining the statutory depth of water between Chester and Connah's Quay so that the Company, who were the conservators of the river, could impose tolls. As a result of his time in Spain, Allan Wilson's advice was frequently requested in connection with engineering projects in that country, including the Angle-Vasco-Navarro Railway, for which he was Chief Engineer, the Pamplona and Cordoba waterworks, the Laguna Antella Reclamation, and the Denia Irrigation. Allan Wilson continued his London practice until the age of 72, when he retired to Bridgenorth in Shropshire. He had become a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1867, had married, and was survived by his wife and three daughters. A genial and amusing companion, he was ever ready to draw on his vast supply of stories, particularly those relating to India.

Neither Edward nor Allan Wilson had any sons to carry on the engineering tradition. However, two nephews were at hand. John Wilson I's eldest

surviving son Robert had a son John Wilson II before his early death, and John Wilson I's youngest daughter Martha had married William Russell a Glasgow writer (solicitor) and their son John became a civil engineer. It was to these two that the business of Edward Wilson & Co descended.



Plate 4 John Russell, 1851 - 1926

**John Wilson II** (1846-1922) was born at Ardrishaig on Loch Fyne, by the entrance to the Crinan Canal, and was educated at the Dollar Academy in Clackmannanshire. He served for 3 years in the locomotive shops of the Great Western Railway at Worcester and 2 years in the Worcester Engine Works, during which time he was in charge of the building of a railway bridge over the Usk at Abergavenny. After completing his articles as a mechanical engineer, he came to London, and was articulated to his uncle Edward Wilson as a civil engineer. Here he met his cousin John Russell, and possibly worked with his uncle Allan Wilson who was at home in London at the time. He was involved

in the Great Eastern's Metropolitan extension, and with Liverpool Street station. He prepared plans for the line from Thorpe (Norwich) to North Walsham, and acted as Resident Engineer for this line. He also carried out the extension from North Walsham to Cromer, from Wroxham to Broome Green, and many other important railway works. He became a partner in his uncle's business in 1877, following the death of Edward Wilson, and was soon involved in the planning and supervision of the Great Eastern's extensive quays and warehouses at Parkstone for dealing with that company's continental traffic.

In 1883, John Wilson II left Edward Wilson & Co to become Chief Engineer to the Great Eastern Railway. During his tenure of this office, for which he held the length of service record as a railway Engineer-in-Chief, Liverpool Street station was enlarged and many new lines and works carried out. His office carried with it the entire charge for new works and the maintenance of some 1,859 miles of railway and 400 stations, Lowestoft Harbour and the Parkstone and Harwich Quays.

John Wilson II was a full Member of both the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, President of the Permanent Way Association, Director of the Highland Society of London, member of the Scottish Corporation, President of the Caledonian Society in London, and Vice Governor of the Royal Scottish Hospital. He retired before World War I to his home, New Place at Upminster, and during that war he established a workshop in the cellars of the house, where he made splints and fittings for hospitals in France (he was honoured with the badge of 'Queen Mary's Carpenters' for this). His principal relaxation was fly fishing.

John Wilson II was married in 1873 to Miss Emily J. Swarbrick, whose father was a brilliant mathematician who held senior rank with the Great Eastern Railway. Of their seven children, two became engineers:

*Edward Arthur Wilson (1876-1932)* was known as 'Ned'. After serving a 3 year pupilage under his father, he was appointed resident engineer on the Three Horse Shoes and Benwick Light Railway, and then on the Woodford to Liord railway, the Kelvedon and Tollesbury Light Railway, and the Temple Mills to Broxbourne widening, where he designed and estimated the works costing about £800,000. In 1904, he was appointed Assistant Engineer to the Great Eastern Railway, being responsible for all the designs, estimates and construction for 2 years. In 1907 he was given the additional responsibility of the maintenance of the

permanent way, station buildings, signals, docks, harbours, piers, etc, for the whole system. In 1910, he was promoted to Divisional Engineer, and became a full Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers: at that time he lived at 'Half Acres' at Bishop Stortford. With the outbreak of World War I, he went to France, where he served as a railway engineer, rising to the rank of Lt Colonel and being awarded the MC by the end of the war. He returned to the GER, working at Stratford until he was transferred to the Engineer's Department at the Baker Street station, during which time he engineered the Stanmore Line.

Ned Wilson was married and had one daughter. He died suddenly in office.

*Robert McGregor Wilson* also seems to have been an engineer, although information about him is thin. He is said to have had a son, Peter Wilson,\* now believed to be a marine engineer.

*John Russell (1851 - 1926)* was born in Glasgow, and was the first engineer in this line to study the subject academically, attending the University of Glasgow where he obtained a Certificate of Proficiency in Civil Engineering in 1869. He then followed his cousin to the Worcester Engine Works, where he served a pupilage before joining his uncle Edward Wilson, MICE. He was employed until 1873 on the construction of the Taff-Bargoed mountain railway in Wales, and on his return to London was responsible, under his uncle, for the design and construction of several works, including the preparation of the design of the Bewdley and Kidderminster Railway, and for the ironwork for Liverpool Station buildings. He was principal assistant to his uncle for the next 3 years, until his uncle's death in 1877, when he became a partner in the firm together with his cousin John Wilson II who, as we have seen, soon left the firm. The business carried on the name of Edward Wilson & Co, with its office at 15 Victoria Street. John Russell was elected a full member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in December 1881, at the age of 30, being proposed by his uncle Allan Wilson. During the latter part of that century, John Russell was sole partner of the firm, and was responsible for parliamentary plans for the extension of the Belfast Central Railway, and plans and working drawings for the Belfast Strandtown and Hollywood Railway. He prepared designs for a model town on Languard Common, Felixstowe, was responsible for the design and construction of the Sea Defences at Felixstowe including the promen-

\* If by any chance Peter Wilson should see this paper, the Author would be very pleased to get in touch with him.

ade, and for improvements and the enlarging of the Felixstowe docks. For the Norfolk County Council he built a steel lattice-girder road bridge 270 ft long over the River Aut at Ludham. He was consulted and reported on the Sea Defences at Selsey, Littlehampton, Caister and Porthdendaen. Between 1900 and 1905 he did parliamentary work for the Great Western Railway in opposition to the various railway schemes affecting that company, and in 1906 he undertook the Southwold Sea Defences, which were carried out slowly and were still being carried out when he died. He also undertook the extension of the Eastbourne Pier Head Landing Stage. He was served for many years by Mr Wright, who independently carried on the office in Victoria Street after his death.

John Russell was married in 1884 to Miss Laura C Smith, and they lived in Lexham Gardens in Kensington until the end of the century, when they moved to Eastbourne. Of their six children, one son became a civil engineer and one daughter married a civil engineer:

*Edward Wilson Russell (1886–1963)* was named after his father's uncle who had taught him his engineering. Ted was educated at Charterhouse and London University, after which he served a 2 year pupilage under a Mr Armstrong of the GWR based at Paddington Station. He then moved to South Wales to supervise part of the construction of the Swansea District Line, his section including many bridges and two tunnels. In 1911 he emigrated to India where he joined the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, being stationed at Orai. In 1914, he was transferred to Bhursaral, where one of his tasks was the rebuilding of the Manned bridge; this old stone bridge was not strong enough for the weight of trains then being introduced. By skilful use of explosives, Ted blew down the six arches without damaging the piers, upon which he mounted a new steel bridge. In 1918, he went to Mesopotamia in charge of the 91st Railway Construction Company of the India Defence Force, where his company was employed on earthworks on the Kurdarrah Khanakin extension, but was shortly moved to the Hulawan Bridge where he supervised the making and sinking of cofferdams: by October of that year, he was given sub-divisional charge of the whole Kurdarrah Khanakin extension. On demobilisation in 1920, Ted returned to India as Resident Engineer at Jubblepore and then at Nagpur. By 1925 he had moved to Bombay, where he was to remain until his retirement in 1936 from a very senior position in the GIPR. He retired to Scotland.

Ted Russell had one son, the author of this paper,

who is a chemical engineer in the North of England, and has a son who may be the sole survivor of this line to continue with engineering in the next generation.

*Martha Phyllis Russell* was married in Jubblepore to Arthur E. Mould (1880 – 1965) who was then Chief Engineer Bridges to the GIPR. Like Ted, he retired to England just before the last war. They too had one son, Geoffrey Russell Mould, who became a mining engineer and had emigrated to Australia as Inspector of Mines. His son Charles, however, is deserting engineering for a more profitable life as an accountant.

### Conclusions

That this line of engineers has lasted for five generations spanning 200 years is something of a record. Yet there are noticeable trends within that time.

Everything that John Wilson I built, including the simple winding gear for the sluices at Glencorse, is still in use, even though canals have long been regarded as obsolete. But for the next three generations, involved in the great railway age, virtually everything which was built has gone or is going, although not in the lifetime of its builders. In my generation, we see the factories which we built in our youth being taken down in our maturity. Very evidently, engineering has to change and is changing, from permanent standards for permanent use, to temporary construction for short time use.

It is evident that the standards of living of the engineers in this line peaked towards the end of the Victorian period, and has been in decline ever since, mirroring the industrial prosperity of the country. This is not a chicken-and-egg situation: both are symptoms of the same cause. Industrial prosperity hinges upon innovation. Telford's roads and canals were such an innovation at the time that no improvement was necessary for many years. The railways perhaps offered lesser innovation and possibly because their builders did not understand the significance of experience curves they failed to continue innovating. Today, our accountant-dominated boards of directors dislike innovation and the inevitable uncertainty associated with it; British engineers, whether by dint of long apprenticeship or academic study, seem in general unsuited to and directorially discouraged from rapid speculative innovation: the Japanese take to it like ducks to water. If engineering is to continue in Britain, it must be of a very different kind from that practised by early members of this line. Maybe such engineers cannot be generated here: perhaps we should all

leave the profession and join the money-spinners,  
Law, Accountancy and Trade.

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## **REPORT OF COUNCIL 1984-1985**

### **SIR IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK**

We have to record, with deep regret, the death during the year of our Honorary President, Sir Iain Moncreiffe. He was elected Honorary President only a year ago, and we looked forward to his tenure of office. Local members will remember his erudite and witty lectures to the Society on several occasions and his participation in our 25th Anniversary Conference. An obituary notice was published in the September 1985 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

### **MEETINGS**

Ten meetings were held during the year. These included a visit to the The Mitchell Library in Glasgow for those who had been unable to attend the first visit held the previous year. In June, an extra meeting in the form of a reception was held during the International Gathering of the Clans.

The regular monthly meetings of the Society continue to be held in the Royal College of Physicians to whose President and Council we are indebted for this privilege.

Lectures given at the meetings comprised 'Computers, Statistics and Probable Descents' given by Mr. Colin Forrester; 'Emigration from the North-East of Scotland 1830-1880' by Miss Marjory Harper; 'Records of the Police Force' by Inspector Ferguson; 'The use of the Crest in Scottish Heraldry' by Mrs. E. Roads; 'The Language of Stewart Scotland' by Professor A.J. Aitken and 'Reflections on the records of the Highland Regiment—origins, collections and utility' by Mr. J.E. MacMillan. The December meeting combined a social evening and an 'Any Questions' panel on genealogy and heraldry.

### **COUNCIL**

During the year, the Council and its Sub-Committees also met regularly. A main preoccupation of their business was the consideration of ways and means of coping with the ever-increasing business of the Society. It is not always appreciated by some of the hundreds of correspondents who write to the Office-Bearers that we are all voluntary workers who have to reply to their enquiries and post Society publications to them in our own time.

The solution seemed to be the appointment of a paid, part-time assistant who would deal with the sales of publications, the records of the Overseas Members and some of the routine work of the Hon. Treasurer. This matter is now in hand.

The Council would emphasize, however, that there is still a need for Members to volunteer their services in other ways and we should be grateful for any offers of assistance.

### **FINANCE**

Our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Beattie, reports that the general fund accounts reveal a fairly healthy position, mainly because of two areas of increased income this year. There is a noticeable increase in subscription income. There is a substantial

increase in investment income arising from a change in our banking arrangements. This is a one-off increase and cannot be expected to be sustained although the new arrangements will lead to greater continuing investment income than previously. This is only partly offset by increased expenditure. With increased subscriptions effective from 1985-86 it should not be necessary to increase subscriptions again for a few years, even with rising costs.

The publishing fund shows a healthy surplus mainly because of growth in Monumental Inscriptions sales, including rapid turnover on reprinted volumes. This provides the funds to enable further new works to be published in 1985-86. (At the time of writing, MIs for Upper Deeside had already been published.)

There was a good response to the appeal for the John F. Mitchell Memorial Fund and the sums collected are now being used to purchase suitable books for the Society's Library, as an appropriate memorial.

## **THE LIBRARY**

Mr. R.M. Strathdee, Hon. Librarian, writes that during the year 1984-85 the Society's Library at 9 Union Street, continued to function weekly at its normal times on Wednesdays from 3.30–6.30pm. While most of the visitors were from the UK, many came from overseas, from North America and Australasia. As in past years the Mormon I.G. Index (Scotland) has been much in demand while more recently the Scottish O.P.R. Microfiches have increased in use. Our large collection of Monumental Inscriptions still prove to be the most popular source of information to be consulted by the visitors. The acquisition of several new recordings of Monumental Inscriptions has been a valuable addition to the Library resources. Particular mention may be made of those relating to Aberdeenshire, Ayrshire and Sutherlandshire. Unfortunately there are many graveyards in Scotland which remain unrecorded.

New books have been added during the year including some reprints of the 1796 *Statistical Account* as well as other material. Once again the Librarian has to acknowledge receipt of a number of family pedigree sheets, family histories, etc., and he would express his grateful thanks to the respective donors of these gifts. A donation of books from Miss Alison Mitchell was particularly welcome.

The Librarian also acknowledges with thanks the kindly assistance provided by Miss Howden and Mr Haswell in the Library on opening days.

Many enquiries continue to be received from home and abroad and the Librarian appreciated greatly the help and information given to him to answer these requests over the year by members.

In 1986 it is hoped to have the new edition of the Mormon I.G.I. and further sections of the O.P.R. County microfiches for Scotland available to Members of the Society.

## **MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS**

This year has seen the publication of two volumes of Monumental Inscriptions: for Kilmarnock & Loudon District and Upper Deeside. Both these volumes have been compiled and edited by Alastair & Margaret Beattie.

The reprinting of Monumental Inscriptions has continued and this year saw West



Stirlingshire, East Stirlingshire and West Lothian become available.

It is hoped that the remaining 5 volumes will be reprinted in 1986. The first two, Berwickshire and Lanarkshire (Upper Ward) should be available by the end of March.

The Manpower Services Commission have been actively recording Monumental Inscriptions in three areas:

1. Cumnock & Doon Valley, a copy of which is in the library
2. Cunninghame District, a copy of which will be in the library eventually
3. The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for which we do *not* have a copy.

It is also believed that the Nithsdale area of Dumfriesshire has been recorded.

Mr. R. Torrance, our MIs co-ordinator, would like to thank all those who have been actively engaged in the past year recording Monumental Inscriptions, and gives special thanks to Alastair and Margaret Beattie and Miss A.S. Cowper for their monumental efforts.

## **NEW REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

Miss M. Stewart reports that this got off to a fairly slow start, but entries kept coming in steadily so it was decided to extend the final date for inclusion in the Register until the end of the year. By that time we had received forms from 612 members, and have since then received a few more entries. The number of names or subjects entered on the form vary from one entry to five A4 pages.

The information is now being indexed by computer and should shortly be ready for printing.

## **INTERNATIONAL GATHERING**

The 1985 International Gathering of the Clans was held, for the first time, in Glasgow at the end of May. The following week was concentrated on Edinburgh mainly for individual clan events.

The Gathering centre was in the McLellan Galleries in Sauchiehall Street where we manned an information booth in company with many other clans and organizations, throughout the week. Members in Glasgow rallied round nobly and Edinburgh Members travelled west daily to assist. It was unfortunate that the start of the Glasgow week coincided with a Glasgow holiday but nevertheless our helpers were kept busy most of the time, answering enquiries and selling our publications. We are most grateful for the help we received from Members East and West.

During the second week, we held a reception in Edinburgh for Members and overseas visitors.

## **AFFILIATED GROUPS**

Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society issued very interesting *Newsletters* in 1985. No. 18 (March) was a *Library Catalogue*, compiled by Miss June Willing. The books (and exchange) periodicals listed are currently housed in the Mitchell Library, and it is hoped to reach agreement whereby the Society material can be issued by the staff of the library. Issue No. 20 of the *Newsletter*, a Supplement to the *Members' Directory* (second

edition), which appeared as No. 14. No. 21 (November) was expected to be issued by a new Editor, Miss Hazel Wright, previously Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Roy Gillespie, the editor since 1978, having been elected an Honorary Vice-President.

The 1985/86 Syllabus includes among the speakers, Miss Elizabeth Roads, Secretary to Lord Lyon, and Dr Margaret Sanderson, Exhibitions and Educational Officer, Scottish Records Office.

Aberdeen & North East Scotland F.H.S. continued the impressive work being done to record monumental inscriptions in their area. Booklets were published in 1985 covering Peathill Old Churchyard; Hatton of Fintry Churchyard; John Knox Churchyard, Aberdeen; and Dunnottar Churchyard. The latter was the fourteenth booklet published, and others are in progress. All booklets published are available at £1 plus p. & p. 30p, from Mrs Sheila M. Spiers, 27 Woodend Drive, Aberdeen, AB2 6YT.

At the 1985 A.G.M. The council accepted the desire of Miss B.J. Cowper, not to be re-nominated for the secretaryship. The new Hon. Secretary is Mrs. R. Baxter, 647 King Street, Aberdeen, AB2 1SB. Miss Cowper, under whose secretaryship the Society made such splendid progress, was the recipient of a gift from the members in September. Fortunately, she will not be entirely lost to the Society as she continues to help with other activities, notably recording monumental inscriptions.

Tay Valley F.H.S. issued as *Newsletter* No. 10 (March, 1985), an index to the first ten issues. With No. 11, a new title was adopted, and the publication is now known as the *Tay Valley Family Historian*. The new logo on the cover page was designed by Mr and Mrs David Taylor.

The A.G.M. in 1985 marked the retirement of Mr Lawrence R. Burness, Chairman since the Society was founded in 1980. Mr Burness, who is Keeper of the William Coull Anderson Library of Genealogy at Arbroath, gave sterling service during the formative years of the Society. He has been interested in family history and genealogy all his life, and has compiled a remarkable record of the Burness family, from whom sprung the national bard. During the War Mr Burness served in the Burma Navy, and showed his character by running a radio service from a beleaguered ship in occupied Burma. His early years there account for his proficiency in Burmese and Arakanese, but it was pure patriotism which prompted him to learn Gaelic. He was a splendid choice for first Chairman of the Tay Valley F.H.S., and has always proved helpful to enquirers of all ages. He is himself young in heart, and we hope he will be spared many more years to enjoy his other interests which include philately, local and railway history, and music.

The Highland F.H.S. has also had some changes in office-bearers. Mr Duncan Ross, a founder member, and chairman and editor since 1981, now continues as editor of the *Newsletter*, while Mr Peter Reynolds, the Inverness Librarian, has been elected to the chairmanship. Mr Ross hopes to produce the journal in print, rather than by photocopying.

Mr Ross has compiled an Index to the 1851 Census returns for Kiltarn in a 13 page A4 booklet, obtainable at £1 (incl. postage) from the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Dorothy Booth, 46 Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. Two other members are working on the returns for Knockbain (Black Isle) and Kincardine (Ross & Cromarty). These activities may point the way towards further work on the census returns, and perhaps by other groups, since copies of census returns, 1841-81, can be obtained at reasonable cost from the Departmental

Records Officer, at New Register House, Edinburgh. It is interesting to note that an article giving recommendations for census projects, appears in *Family History*, Vol. 13, No. 105, New Series, No. 81, published by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Canterbury. It is certainly advisable that a uniform system of making indices be adopted on the basis of registration districts.

During the summer of 1985, our Vice-President, Mr Donald Whyte, who has been involved with the formation and growth of the family history societies, met enthusiasts in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, and a Steering Committee for a Borders F.H.S. has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr Peter S. Elliot, a member of the Scottish Genealogy Society and of the Hawick Archaeological Society. The inaugural meeting was held at Galashiels on 19th September, when Mr Whyte was the speaker. The Interim Secretary of the Borders F.H.S. is Mr Norman S. McLeish, 78 Weensland Road, Hawick. It is hoped the new Society will be able to hold meetings in various towns, in the same way as Tay Valley F.H.S.

Mr Whyte would now like to see another F.H.S. formed in South-West Scotland, and members of the Scottish Genealogy Society in that area who would be interested, are asked to contact him at 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, Eh29 9DD.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Finally, we should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers who give us their time, the Members who support us by coming to Meetings and the Office-Bearers who further the business of the Society throughout the year.

## FEES CHARGEABLE BY GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FROM 1 APRIL 1986

### Service

A. First or only extract of entry following a particular search.	£5.00
B. Second or subsequent extract of the same entry issued at the same time	£2.50*
C. Extract of entry following a general search.	£2.50
D. Abbreviated certificate of birth.	£2.50
E. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	£2.50*
F. Particular search in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	£2.50
G. Particular search in the Census records (1841-1891) where specified entry untraced: for each census searched.	£2.50
H. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers: per day or part thereof.	£5.50*
I. General search in the parochial registers: per day or part thereof.	£4.50*
J. General search in the open census records (1841-1891): per day or part thereof.	£4.50*
K. Inclusive general search in the parochial registers, the Census records (1841-1891) and in the indexes to the statutory registers: per day or part thereof	£8.50*

per week	£25.00*
per month	£70.00*
per quarter	£140.00*
Recording of change of name or surname	£13.00
Authentication of extract for foreign government: per extract	£2.50*

\* indicates an increase

## **FEES CHARGEABLE BY REGISTRARS FROM 1 APRIL 1986**

### **Service**

- a. Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration £2.00
- b. First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration £5.00
- c. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time as an extract specified at (b) above £2.50\*
- d. Extract of entry following general search. £2.50
- e. Abbreviated certificate of birth. £2.50
- f. Special purpose birth, death or marriage certificate issued under provisions of certain Acts and Regulations. £1.50
- g. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof. £2.50\*
- h. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers: per day or part thereof. £5.50\*
- i. For preliminaries to marriage (each contracting party). £4.00\*
- j. For solemnisation of civil marriage. £12.00\*

\*indicates an increase.

## REVIEW

Formulary of Old Scots Legal Documents — compiled by Peter Gouldesbrough  
Stair Society Volume 36 — £15

The latest volume of the Stair Society aims to provide an historical or genealogical researcher confronted by an Old Scots Legal document with "prior knowledge of what it contains". At the head of each style there is the brief description which would appear in an inventory. The list of documents used is based on the training programme of the Scottish Record Office of which the author is a former Assistant Keeper.

The styles will be extremely useful for the Researchers to whom it is directed. Abbreviated or suspended words have been set out in full, and punctuation is editorial, with long clauses often divided into two for the sake of clarity.

The value of the book is greatly enhanced by a supplementary essay by Prof Gordon Donaldson on "Early Scottish Conveyancing". He points out the continuity of Scots conveyancing practices, and shows that the earliest documents in the 11th century adumbrate the terminology and structure which persisted for centuries. He speculates that in earlier times sasine preceded rather than followed a charter, and the fact that no early Instruments of Sasine are preserved would infer that in early times it was the Charter that was the written proof of the grant rather than vice versa, with Instruments of Sasine not introduced into Scotland until the 15th century.

## REVIEW

Wills before 1858 — Eve McLaughlin  
Federation of Family Histories — £1 (inclusive of postage)

The proving of Wills in England was until 1858 a matter for the ecclesiastical courts, as it had been in Scotland before 1560. There were, however, five possible Probate Courts, and for a Genealogist this can be a cause of confusion.

The author gives a useful introduction to probate jurisdiction and a most interesting explanation of the usual circumstances of the making of a Will (with a reminder of the high mortality rates in those times which deterred prospective testators from putting pen to parchment until the last possible moment). An example of a typical Will is given and the usual provisions, with the reasons for them. As she makes clear, tax avoidance schemes were not unknown, and testators were often eager to make peace with the church at the last moment after a lifetime of struggle to escape the paying of tithes and other church dues. She sets the social scene of pre-1858 days in a most attractive way. Finally, there are six pages devoted to advice on locating Wills and abstracting them.

The book is a good bargain, with a touching death bed scene on the cover to wrench a tear of two from the reader before the booklet is opened.

## REVIEW

Latin Word List for Family Historians compiled by Elizabeth Simpson  
Federation of Family History Societies

The word-list-both Latin-English and English-Latin — will be a most valuable aid for any researcher having to deal with documents containing latin words, and will fill a long-felt need. The compiler disclaims any attempt to produce a dictionary and confesses to being a non-latin scholar. She has collected during convalescence from major operations latin words from sources she has used, and she sets them out alphabetically.

As a further aid she lists at the end the latin numerals, days, seasons, points of the compass, and weights and measures, and in the centre sets out a family tree with the latin names for the various relationships.

If the first person singular is on occasion treated as the infinitive, and "copulatio" translated as "the marriage ceremony", these are small faults on what is a most useful production for anyone struggling with mediaeval documents.

## REVIEW

How to Locate and Use Manorial Records Patrick Palgrave-Moore  
25pps — Elvery Dowers Publications — £1.75

For those living in Scotland Manorial Records are not readily thought of as a source of genealogical information. This booklet reminds researchers of this valuable source of information.

The author begins by explaining the manorial system and the change which occurred as a result of the Black Death. He then gives details of types of documents which would be kept, warning the reader that until the 15th century the documents would probably be in latin, and also sets out what one could expect to find in them. Then, most importantly, he gives advice on locating the records.

If documents are found, the author is most helpful in interpreting the latin and giving examples of the shorthand, and the booklet has a number of most interesting reproductions of entries from Manorial Records.

Even quite humble families may appear in such records if they held some land, and, as the author writes, "their names are as likely to be recorded as those of the greater lords,"

The booklet can be obtained from 13 West Parade, Norwich, Norfolk NE2 3DN.

## REVIEW

Catalogue of Sources for Genealogical Research, Ireland

This is No 6 of the Journal of the Caraher Family History Society. It lists in alphabetical order records of all sorts, some of them not generally known and covering, besides genealogical works, maps, proclamations and statutes.

Part I consists of a list of works which could be useful as background to the study of Irish Ancestral Records, including Irish periodicals and Society Journals.

Part II treats of subjects of general interest for families not already recorded and "stays clear of sticky pollens to do with armigerous garden", though the letter "A" starts with three heraldic definitions — "achievement, armiger, and armorial bearings". It is probably from the headings of "Gravestone Inscriptions" and the concluding entry of "Wills, where to find them" that the researcher will get the greatest help, though the definition of unusual words such as "Rapparees" may solve some difficulties. A List of Professional Searchers in Dublin and Bray in Appendix 2 will also be of assistance.

It is obtainable from Mrs D Caraher-Manning 71 King Street, Crieff.

## REVIEW

The Censuses 1841-1881. Use and Interpretation by Eve McLaughlin  
Federation of Family History Societies.  
£1 (including postage)

This is a helpful book giving clear and simple instructions on how to use the Census Returns which are available to the public. It explains how to get hold of the index or film you want, how to use a microfilm reader, and how to read the film. It even includes a drawing of a P R O style microfilm reader and advice on feeding the film between the two spindles.

This follows, however, a brief history of the introduction of the census and the changes made in subsequent years. Warnings are given on problems caused by the way the enumerators or statisticians approached their tasks. Directions are provided for finding the P R O in London, and how to get a Readers Ticket; one is reminded of the alternative of consulting local copies of the census files. Not least valuable are the paragraphs on the interpretation of the data one can discover, which confirms that the author is a practised user of the census returns whose experience will be of great assistance to those first approaching this tremendous source of genealogical information.

## REVIEW

Illegitimacy — Eve McLaughlin  
Federation of Family History Societies. £1 (inclusive of postage)

This account of bastardy through the ages is written in an amusing and cynical vein, and starts off by listing eight sorts of bastard in descending order of acceptance.

Attitudes to illegitimacy are described in Victorian and pre-Victorian times, and the difference in attitude in the various social classes. The financial implications for parents and parish largely explain such attitudes, and it is represented — possibly incorrectly as being far more common than usually thought. The importance of not being found out either in giving birth to or fathering such child is stressed, and an example of a bastardy bond is given as an appendix to demonstrate the penalty to a man if his transgressions were discovered.

So much for the casual reader; for the genealogist there is a list of euphemisms given for the shameful state, and also other clues by which the bastard can be identified in the birth and marriage registers. Non-conformists seem to have been more open in disclosing the true position. The sudden departure of a young man into the army or the paying of an unexpected dowry to a former serving girl could indicate that a herbal draught had been too long delayed for abortion to conceal the sinful association.

The printing on the inside cover of "she was poor but she was honest" merely strengthens the message of the front illustration, the pregnant girl being ordered out of the house by the strong minded parents.

## THE LADY ARDNAMURCHAN – A CORRECTION

Mrs Alastair Campbell of Airds, younger, has kindly called my attention to an error in the chart of Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan's connections in **The Scottish Genealogist** XXXII no 2 (september 1985), p 86. Janet, the wife of George Campbell of Airds, was the daughter of Archibald Campbell 8th of Dunstaffnage by his wife Beatrix, daughter of Sir Donald, and was not the daughter of Alexander 7th of Dunstaffnage, as shown.

Colin Campbell

## NOTE

Family History Courses 1986

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies 79 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA, is hosting three courses for family historians in 1986, at Allington Castle, near Maidstone in Kent.

**11–13 July** Course in Heraldry for those with a basic knowledge of the subject. Guest lecturers: Peter Begent and Peter Spurrier, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

**21–25 July** A beginner's course in Family History and Genealogy. Suitable for those with no knowledge of the subject or for those who have just begun to trace their family tree. Lectures will be supplemented with practical exercises and project work on all basic record sources. Individual tutorial supervision will be available throughout the course.

**10-12 October** A weekend course in Family History for those with a basic grounding in family history research. Guest lecturers: Bill Liddell, Senior Lecturer in History, University of London Department of Extramural Studies, and Mark Bell or Paul Smart of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Topics will include "Teaching Family History".



## NOTES

### TOD ANCESTRY

A group of Family Historians interested in the name "Tod" has been formed by Mr J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Lelant, St Ives, Cornwall TR26 3EL.

An index is being compiled which so far contains 3,000 births, baptisms, marriages and deaths with dates as far apart as 1168 and 1980.

Anyone interested should get in touch with Mr Todd, either to contribute queries about or details of their own ancestors of the name of Tod and its variants (Todd, Todds, Todhunter, Todman, Todkill, Tode, Toad and Tood) or to subscribe to the monthly publication of a page. The subscription is £2.50 per six publication pages.

### NOTE

The Okanagan Researcher, the magazine of Kelowna and District Genealogical Society in British Columbia, in their September issue makes this comment:—

Have you ever noticed how often we leave it to the same little old group of people to do all the work in a group, to make all the decisions, and in general just keep the ship afloat. It's so easy to think in terms of "What the Society can do for me" instead of "I wonder what I could do for the Society?"

Now of course, "they" — the Directors and committee workers — they are all special people with special abilities, right ? WRONG ! They are all just ordinary members with ordinary talents who are dedicated to the cause but probably wish they could find a bit more time to do their own research. Here are some of the ways in which you can become more active.

It goes on to suggest ways in which each member could become more active on the Society's behalf — serving on a committee, helping in the library, indexing local genealogical information, donating a book, suggesting a Speaker or topic, or inviting a friend to the meeting — ending with the exhortation "don't procrastinate, let's all participate."

### NOTE

#### Conference

The Anglo-Scottish Family History Society is holding a day conference on 15 June (10.30 am to 4 pm) at St Thomas Centre, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. The fee (including buffet lunch) is £2.50.

Subjects will include Anglo-Scottish Research/Records, Military Records (with emphasis on other ranks), and Soldiers Indexing Projects. James D Beckett, the last speaker, has been compiling a Soldiers' Index and would like such indexing to be extended nationwide.

All enquiries should be made to Mrs D F Ramsbotham, 10 Blantyre Road, Swinton, Manchester M27 1ER.

## QUERIES

- 1208 **ALLEN** — George Allen, b 1868 to William Allen, General Labourer, and Margaret Wilson, was brought up in a Dr Barnardo's Home — possibly in the Carlisle area. In 1893 he married Margaret Kerr (b 1872) at Annan, Dumfriesshire. Where did George's parents belong ? Was Margaret the illegitimate daughter of Elizabeth Kerr who later married Lancelot Smith (Stone Breaker). Mrs K Davison 33 Calderwood Crescent Low Fell Gateshead Tyne & Wear NE9 6PH.
- 1209 **PATERSON/AITON** — Thomas Paterson, b c 1800; Weavers Agent, married Semple Aiton, known child Alexander Aiton Paterson, b 1825, Hamilton. Any further information on Thos or Semple appreciated. Shirley Paterson Gilmore 6130 Gentry Woods Drive Dayton Ohio 45459 U S A.
- 1210 **PATERSON/RANKIN** — Alexander Aiton Paterson, handloom weaver b 1825, to Thomas and Semple Paterson, died 12 December 1902 in Hamilton; he married Ann Rankin (b 1825 to M S Rankin). Their children were Thomas (b 1848), Annie (b 1858), Catherine, Barbara, David and Peter. Information on Alexander and Ann appreciated. Shirley Paterson Gilmore 6130 Gentry Woods Drive Dayton Ohio 45459 U S A.
- 1211 **SAMPSON** — Hugh Sampson married Jean Symington in Ochiltree in 1806. They had two sons, Hugh (b 1808) and John (b 1817), who became "engine keeper in Riccarton". John married Isabella Bertram in 1842, and they had two children, Hugh (b 1842) and Agnes (b 1844, who married Mr Ritchie). Any information about this Ayrshire family welcomed. Were they connected with Tomas Samson (1725-1795), forest tree Manager and Seedsman in Kilmarnock, friend of Robert Burns, and buried in Laigh Churchyard there. Dr D.R. Samson 6 Wood End Hill Harpenden Herts AL5 3EZ.
- 1212 **LUMSDEN** — David Lumsden, m Elizabeth Forbes c 1858, possibly at Inverurie. Was she related to Sir Donald Forbes ? They had five children, William (b 19 April 1859, and married in New Zealand 1895 Jessie Smith-White), Jessie (b East Lothian 19 Jan 1858), David (b 10 May 1865 in Aberdeenshire; he arrived in New Zealand 1886), ? John (emigrated to Canada), fourth son who died aged 21, and Mary (who married Nicol MacNicol, and lived in Thurso, their known children being Jessie, John, Eliza, who lived in Dalnawillan 1927-1941). Desire to contact relatives. Mrs D E Lumsden 11 Ruataniwha Street Waipawa H B New Zealand.
- 1213 **RICHARDSON** — William Richardson, a Compositor, b Dumbarton 25 July 1854, son of William, a Gardener, and Margaret Johnston. He arrived in New Zealand on "Nelson" 1874. Desire to contact relatives. Mrs D E Lumsden 11 Ruataniwha Street Waipawa H B New Zealand.
- 1214 **STEWART** — David Stewart, Clothier/Tailor, (b c 1808-1813 at Coldside Dundee) married (1) Elspeth Mitchell in 1834 at Lundie, by whom he had five daughters and a son, James Mitchell Stewart (b 1846 at Lundie), and (2) on the death of Elspeth on 3 February 1847 m Christina McFarlane from Logierait, Perth, on 14 July 1847, by whom he had two daughters, b in 1848 and 1850; they emigrated in 1850 to Ontario, where he had six more children at Eramosa Township, Wellington County. Who were David's forebears. Mrs Mary Davidson 347 Roland Road RR No 1 Fulford Harbour B.C.V0S 1C0 Canada.

- 1215 TAYLOR — Peter Taylor m Ann Bisset in 1774 in Muiravonside Stirlingshire and was buried 1787. Interested in his ancestry and descendants. A J C Taylor 60 Ashley Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7HB.
- 1216 FLEMING — William Fleming m Jean Blair in Cumbernauld in 1813 and d 1873 aged 90—103. Mother believed to be Margaret and birthplace Perthshire. Information wanted A J C Taylor 60 Ashley Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7HB.
- 1217 CARRUTHERS/JARDINE — David Carruthers b c 1818 in Johnstone to William. He married in 1847 in Lesmahagow. Children's names, James and Janet, and a James is found at Muirkirk in 1820. Is there any connection? A J C Taylor 60 Ashley Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7HB.
- 1218 KNIGHT — Emily or Amelia Knight b 1806, possibly in North Perthshire, m John Dewar 1827 and emigrated 1829 to Canada, where her elder brother, David, and sister, Margaret, were already settled in Esquessing Halton County Ontario. Wish to trace Scottish roots. Mary Davidson 347 Roland Place RR No 1 Fulford Harbour B.C. V05 1C0.
- 1219 HOPE — Family history details on all Hope families worldwide wanted to go into a computer and to be collated. Each person, when their information matches another, will be contacted. Mrs Maggie Tucker GPO Box 2242 Adelaide SA 5001 Australia.
- 1220 WEBSTER/WILKIE — William Webster and Margaret Wilkie (both born c 1770) were married at Mains 18 June 1795. Their children were Anne (b 27 August 1797), Margaret (b 25 July 1799), William (b 21 June 1801), George (b 21 April 1803), and John (b 14 June 1808). Information about ancestors and descendants wanted J G Webster 19 Mayfair Avenue Sowood Stainland Halifax W Yorks HY4 9JH.
- 1221 OGILVIE(Y)/WHITECROSS — William Ogilvie m Isabella Whitecross 12 October 1822 at Kirriemuir. Information about ancestors and descendants wanted. J G Webster 19 Mayfair Avenue, Sowood Stainland Halifax W Yorks HY4 9JH.
- 1222 McINTOSH — Interested in males of this surname (any spelling) living in Edinburgh in first half of 19th century; seeking William McIntosh, a Baker aged 30 in the 1841 census, probably living in St Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh (where he was born and died), and James McIntosh, Gentleman's Servant, who married Isabella Nisbet in 1794 in Dunbar East Lothian and whose known issue were James (1807) David (1809), and William (1812), all born in St Cuthbert's Parish. Douglas McIntosh 30 Woodlands North Shields Tyne & Wear NE29 9JJ.
- 1223 BOWMAN/HARLEY — George Bowman married Catherine Harley on 5 June 1842 at New Deer Aberdeenshire. Their children were Agnes (b 12 September 1842 at New Deer), George and Elspeth (? b August/October 1849 at Old Deer), Catherine (b 17 November 1852 at Savoch Aberdeenshire), Jessie Harley (b 6 June 1855 at Ellon Aberdeen), William (b 20 May 1857 at Old Deer) and Alexander (b 9 July 1862 at Old Deer). Alexander married on 15 March 1894, at Dyce Moriah (Maria) Kynoch (b 28 September 1871 at Wester Balgowan, Aboyne, to Francis Beattie Kynoch and Margaret Louisa Glass) and had fourteen children,

the youngest being George Frederick Kynock Bowman. About 1915 they moved to Kirkliston West Lothian, where he died about 1919 of a mine accident and was buried in East or Mid Calder. Information wanted about family, especially George and Catherine. Mrs Dorothy Sellors 48 Rebecca Street Mount Isa Queensland 4825 Australia.

- 1224 GLASS/CATANACH — John Glass, b c 20 January 1771 at Edzell Angus, married Janet (Catanach ?) c 10 April 1785 at Birse Aberdeen. They lived at Forfar and Lochlee. Their son, James, (b c 12 November 1810 at Lochlee) married while living at Heugh Farm Logie-Coldstone on 24 July 1845 Helen Gordon, daughter of Donald Gordon of Bavaglie Balmoral Estate, and Elspet, daughter of John Gordon of Cowley. John's other children were Charlotte ( b c 1816 at Lochlee), John (b c 1818 at Lochlee). James had a son Andrew (b c 1852 at Logie-Coldstone Aberdeen). Any information or contact with descendants appreciated by Mrs Dorothy Sellors 48 Rebecca Street Mount Isa Queensland 4825 Australia.
- 1225 GILLOCK — From which county and parish in Scotland did the Gilloch family depart for Virginia about 1760. Lawrence Gillock settled in Virginia by 1763, living in Orange and Culpeper Counties. Interested in corresponding with anyone who knows their family home or is researching this family. William W Reynolds 1013 Askham Drive Cary North Carolina 27511 U S A.
- 1226 ELPHINSTONE/ANDERSON — Adam Elphinstone, b 18 June 1821, Old Grayfriars Parish to Daniel Elphinstone, a Painter, and Janet Crocket (his parents died during the black plague and he was reared by an uncle, a Tailor); in 1846 he married Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Alexander Anderson and Margaret Veitch, who had ten other children — Peter b 1818, John b 1820, William b 1821, Janet b 1825, Alexander b 1829, James b 1831, Marion b 1833, Robert b 1835, Walter b 1837, and Margaret b 1841. In 1855 Adam and Elizabeth emigrated to Tasmania on the Commodore Perry with their first four children, Alexander, Margaret, Adam and William. Other surnames connected with the Anderson and Veitch families are Hume and Tait. Information about family appreciated by Mrs Pat Coy 121 James Street Devonport Tasmania Australia.
- 1227 CAMERON/DUFF — Robert Cameron, b in Scotland c 1833, m in 1855 Margaret Duff (b in Argyllshire c 1839). They emigrated to Tasmania. Margaret's parents, Donald b c 1805 and Catherine b c 1809, with brothers, James b c 1830, John b c 1834 and Duncan b c 1836, and sister Mary McNab also came to Australia on Ben Nevis, arriving October 1855. Robert may have had a brother James who settled in Queensland. Surnames in Scotland possibly connected are Robertson, Buchanan Darroch Fletcher and McDougall. Information about families appreciated by Mrs Pat Coy 121 James Street Devonport Tasmania 7310 Australia.
- 1228 MORRISON/COWIE — John Cowie went to South Shetland to work, possibly for John Stewart and his wife Margaret, before 1736 with his wife Jean Cowie and children, Forbes John and Jean. Information about family origins wanted by June A Westbury 227 Montgomery Avenue Winnipeg R3L 1T1 Canada.
- 1229 STIRLING — John Stirling, a Grocer, b possibly Alloa c 1809, emigrated to Australia 1830 and married Rachel Turton. They had five children. He died 12 November 1856. Andrew Stirling b Scotland c 1833 married Janet Horn (b Glasgow

- c 1832) in Glasgow in 1851. They emigrated to Queensland. Information about families appreciated by L C Dun 7/24 Wononna Parade N S W Australia 2223.
- 1230 BELL/DIXON — Dr John Bell married Mary Ann Dixon in 1837 at Portsoy Banffshire. He was connected to Henry Bell of "Comet" fame, and she was born in 1824 at Dumbarton to Jacob and Mary Ann (nee McCulley) having two brothers John and Jacob. They were connected with "Dixon's Blazes". The Bell family emigrated from Liverpool to Australia c 1850. Information wanted Mrs Norma J Davis Gelliondale R,M,B,2440 Via Yarram 3971 Victoria Australia.
- 1231 BLAIR — David Scott Blair, b April 1821 at Scone to Patrick (or Peter) Blair and Elizabeth Scott. Patrick's parents were William Blair and Janet Wallace. Who were William's parents and where was he born ? Mrs Preston E Groome 5 Nichols Road Convent Station New Jersey 7961 U S A.
- 1232 DODDS — John A Dodds (b c 1821 to John Dodd(s) and Elizabeth Robinson both (?) English domestic servants) married Louisa Grieve (b c 1822 to Walter Grieve, Schoolmaster, and Margaret Byres of Scotland) on 7 October 1858 in the Parish of Kirkhope, Selkirk Scotland. By 1858 all the parents were dead. Information regarding families wanted by Mrs Carmen Kirkland 3508-30th Avenue Vernon B.C.V1T 2E4 Canada.
- 1233 KIRKLAND — James Kirkland (b c 1832 at Blantyre Lanarkshire) married Jane Campbell b c 1832 Paisley) in February 1851 in Gorbals Parish Lanark. Both lived in Glasgow. Their children were ? Jane (b 1855), John (b 1856), James (b 1858), William (b 1860) Janet (b 1861), Andrew (b 1863), Alexander (b 1866), Archibald (b 1868), and Jeanie (b 1870). Are there any descendants ? Mrs Carmen Kirkland 3508-30th Avenue Vernon B.C.V1T 2E4 Canada.
- 1234 ROMANES — Isobel Romanes married George Hogg in 1768 at Killochgate (-yett), a hamlet near Stow Midlothian, and had a son George. Who were Isobel's parents ? They may have been from Berwickshire. Descendants of the Hoggs called Dick Rattray and Mitchell still lived this century in Stow. Mrs Margaret Berridge 8 Lucerne Close Wilford Nottingham NG11 7BB.
- 1235 MCGILL/RATTRAY — William McGill, probably a quarryman, b c 1821, Scotland m Janet Rattray (b c 1826), c 1846-1850 Scotland. First son Peter, b c 1851, Scotland. Family moved to Newcastle upon Tyne c 1852-3. Where did they live in Scotland. Wish to contact other researchers of McGill ancestry. Ian R McGill 57 Paynesdown Road Thatcham Berkshire RG13 4SE.
- 1236 LOGIE/HAY — Robert Logie (or Loggy) and his wife Marjory Hay had four children born and baptised in Bawds, Parish of Urquhart Morayshire; Alexander, b December 1773; Margaret b October 1775; William, b January 1778; and Patrick, b April 1780. They emigrated in 1780 or 1781 to New Brunswick Canada, where four more children were born. Information wanted about ancestry of Robert Logie and Marjory Hay. Mrs Judith Purdy 2041 Fleetwood Avenue Kamloops B.C.Canada V2B 4S3.
- 1237 KERR — Robert Kerr, portioner of Auchentiber, Kilwinning Parish Ayrshire c 1700 had at least three children; William, married to Jean Bar, 1717; Robert, married to Janet Or, 1717; and Daniel married to Barbara Pollock, 1719. What

was the origin of the family, and does it descend from the Kerrs of Kerrsland ?  
Mrs L Knight 843 Elgin Avenue Moose Jaw Saskatchewan Canada S6H 4G6.

- 1238 GIN — A French friend whose great-grandmother's maiden name was Gin has always been told that her ancestor bearing that name was one of the Garde Ecosaise of the King of France. In archives held in Parish she has found the name Andro Gin in the wages list of the Garde Ecosaise dating from the 15th century. Although the surname Gin is not known nowadays in Scotland I wonder whether it may be connected with the Irish name Ginn, MacGinn, McGinn or Gina. Information would be appreciated on the name. Mrs Margaret Hume 24 Cherry Tree Gardens Balerno Edinburgh.
- 1239 KNOX — The well known Reverend John Knox of St Giles was b c 1514 near Haddington (possibly at Morham) to William Knox, "a peasant cultivator of the soil" and Marion Sinclair of Northriggs Farm. Who was Marion Sinclair ? Susan Shaw 1860 Idlewood Road Glendale California 91202 U S A.
- 1240 CHERRIE/CURRY(IE)/RUMBLE — John Cherrie married Mary Thomson in 1784 in Carriden West Lothian, where their son Alexander was born in 1789. He married Jane Curry(ie) (daughter of James Currie, Heckler and Jane Rumble) and they were shown in the 1841 census of Old Monkland and the 1851 census of Bothwell as having a birth place in Bothwell. Information about the three families wanted by Gwen Reiher 1/29 Willcott Street Mt Albert Auckland 3 New Zealand.
- 1241 RINTOUL/SPENCER/JARVIE — Manuscripts of these families were deposited at one time at the Mitchell Library Glasgow. Members of these families are recorded in 1708 in Alloa Tulliallan and Kincardine and came to New Zealand. Copy of manuscripts desired and recompense will be paid. Gwen Reiher 1/29 Willcott Street Mt Albert Auckland 3 New Zealand.
- 1242 WATSON — Francis Sitwell Watson who settled in Morpeth Northumberland was born in Scotland in 1831. Can anyone help with the unusual forename Sitwell ? Wg Cdr A L Watson 19 Windmill Avenue Dereham Norfolk NR20 3BE.
- 1243 BURT/BURTT — David Burt, Colliery Overseer at Orr Mills Colliery, married at Wemyss in 1820 Hay Cairns. They had two sons (one) John Burt, Engineer at Dysart Colliery (who married Margaret Swayne at Markinch in October 1842 and had nine children, David b 1843, John b 1845, Robert b 1847, Agnes b 1850, Hay b 1853, Thomas b 1855, James b 1856, Margaret b 1858 and Isabella b 1861); and (two) David Burtt, Collier at Orr Mills Colliery until 1863, and then in Dysart (who married Mary Mitchell Bogie (d 1922 aged 88) at North Leith in November 1856 and had eight children; Isabella b 1857, Elizabeth b 1858, David b 1859, Hay b 1861, Mary b 1863, Thomas, James b 1868 and Catherine Bogie b 1872, the children being born either in Markinch or latterly in Dysart). Who are the descendants of these families ? Mrs S C Robertson 10 Muirfield Drive Gullane East Lothian.
- 1244 BURT — Thomas Burt, Pattern Maker, son of the foregoing John Burt and Margaret Swayne, married at Abbotshall Kirkcaldy in February 1880 Bell Spears. Their daughter, Margaret Swayne Burt, was born in 1882 in Alexander Street, Kirkcaldy. Who were the descendants of Thomas Burt ? Mrs S C Robertson 10 Muirfield Drive Gullane East Lothian.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

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

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